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Australia
1903-1906

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Seed and Bulb Manual for Season 1903

F. Hamilton Bunning

Victoria Seed Warehouse,
64 Elizabeth St.
Melbourne, Victoria.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Should be Read by Everyone . . Before Sending in their Orders.

Registered Cable Address—
"MYOSOTIS," Melbourne,
A.B.C. Code, 4th & 5th Editions used.

Telephone, 328.

Brunning's

"INCOMPARABLE"

Seeds.

Take the Lead
. FOR .
Germination, Purity, Quality.

The Prices . .
Mentioned in this Manual are for Seeds of the best Quality, and I never attempt to compete with so-called cheap . . Seeds.

MY MOTTO IS -
"Once a Customer, always a Customer."

WHEN SENDING YOUR ORDERS

PLEASE NOTE the following

NEW CUSTOMERS are requested to forward **Cash** with their orders, or otherwise give a reference to any well-known Melbourne firm, as a guarantee of good faith.

MY CREDIT TERMS are **Three Months** from date of invoice, **and Without Discount.**

ALL ORDERS should be written separately from general letters or letters of enquiry, and your **Address** should be written in full; also nearest Station or Shipping Port to which you wish your goods consigned.

ALWAYS REMIT by Cheque (crossed), Bank Draft, Postal Note, or Post-office Order, Exchange must be added to country cheques. For small amounts, Postage Stamps of any State will be accepted.

Discount is allowed off all Bulbs, Vegetable and Flower Seed orders of 2½ per cent. (6d. in the £), if paid for within One Month from date of invoice.

NOTE.

NOTHING IS GUARANTEED,

As I send out only the best of Seeds, and spare no expense in procuring them from the most reliable sources, and take every possible care to protect my Customers; but it must be borne in mind that I give no Warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness, and I accept no responsibility in regard to the Crop, or failure of Crop, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good Seeds from germinating, and it is only under these conditions that all seeds are sold.

IF THE PURCHASER DOES NOT ACCEPT THE SEEDS ON THESE TERMS, THEY MUST BE RETURNED AT ONCE.

1st March, 1903. **F. HAMILTON BRUNNING.**

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING,

Victoria Seed Warehouse,

64 Elizabeth Street,
MELBOURNE

SOLE MELBOURNE AGENT for

G. BRUNNING & SONS,

Nurserymen, Brighton Road, ST. KILDA

Plant and Fruit Tree Catalogue for 1903 Ready in April. Post Free on Application.

Order Form for 1903.

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING'S

"Incomparable" Seeds, &c.

It is a Condition of Sale . . .

Of all the Seeds sent out by me, that while I have used all reasonable care in the selection, I give **No Warranty,** either as to description, quality, or productiveness, and I accept **No Responsibility** in regard to the crop or failure of crop.

If the Seeds are not accepted on these terms they are to be returned **at once** unopened, and it is **only under these conditions that the seeds are sold to you.**

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING.

Victoria Seed Warehouse,
64 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE.

Date, ... 1903.

Please send me the Goods mentioned in this Order Form, per* .....

**State here how to be sent—Rail, Boat, or Post.*

to ..... and in payment for which I enclose—

YOUR NAME .....
(In Full—Plainly Written.)

YOUR POSTAL ADDRESS .....
(In Full—Plainly Written.)

.....

Post Office Order .....
Postal Note .....
Stamps .....
Cheque .....
Bank Draft .....
Cash—Notes or Silver .....

NOTE.—All Vegetable Seeds POST FREE (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).
For Parcels Post Rates, see Page 3.

☞ **CREDIT TERMS.—Three Months from date of Invoice, and WITHOUT DISCOUNT, after which Interest at at the rate of 10 per cent. is charged.**

Quantity Required.	NAME OF SEED WANTED.	s.	d.	Quantity Required.	NAME OF SEED WANTED.	s.	d.
					Amount brought forward		

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING'S FLOWER SEED ORDER FORM FOR 1903.

NO HALF-PACKETS SUPPLIED.

In ordering FLOWER SEEDS, please give **NUMBERS** only.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE.

NO HALF-PACKETS SUPPLIED.

Catalogue Number.	Price s.	Price d.	Catalogue Number.	Price s.	Price d.	Catalogue Number.	Price s.	Price d.	Catalogue Number.	Price s.	Price d.	Catalogue Number.	Price s.	Price d.

☞ I shall consider it a special favour if you will furnish me with the names of any of your friends or neighbours who have gardens, and are likely buyers of Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants, so that I may send them a copy of my Seed Manual.

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.			s.	d.

Sole Australian Agent for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator.

MONTHLY CALENDAR

FOR THE

VEGETABLE GARDEN...

Showing what Seeds may be Sown in each Month, from January to December, in the Vicinity of Melbourne.

For full particulars regarding the Cultivation of Vegetables, &c., see "The Australian Gardener, 15th Edition (Copyright Registered), by F. HAMILTON BRUNNING. Thoroughly revised and corrected to date. Price **1/6**, per post **1/10.**

Acknowledged by the Press to be the best work issued on Gardening in Australia.

JANUARY.

Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely, to use in June.
Broad Beans—Sow a few, to ripen about May and June.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely, to use from June.
French or Kidney Beans—Plant medium crops, for use in April and May.
Brocoli—Sow a few early sorts, to use in May and June. Finish planting out late sorts early this month.
Cauliflower—Sow largely towards the end of this month.
Carrot—Sow a few early sorts, to use in June and July.
Celery—Sow a few seeds of an early variety, to use from the end of July; plant out former sowing, as they advance.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Lettuce—Sow a few to remain until fit for use in six or eight weeks.
Onion—Sow a few for salads, to use from April.
Peas—Sow a medium crop of early varieties, to use in April and May.
Potatoes—Plant out Kidneys or other early varieties, to use in April and May.
Radish—Sow a few of the long sort, to use in four or six weeks.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a medium crop.
Turnips—Sow largely, for use from March to May.

FEBRUARY.

Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use from July to September.
Cabbage—Continue sowing early sorts, to use in June and July.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use in June and July.
Celery—Plant out largely, as the plants advance, for Winter supply.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Endive—Sow for use in Autumn.
French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Transplant largely into drills for a Winter supply.
Lettuce—Continue to sow, for using in six or eight weeks.
Peas—Sow a few early varieties, to succeed the former sowing.
Potatoes—Plant out largely of early varieties, to use in May and June.
Radish—Continue to sow, for use in four or six weeks.
Spinach—Sow a medium crop for Autumn use.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few early in the month, if not done last month.
Turnip—Continue sowing a few for Winter use.

MARCH.

Brocoli—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in Spring.
Cabbage—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in July and August; transplant largely.
Cauliflower—Sow a few to succeed former crops; transplant largely about the end of the month.
Celery—Finish planting out in shallow trenches for the last crop.
Cress and Mustard—Continue sowing fortnightly.
Endive—Sow a few for Winter use.
Lettuce—Continue sowing, to succeed former crops.
Onion—Sow for Spring green Onions.
Peas—Sow a few of the earliest sorts early in the month, in a warm situation, to use in May.
Radish—Continue sowing, to keep up a regular supply.
Spinach—Continue sowing Winter varieties, to succeed the others.
Turnip—Sow a few for Winter use; also Swedes for Winter and Spring.

APRIL.

Asparagus—Cut the stems down to the surface as they decay; top-dress and manure with horse-droppings.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a good supply for Spring use.
Cabbage—Sow early sorts for Spring supply.
Celery—Remove the side shoots from the crowns of advanced crops, earthing up only a few for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Corn Salad or Lamb's Lettuce—Sow for use in Spring.
Carrot—Sow Early Horn, for use in the end of Winter.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant.
Lettuce—Sow largely and transplant, when ready, to use in June and July.
Onions, Potato and Tree—Plant out largely for the first Spring Onions.
Onion—Sow largely, to use green in Spring, and to transplant in June for early Summer bulbing.
Peas—Sow a few of early sorts towards the end of the month, for the first supply in Spring.
Radish—Sow again.
Spinach—Sow largely of Winter varieties for Spring supply.
Turnip—Sow a few on trial if not done last month.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

MAY.

Asparagus—Clear away and top-dress as recommended last month.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, if not done last month.
Cabbage—Finish planting out early, to head before the Spring growth, or else they go to seed.
Cauliflower—Sow a few towards the end of the month, to use in September.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant out a few.
Herbs—Divide and re-plant.
Horse Radish—Divide the roots and re-plant, storing for use all the fine, clean sticks.
Lettuce—Sow for succession.
Onion—Continue sowing.
Peas—Sow largely of early sorts for Spring use.
Parsnip—Sow a few for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Make young plantations towards the end of the month.
Spinach—Sow a little, to use in Spring.

JUNE.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow for a successional crop.
Carrot—Sow the Early Horn variety, for September use.
Celery—Earth up advanced crops finally in dry weather; remove all side shoots from the young ones.
Cucumber—Sow for forcing in a hot-bed frame.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Horse Radish—Continue planting out, keeping in store the long, straight pieces.
Leek—Sow for Summer use.
Lettuce—Sow for a successional crop.
Onion—Sow largely for Summer bulbing; transplant early from thinnings of former crops.
Parsnip—Sow a few for Spring use.
Peas—Sow largely all commendable sorts for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Plant as recommended last month.
Spinach—Sow a few Winter varieties for a late crop.

JULY.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow largely for use in October and November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use in December.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few, to use in the Summer months.
Carrot—Sow largely of early and late sorts, to use in October and November.
Cabbage—Sow early and medium sorts, to use about the end of the year.
Cauliflower—Sow a few, or, if not done last month, sow largely early.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting early.
Herbs—If not yet done, divide the old roots and re-plant.
Horse Radish—If not yet done, finish planting out early.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in pans for transplanting.
Lettuce—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Sow largely late this month for Autumn and Winter Snpply.
Onion—Continue sowing largely.
Parsnip—Sow a few, to use in November.
Peas—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in October and November.
Potatoes—Plant out a few early Kidneys in a dry, warm situation.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Finish planting out.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few, to use November.
Spinach—Sow of Winter sorts for the last time this season.

AUGUST.

Asparagus—Plant out if not already done, and top-dress established plants.
Beet—Sow largely, to use in January.
Brocoli—Sow largely, early and late varieties, for Autumn and early Winter use.
Broad Beans—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Mid-summer use.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing of early sorts for Summer, and late sorts, including the red, for Autumn; transplant former sowings.
Cape Gooseberry—Sow in hot-bed frame.
Carrot—Sow largely of early sorts, for end of Summer.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use from end of November; plant out the former sowings as the plants are ready.
Celery—Sow in a hot-bed frame for early use.
Cucumber—Sow a few in a warm frame for planting out in October.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Herbs—Sow largely all pot herbs, such as Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Savory, &c.
Leek—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant June sowing.
Lettuce—Sow largely.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow a few along with the Cucumber seeds.
Onion—Sow largely for Winter keeping; transplant early from former sowings.
Parsley—Sow largely for Summer supply.
Parsnip—Sow largely for Autumn use.
Peas—Sow largely, as directed last month.
Potatoes—Plant out largely early and late sorts in high ground.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow largely; gently force a few established roots.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow largely for Autumn use.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow largely early varieties for Summer use.
Sea Kale—Sow largely and blanch.
Spinach—Sow largely of the round variety, to use in October.
Tomato—Sow in a hot-bed frame.

SEPTEMBER.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills and top-dress established plants, if not already done.
Basil—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
Broad Beans—Sow for successional crop.
French Beans—Sow a few in warm situation.
Beet—Sow largely, if not done last month.
Brocoli—Sow largely, if not done last month.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow towards the end of month for succession; transplant former sowings.
Cabbage—Sow twice in the month; plant out former sowings.
Caper of Commerce—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting in October.
Cauliflower—Plant out largely in a low situation.
Capsicum—Sow a few in the Cucumber frame.
Carrot—Sow largely of late sorts for Autumn and Winter use, and a few of early sorts for Summer, if not done last month.
Cardoon—Sow largely.
Celery—Sow a few towards the end of the month in the open ground, and under protection, for the Autumn crops.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow a few again in the frame to plant out in October.
Egg Plant—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting.
Garlic—Plant out early, if not done.
Herbs—Plant early, if not done last month.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills to remain.
Leek—Sow early, if not done last month.
Lettuce—Sow largely, to use early in December.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow early along with the Cucumber seeds.
Okra—Sow on hot-bed for transplanting.
Onion—Sow thickly for pickling, bulbs to ripen in January.
Parsnip—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Peas—Sow largely, chiefly late sorts, to use from December.
Potatoes—Finish planting early on high grounds; commence for a full crop in low grounds.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow early, if not done previously.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow early, if not done previously.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow early and late sorts for Autumn and Winter supply.
Sea Kale—Sow early, if not done; continue blanching established plants.
Spinach—Sow largely, if not done in August.
Turnips—Make a good sowing towards the end of the month, to use from November.
Tomato—Sow with Capsicum.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—Sow in the open ground at the end of the month, and transplant from the frame if the weather is mild.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

OCTOBER.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills if not already done.
French Beans—Sow largely of a late sort, to use in December.
Beet—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely, to use in Winter; transplant former sowings.
Brocoli—Sow largely for successional Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for successional Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing for Autumn supply; transplant stout young plants.
Capsicum—Sow for full crop in a warm border; transplant those raised in heat.
Cardoon—Sow for a full crop in trenches; to remain so.
Carrot—Make a good sowing of late varieties.
Celery—Sow largely in the open ground; prick out young seedlings.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely in the open ground; plant out seedlings from under cover.
Herbs—Sow a few still, if not already done.
Leek—Sow a few to plant out in January for late crop; transplant.
Lettuce—Sow a few, to remain until fit for use in November.
Maize—Sow Sweet Corn in the beginning and end of this month.
Melon—*See* CUCUMBER.
Peas—Make a good sowing of large podding varieties for successional crop.
Radish—Sow a few Long and Turnip Radish.
Rhubarb—Remove the forcing materials; gently tear away for use the outer stalks from the other plants.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Savoy Cabbage—Make a good sowing, to plant early in Autumn for Winter use.
Sea Kale—Continue blanching.
Turnip—Sow largely, to use from December.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—*See* CUCUMBER.

NOVEMBER.

French Beans—Sow largely.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Brocoli—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Cabbage—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for late Crop.
Couve Tronchuda or Portugal Cabbage—Sow for Winter use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely early in the month, and plant out from under cover.
Lettuce—Sow largely where to remain if the situation is low and moist.
Melon—*See* CUCUMBER.
Peas—Sow largely of large sorts.
Radish—Sow a few.
Turnip—Sow largely twice in the month.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin and Squash—*See* CUCUMBER.

DECEMBER.

French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Cabbage—Sow a few, to plant in Autumn for Winter use.
Cauliflower—Sow a few.
Couve Tronchuda—Sow for Winter and Spring use.
Celery—Sow for Winter use; remove side shoots from, and earth up advanced crops if required for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills for Winter use.
Lettuce—Sow largely if in a low situation.
Peas—Sow early and late sorts.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Turnip—Sow a few.

Conveyance of Goods per Parcels Post and Passenger Train.

For the convenience of my Customers residing at a distance, and who, when sending for goods such as PEAS, BEANS, AND OTHER HEAVY SEEDS, can have them sent direct to their addresses by Parcels Post or Passenger Train, I have subjoined copies of the rates:—

PARCELS POST—RATES OF POSTAGE.

Destination.	Rates of Postage. On a Parcel not Exceeding—										
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

PASSENGER TRAIN RATES.

Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.	Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.
25	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 3	250	1 0	1 2	1 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	7 0	8 3	2 0
50	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 6	0 6	300	1 2	1 4	2 0	3 3	4 9	6 0	7 6	9 0	2 0
75	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 9	2 3	3 0	3 6	0 9										
101	0 6	0 8	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	1 0	350	1 4	1 6	2 3	3 6	5 0	6 6	8 3	9 9	2 3
										400	1 6	1 8	2 6	3 9	5 6	7 0	8 9	10 6	2 6
125	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 9	2 6	3 6	4 6	5 3	1 3										
150	0 8	0 10	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	1 3	450	1 8	1 10	2 9	4 3	5 9	7 6	9 3	11 3	2 6
175	0 9	1 0	1 3	3 3	3 6	4 6	5 9	6 9	1 6										
200	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	1 9	Ov'r 450	1 10	2 0	3 0	4 6	6 3	8 0	10 0	12 0	2 9

Melbourne to Sydney.—3 lb., 2s.; 7 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 4s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s.; 56 lb., 10s.; 84 lb., 12s.; 112 lb., 14s. 6d.; 28 lb. extra, 2s 6d.

Melbourne to Brisbane.—3 lb., 4s 7d.; 7lb., 6s. 10d.; 14lb., 10s. 2d.; 28 lb., 12s. 7d.; 56 lb., 22s. 8d; 84 lb., 27s. 2d.; 112 lb., 32s. 10d.; 28 lb. extra, 5s. 8d.

Melbourne to Adelaide.—7 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 4s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 84 lb., 11s.; 112 lb., 12s.; 28 lb. extra, 2s.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF Vegetable Seeds

Delivered Free—Per Post or Rail.

For the Cottage, Villa, and Mansion.

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED.

BEING frequently asked by customers for assortments of Vegetable Seeds, and to save them the trouble of selecting, I have made up the following collections, which are offered at a reduction of 20 per cent. off Catalogue prices than if they were selected separately. They do not contain novelties, but only the best standard varieties, and are put up in sizes to meet the requirements of nearly every garden.

THE "COTTAGE" COLLECTION.

Price 5s. Post Free.

Contains 19 Varieties.

Beet, *Blood Red,* ½ oz. **Cabbage,** *Early or Late,* ½ oz. **Carrot,** *James' Scarlet Intermediate,* ½ oz. **Cauliflower,** *Early London,* ½ oz. **Cress,** *Extra Fine Curled,* ½ oz. **Cucumber,** *Extra Choice Mixed.* 1 *pkt.* **Leek,** *London Flag,* ½ oz. **Lettuce,** *Neapolitan Cabbage,* ½ oz. **Melon (Rock),** *Emerald Gem,* 1 *pkt.* **Melon (Water),** *Black Spanish,* 1 *pkt.* **Mustard,** *Finest White,* ½ oz. **Onion,** *Brown Globe,* ½ oz. **Parsley,** *Triple Curled,* ½ oz. **Parsnip,** *Hollow Crown,* ½ oz. **Radish,** *Mixed Turnip,* ½ oz. **Spinach,** *Prickly or Round,* ½ oz. **Turnip,** *Early White Stone,* ½ oz. **Tomato,** *Majestic,* 1 *pkt.* **Vegetable Marrow,** *Early Long White,* 1 *pkt.*

ALL

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

POST FREE.

(Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted.

THE "VILLA" COLLECTION.

Price, 10s 6d. Post Free.

Contains 26 Varieties.

Beet, *Blood Red,* ½ oz. **Beans (French),** *Canadian Wonder,* 1 *lb.* **Cabbage,** *Early and Late,* ½ oz. **Carrot,** *James' Scarlet Intermediate,* 1 oz. **Cauliflower,** *Early London,* ½ oz. **Celery,** *Golden Heart,* ½ oz. **Cress,** *Extra Fine Curled,* 1½ oz. **Cucumber,** *Extra Choice Mixed,* 1 *pkt.* **Leek,** *London Flag,* ½ oz. **Lettuce (Cabbage),** *Neapolitan or Drumhead,* ½ oz. **Melon (Rock),** *Emerald Gem,* 1 *pkt.* **Melon (Water),** *White Gem,* 1 *pkt.* **Mustard,** *Finest White,* 1½ oz. **Onion,** *Brown Spanish,* 1 oz. **Parsley,** *Triple Curled,* ½ oz. **Parsnip,** *Hollow Crown,* 1 oz. **Peas,** *Dwarf Marrowfats,* 1lb. **Pumpkin,** *Turk's Cap,* 1 *pkt.* **Radish,** *Mixed Turnip and Long Scarlet,* 1 oz. *each.* **Spinach,** *Prickly or Round,* 1½ oz. **Squash,** *Marblehead,* 1 *pkt.* **Turnip,** *Early White Stone,* 1½ oz. **Tomato,** *Mikado,* 1 *pkt.* **Vegetable Marrow (Bush),** 1 *pkt.*

THE "MANSION" COLLECTION.

Price, 21s.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN VICTORIA.

Contains 42 Varieties.

Beet, *Blood Red and Silver,* ½ oz. *each.* **Beans (Broad),** *Harlington,* 2 *lbs.* **Beans (French),** *Canadian Wonder,* 1 *lb.* **Beans (Butter Wax),** 1 *lb.* **Brussels Sprouts,** *Dalkeith,* ½ oz. **Cabbage,** *Early and Late,* ½ oz. *each.* **Cabbage (Savoy),** *Dwarf Green Curled,* ½ oz. **Capsicum,** *Long Red,* 1 *pkt.* **Carrot,** *James' Scarlet Intermediate and Early Short Horn,* 1 oz. *each.* **Cauliflower,** *Early and Late,* ½ oz. *each.* **Celery,** *Cole's Crystal White,* ½ oz. **Cress,** *Extra Fine Curled,* 1½ oz. **Cucumber,** *Extra Choice Mixed,* 1 *pkt.* **Kohl Rabi,** *Purple,* ½ oz. **Lettuce,** *Carter's Giant White Cos and Neapolitan Cabbage,* ½ oz. *each.* **Leek,** *London Flag,* ½ oz. **Melon (Rock),** *Emerald Gem,* 1 *pkt,* **Melon (Water),** *Dixie,* 1 *pkt.* **Mustard,** *Finest White,* 1½ oz. **Onion,** *Extra Early Golden Globe and Brown Spanish,* 1 oz. *each.* **Parsley,** *Triple Curled,* ½ oz. **Parsnip,** *Hollow Crown,* 2 ozs. **Peas,** *Early, Medium, and Late,* 2 *lbs. each.* **Pumpkin,** *Turk's Cap,* 1 *pkt.* **Radish,** *Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip,* 1½ oz. *each.* **Spinach,** *Prickly or Round,* 1½ oz. **Squash,** *Early White Bush,* 1 *pkt.* **Tomato,** *Cooking and Dessert,* 1 *pkt. each.* **Turnip,** *Early White Stone and Orange Jelly,* 1½ oz. *each.* **Vegetable Marrow,** *Early Long White,* 1 *pkt.*

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Hints on Seed Sowing, &c.

COMPLAINTS are often made that seeds do not grow. Why? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is nothing wrong with the germinating power of the seeds. What is then the trouble? To speak plainly, the fault lies entirely with the people themselves, because they do not know how to sow and look after the seeds, but blame the seedsman for their non-success. There are proper times to sow different kinds of seeds. For instance, if French Beans are sown in the depth of winter nothing more will be seen of them; so with flower seeds. In sowing seeds a little common sense must be exercised. Whilst many kinds of vegetable seeds, such as Onions, Peas, &c., can be sown with safety as early in Spring as the ground can be prepared, such flower seeds as Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, &c., would perish entirely.

Time to Sow—I have endeavoured in this Manual to give the times of sowing the various seeds, and if my instructions are followed success will be attained; but a great deal depends upon the treatment they receive after germination has set in. Many people are exceedingly anxious to sow early to outdo their neighbours, and do not wait until it is warm enough. With what success? The seeds germinate, but are killed by cold or frosts.

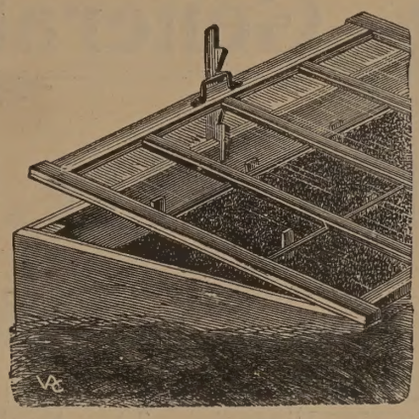
Depth to Sow—The proper depth to sow varies with the different kinds of seeds. Some fine seeds, if planted too deep, will never germinate; and if they do, will be so weakly as to be unable to push their way through the soil that covers them. Peas, Beans, and the like may be sown at a very much greater depth than Cabbage, Turnip, &c., so with flower seeds; whilst Nasturtium, Lupins, &c., can be sown to the depth of half-an-inch. Linaria, Lobelia, Musk, &c., should be sown on the surface of the ground, and barely covered. In all cases it is best that the ground should be raked fine, and if it is stiff or clayey, and liable to bake, it is a good plan to cover the seeds with a sandy mixture, so that the young plants will be able to come through. Seeds that are sown in the Spring and Summer, when the weather is mild, can be planted at a greater depth than those sown in the Autumn.

Mulching Seeds—When seeds are sown in the warm weather, it is always best to use a mulching of grass or fine manure to protect them from the burning sun. Discretion must be exercised as to what depth of mulching is required, according to the size of the seeds.

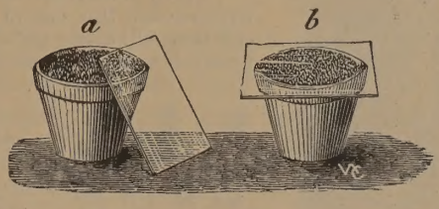
Sowing Seeds under Glass—A great number of Vegetable and Flower Seeds may be sown under glass when it is not advisable to wait until the proper time comes to sow in the open ground, because, the season being short, it is best to have them ready for planting out at the first favourable opportunity.

Cold Frame—A cold frame is simply a frame set on a bed of good prepared soil without any bottom heat. The heat of the sun warms the soil, and as the air is confined the warmth and moisture cannot escape. The frame should be placed in a warm, sheltered spot, and on very cold or frosty nights covered with matting, or something of the kind. Water only when required, and admit air on bright sunny days, being also careful to shade if necessary.

Making Hot-Beds—Procure a load of fresh horse-dung mixed with straw, and allow it to stand for three or four days so that fermentation will take place; now turn again, allowing it to stand for another two or three days; then form into a pile about three feet high, and trample it well down, and place about five or six inches of good garden soil, mixed with say about one-third of old decayed manure. On top of this place your frame. After a lapse of a day or two the heat will have subsided enough to commence sowing the seeds. Air must be given every day; water with tepid water if necessary, and during cold or frosty nights cover the frame with canvas or matting of some kind. The best position for a hot-bed is a dry, sheltered spot facing the north. About the middle of June is quite early enough to start a hot-bed. Hot-beds are used chiefly for raising early Tomatoes, Melons, Cucumbers, &c., which must be hardened off in a cold frame before being transferred to their permanent quarters.



Sowing Seeds in Pots or Boxes—To those who do not want to go to the expense of a hot-bed or cold frame, seeds may be sown in pots, pans, or boxes, carefully crocked for drainage, and covered with a sheet of glass, removing it occasionally for air. When sowing very fine seeds in pots great care must be taken when watering them, otherwise they will be washed out. A good plan is to place a piece of wet paper over the pot, which will afford sufficient moisture for the germination of the seeds; also sink the pots to the rim in damp moss or cocoa-nut fibre, or something similar that will retain the moisture and prevent the soil in the pots from becoming dry. Much time may be gained by sowing certain seeds in boxes, pots, cold frames, or hot-beds.



Transplanting—All transplanting should, if possible, be done on a dull day. If the weather is dry it is always best to give the soil a good soaking with water the previous evening, and when removing the seedlings be careful to disturb the roots as little as possible. Some plants with long tap roots will not stand transplanting so readily as others. Poppies, Sweet Peas, Larkspurs, and such like, should be sown where they are to remain.

Manuring—For small gardens it is always best to use artificial manures, such as superphosphate, bone dust, or such like, as the use of stable manure causes a great number of weeds, &c., to appear, thereby causing much trouble. A list of manures, with prices, appears in this Manual.

General List of

VEGETABLE SEEDS

For NOVELTIES, see Coloured Pages.

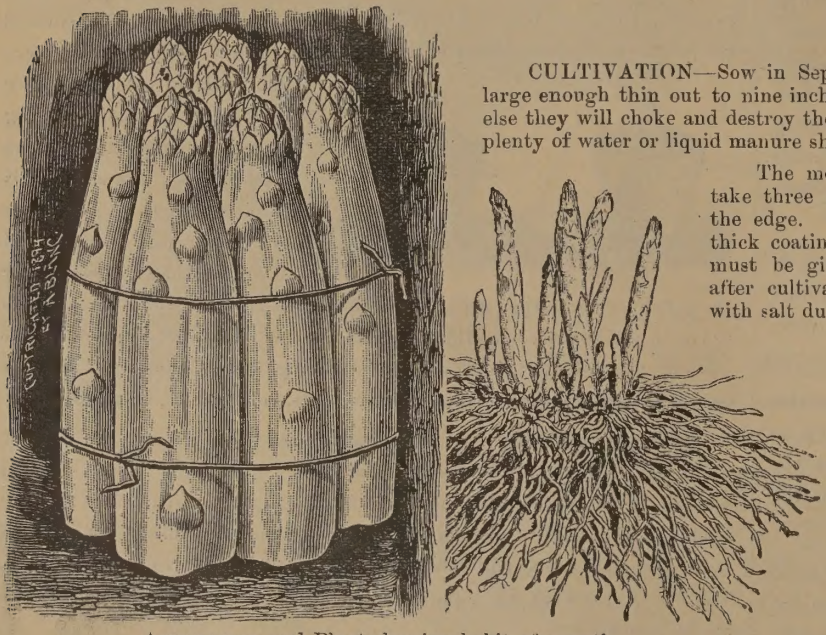
For Season 1903.

MY PACKET SEEDS are now obtainable from the principal Storekeepers in nearly every town in Victoria. The Packets are stamped with the year of issue as a guarantee of freshness.

ALL RETAIL ORDERS for Vegetable Seeds, excepting PEAS, BEANS, and SWEET CORN, are POSTED FREE to any of the States. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus officinalis.



ASPARAGUS, and Plant showing habit of growth.

CULTIVATION—Sow in September in rich, light soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when large enough thin out to nine inches. Care should be taken to keep down all weeds for the first year, else they will choke and destroy the young seedlings. To have the young plants strong for transplanting plenty of water or liquid manure should be given during dry weather.

The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

For fuller particulars see "THE AUSTRALIAN GARDENER" (15th Edition), by F. Hamilton Brunning. Price, 1s. 6d.; per Post, 1s. 10d.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size, it is unparalleled. 6d. per oz

Asparagus Plants (obtainable from May to August).—Conover's Colossal and Argenteuil Purple. 2-year-old Plants, 5s. per 100; 3-year-old Plants, 7s. 6d. per 100, Special quotations for 1000 lots and upwards.

Columbian Mammoth White—A new variety, producing pure white shoots, and requiring no artificial blanching. It is a very strong grower. 6d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. 6d. per oz.

Palmetto—A desirable bright green variety, of recent introduction. Exceedingly early; one of the best. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

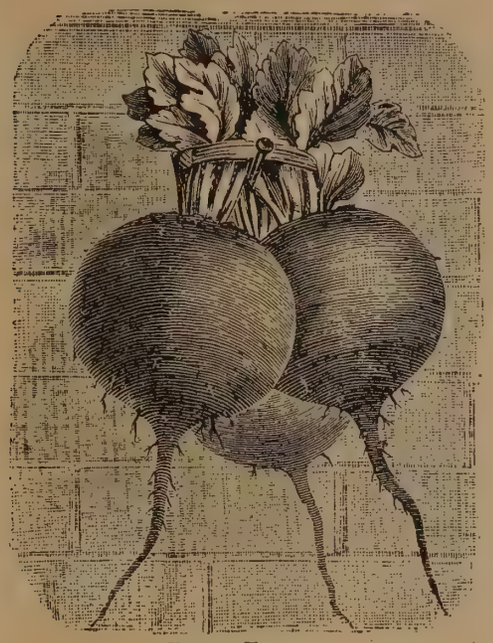
ARTICHOKE.—*Oifnora scolifmus.*

CULTIVATION—Sow in Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season, allowing each plant four feet on all sides.

Jerusalem—Not produced from seed. For tubers, see page 35.

Large Green Globe—Large globular heads, of good flavour; the best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

Large Purple Globe—The favourite French variety. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.



BEET—ECLIPSE.

BEET.—*Beta vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION—Red Beet is not so much grown as its merits deserve. It requires a deep, open soil. The ground should be dug at least two spits deep; and if manure is necessary, it may be turned in with the bottom spit, so as to bury it ten or twelve inches below the surface. This will cause the top roots to descend, and prevent forking. Seed may be sown in August and September for Summer crops, and in November and January for early Autumn and Winter crops. Sow the seeds thinly in drills drawn eighteen inches apart, making the drills two inches deep in the light soils, and one inch in the heavy soils. When the plants are fit to handle, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the surface stirred from time to time in dry weather to promote growth.

BEET—SWISS CHARD, SILVER AND SEA KALE.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Selected Blood-red—Flesh deep red, excellent quality, 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Crimson Globe—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Deewing's Blood (Turnip-shaped)—Deep blood-red colour; of fine form and flavour. 6d. per oz.

Dell's Black-leaf—Roots dark red; splendid flavour. From its beautiful dark foliage it is admirably adapted for borders. 6d. per oz.

BEET—BLOOD RED.

Eclipse (Turnip-shaped)—Flesh fine dark blood colour; very sweet. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Egyptian (Turnip-shaped)—Very distinct; flesh deep red. Valuable for Summer use, as it comes early. 6d. per oz.

New Improved Silver—Dwarf, with dark green leaves, and very broad white ribs. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

Nuttings' Dwarf Improved—A fine dwarf dark red variety. 6d. per oz.

Swiss Chard, Silver, or Sea Kale—Habit erect and vigorous. The midribs are silvery white and very large. They should be served as Asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves makes a valuable dish, dressed as a Spinach. This Beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

BROAD BEANS.—*Faba vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION—Sow in April for the earliest crops, and again in July and August; and for the latest crop, in September. Sow the seed in drills three to three and a half feet apart, and twelve inches in the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about two inches. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

NOTE.— For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb, extra.

3d. and 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

Broad Windsor—Very productive. 6d. per lb.

Green Windsor—Beautiful green colour. 6d. per lb.

Harlington Windsor—A very superior variety; very prolific. 6d. per lb.

Leviathan—The longest-podded and finest Broad Bean in cultivation; very prolific. 6d. per lb.

BEAN—IMPROVED GOLDEN BUTTER WAX.

WAX POD OR BUTTER BEANS.

STRINGLESS FRENCH BEANS.

Phaseolus vulgaris.

THE Wax Pod or Butter Beans are perfectly hardy. The pods are stringless, and can be cooked whole; the flavour is excellent. When they become better known they will take the place of the ordinary French Beans. Sow at the same time and in the same manner as recommended for the French Bean. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

6d. per packet; per post, 1s.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

Climbing Golden Butter Wax—Black-seeded, yellow pods; very tender. 9d. per lb.

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf)—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive. 1s. per lb. (See cut.)

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

FRENCH BEANS.—*Phaseolus vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until January. Sow the seed in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The Climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be stuck in the rows, one to each plant. For Parcels Post Rates on Beans, see page 3. **6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

FRENCH BEAN—CANADIAN WONDER.

DWARF VARIETIES.

9d. per lb.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb extra.

Canadian Wonder.—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners. (See cut.)

Negro Long Pod.—A great cropper, of excellent quality.

Pale Dun.—An excellent early variety.

New Giant Stringless Green Pod.—Acknowledged by all the best authorities to be the earliest and best of all the Dwarf Beans. It is a prolific bearer, and of excellent quality; the pods are stringless, similar to the wax-pod varieties. A great acquisition; highly recommended. 1s. per lb.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

July Runner.—A variety of recent introduction. It is a great cropper, very early, and of superior flavour. As it does not grow very tall, twigs can be used instead of stakes. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet—per post, 9d.; 1s. 6d. per lb.

Scarlet Runner.—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods. 1s. per lb.

White Dutch.—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific. 9d. per lb.

Zebra.—A fine variety. 9d. per lb.

Snake or Yard Long.—This variety, which is a Climber, produces long, narrow, stringless pods about twelve to eighteen inches long, of very delicate flavour. It is an immense cropper, and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts. Sow at the same time and in the same manner as recommended for the French Bean. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

THE WONDERFUL TONGAN BEAN.

The Poor Man's Vegetable.

A STRONG evergreen and perennial climber, producing immense quantities of large flat beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. It requires to be sown rather late in the spring. The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. Although it is a perennial, it is advisable to sow one or two Beans every year, for though the old plants come into bearing much earlier than the young ones, still they do not bear such heavy crops nor the best beans. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should be soaked in boiling water for, say, twelve hours before sowing.

Price, 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

LIMA BEANS.

CULTIVATION.—Lima Beans should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in (say end of October). The tall variety requires stakes or poles about five feet high. They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans, which they somewhat resemble in flavour, but far more nutritious, and served with butter. In America they are very largely grown, and highly esteemed. For Parcel Post Rates, see page 3. **6d. per packet; per post, 9d.**

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches high; very productive, and requiring no support. (See cut.) 1s. per lb.

King of the Limas.—One of the best of the tall sorts; very prolific, and bearing large handsome beans. The pods are produced in large clusters. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Thorburn's Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain.)—A dwarf form of the famous Challenger Lima—the finest of the Limas. It possesses the flavour of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush. 1s. 6d. per lb.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

BORECOLE OR KALE—DWARF GREEN CURLED.

BORECOLE, KALE OR CURLED GREENS.—*Brassica oleracea acephala.*

CULTIVATION—Sow the seed from December to February for the main crop, and again in July, and plant out as soon as ready in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches to to two feet between the plants. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Dwarf Green Curled—A useful, hardy variety. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Improved Garnishing—Produces several varieties equal in colour to the Coleus, varying from rich crimson to white; laced and fringed. 6d. per packet.

Ragged Jack—An extremely hardy variety, very tender and delicious when cooked. 9d. per oz.

Kale Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—*Brassica oleracea bullata minor.*

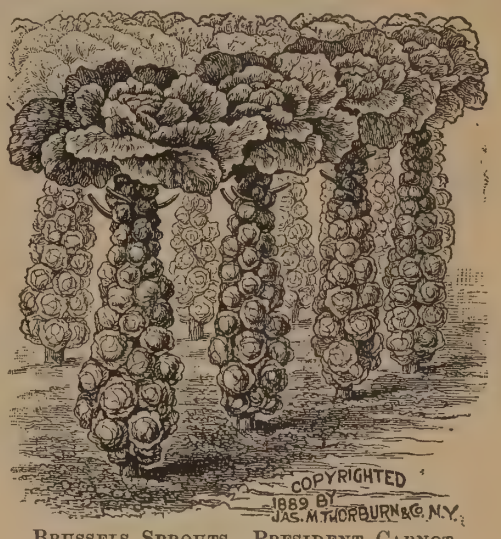
CULTIVATION—Esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. Sow the seed in June or August for use in Midsummer, and again November, January, and February for early and late Winter use, and plant out in rows two feet apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Dalkeith—Medium height, closely filled with compact, richly-flavoured sprouts 9d. per oz.

President Carnot—Produces very large sprouts of good quality. (See cut). 1s. per oz

Hercules—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages).

Brussels Sprouts Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—PRESIDENT CARNOT.

BROCOLI—PERFECTION.

BROCOLI.

Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides.

CULTIVATION—Brocoli does well on soil that has been manured for a previous crop, and if the soil be light it need not even be dug for the young plants. For a Winter crop the seed must be sown in October, and the plants put out about the end of the year. For the chance of a crop to succeed cauliflowers in Summer, seed may be sown in January or February, and planted out in April. When the plants are sufficiently large, transplant into rows about two to two and a half feet apart.

6d. per packet.

Adam's Early White—A fine white variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Perfection—One of the finest Brocoli yet introduced. Of strong and robust habit, with large handsome heads, which areclose, and perfectly white. (See cut.) 2s. per oz.

Walcheren—A valuable kind for general use. 2s. per oz.

CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea capitata.*

CULTIVATION—This is one of the most important of vegetables, as it may be had in use every day in the year. A little seed may be sown once in every month, except in May and June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows from two to two and a half feet apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz., except where otherwise priced.**

Brunswick Large White (Fottler's)—Very solid heads, of large size, and light bluish-green in colour; of close habit of growth, stem very short, the plant heading close to the ground. The heads are thick, but decidedly flat. It is earlier than the Flat Dutch, or other late Cabbages, but not so early as Flat Parisian or Early Spring. A first-class Cabbage of the Drumhead type for Summer use.

Drumhead—A very large variety; useful for cattle feeding.

Early Winningstadt—An early pointed-head variety; a first-class sort. 1s. per oz.

Early York—A well-known early sort. (See cut).

CABBAGE—EARLY YORK.

Eastham—An old and useful sort.

Express—The earliest variety in cultivation The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of fine mild flavour. 1s. per oz.

Improved Enfield Market—Valuable Winter variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Niggerhead—A new variety, and the darkest of the dark-red Cabbages, black through to the very heart. This new variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season, when all others are out of the market—an item worth the notice of farmers and market gardeners. "Niggerhead" pickled is of a bewitching beauty, and an ornament as well as a relish on any table. The red Cabbage, when boiled in the ordinary way, is far superior in flavour to the white varieties. 6d. per packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz.

"Your 'Niggerhead' Cabbage was the best ever seen up here."—A. CLARK, Collector of Customs, Delegate.

CABBAGE—NIGGERHEAD.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CABBAGE—Continued.

CABBAGE—GIANT OF AUVERGNE.

GIANT OF AUVERGNE.—A Splendid Winter Variety.

A distinct short-stemmed variety of recent introduction, the head almost resting on the ground. It is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often twenty inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. Excellent for Autumn and Winter use. A magnificent variety. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Little Pixie—Small, sweet, comes in early. Well adapted for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Main-Crop—An up-to-date variety for all seasons. This variety produces remarkably uniform, very hard firm heads, fine in texture, and weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. each, and even up to 20 lbs. It is very sweetly flavoured, and has very few loose leaves; for withstanding dry weather there is no variety to equal it, and it will head when most other varieties fail. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

"You say in your catalogue that Victoria Main-Crop Cabbage will go up to 20 lbs. each. I have grown them from your seed up to 29 lbs. They were splendid."—GEO. FIELD, Castlemaine.

CABBAGE—FLAT PARISIAN, OR EARLY SPRING.

Flat Parisian, or Henderson's Early Spring—A splendid new early Cabbage, with round, flat, solid heads of uniform size, with few and small outside leaves. It is of fine texture and delicate flavour. This variety is highly recommended. (See cut). 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

CABBAGE—SUCCESSION.

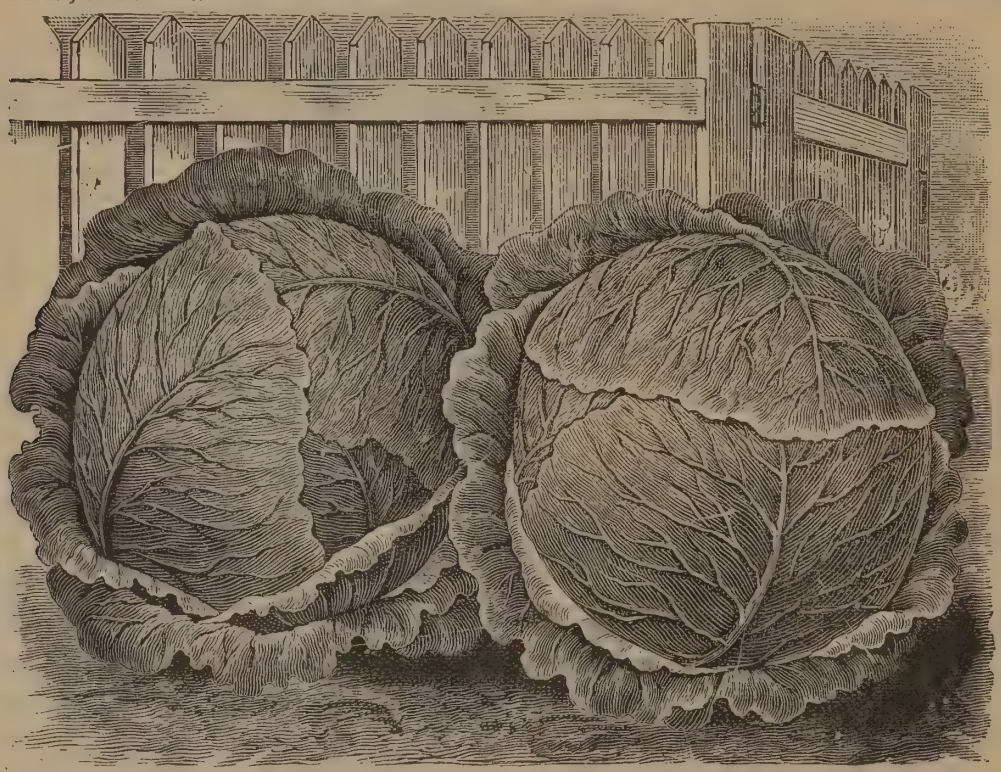
Schweinfurt—Large, early white variety.

St. John's Day—Large; a popular market variety; not so large as Woodmason's strain.

Succession—A splendid variety either for medium early, main crop, or late use. It is of large size, perfect in shape, of handsome colour, and of the finest quality. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Sugar Loaf—A distinct and excellent variety.

Stockley's Select Giant Red—An excellent Cabbage, which has been very carefully selected, with large and solid heads. The best and largest Red Cabbage for pickling known. 6d. per packet.



CABBAGE—VICTORIA MAIN-CROP.

CABBAGE—LAMB'S EARLIEST OF ALL.

Red Dutch—For pickling; good colour. 1s. per oz.

Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Lamb's Earliest of All—A remarkable early variety, of recent introduction, with very few outside leaves; grows a short stem, with a compact conical head of average size; most useful early Cabbage, coming in fully a week or ten days before Early York; very superior to any other variety. Highly recommended for small gardens. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Champion Early All-Head Cabbage.

THE KING OF SUMMER CABBAGES.

HAS . . . . **4 POINTS** IN ITS FAVOUR—

SIZE
EARLINESS
QUALITY
YIELD

Withstands Severe Drought.

. . . Resists Blight . . .

CABBAGE—CHAMPION EARLY ALL-HEAD.

EVER since this variety was introduced by me, some years ago, it has become year by year more popular—so much so that my sales each season have exceeded those of the past one by nearly twofold. It is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be a really first-class Cabbage, whether for private use or for market purposes, as it withstands the most severe drought. It is distinct from, and superior in every respect to varieties offered under the name of Sure-Header and Heat-proof Sure-Header, and is the very best Summer variety ever introduced. Being a rapid grower, it comes into use quickly, and is in consequence very tender and sweet. The heads are heavy, solid, and fine grained. On account of its compact habit of growth and absence of loose leaves, a much larger number of plants can be obtained to the acre than of most of the varieties of this type. To those who want a Cabbage for *size*, combined with *earliness*, *quality*, and *yield*, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow.

6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

The following unsolicited testimonials, selected from dozens received, will go to show that as an all-round variety it cannot be excelled:—

MRS. R. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Tyrendarra, writes.—"I have been growing Champion Early All-Head Cabbage for the last two years. It is a beautiful Cabbage. No one in the neighbourhood had Cabbages like it. It successfully resisted the summer heat, and the blight. The 'Victoria Main-Crop' is also a good Cabbage." 2/4/02.

MR. E. W. BARLOW, West Hay, N.S.W., writes.—"I may mention that the Cabbage Champion Early All-Head I obtained from you were a great success." 17/2/02.

MR. D. C. HOLMES, Kyneton, writes.—"The Champion All-Head Cabbage turned out splendidly. I could not wish for a better Cabbage. The neighbours around here admired them greatly. I had them weighing from 36lbs. to 40lbs. each." 5/2/02.

SAVOY CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea bullata.*

SAVOY CABBBGE—DWARF GREEN CURLED.

CULTIVATION—The general cultivation of Savoys is very similar to that of the Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March. Savoys are generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Drumhead—The largest variety; very useful and hardy. 9d. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled—A well-curled, compact, early variety, which hearts well. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Little Pixie—The smallest Savoy grown. Hearts compact and very delicate in flavour. For small gardens it is especially useful, as it may be planted a foot apart each way. 1s per oz

Victoria Drumhead—Produces very large crinkled heads, which are very tender and crisp and of excellent flavour. A fine sort for exhibition purposes. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. 5s. per ¼-lb.; 18s. per lb.

Savoy Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50.)

PORTUGAL CABBAGE.

Brassica oleracea costata.

Sow from October to January, and plant out under the same conditions as Cauliflowers. It likes a rich soil. A very tender and sweet variety of the Cabbage tribe. The heart of the plant can be used in the same manner as the Cabbage, and the ribs of the largest leaves will be found an excellent substitute for sea-kale, if served up in a similar way.

Portugal Cabbage — (See cut) 3d. and 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

PORTUGAL CABBAGE.

CHINESE CABBAGE.

Pe-tsai.

CULTIVATION — Similar to that of the Cabbage.

New Improved—Large loose leaves; highly esteemed by the Chinese, and also by Europeans. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

CHINESE CABBAGE—NEW IMPROVED.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted.

CARDOON.—*Cynara cardunculus.*

CULTIVATION—This vegetable is little known, and less cultivated, in the State, though it is extensively grown and much esteemed on the continent of Europe, where it is used in soups and for stewing. The leaf-stalks are the parts used, and the mode of culture is almost exactly the same as for Celery.

Large Spanish—Grown for the mid-rib of the leaf, which is blanched like Celery. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

CAPER OF COMMERCE.—*Capparis spinosa.*

CULTIVATION—The Caper is a trailing shrub, which grows freely on dry, rocky soil, and might become an article of commerce, as it succeds well in this climate. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of Commerce. Plants may be raised from seed in heat in Spring, and planted out when strong. They may also be raised from cuttings. The roots of the plant are particularly strong and vivacious, and if they can get deep enough even among rocks or stones, they will continue to grow for an indefinite period. It is considered advisable to cut the plants over every third or fourth year.

Caper of Commerce.—6d. per packet.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.—*Physalis edulis.*

THIS, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October, and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand three or four feet apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle.

True Cape Gooseberry.—6d. per packet.

CAPSICUM OR PEPPER.

Capsicum annuum ; Capsicum frutescens.

CULTIVATION—The varieties of Capsicum or Chili require light, rich soil and a warm situation. For the earliest crop sow in the beginning of September in heat. When the plants are large enough to handle, prick into pots or boxes, and after they have become well established and hardened-off, plant out in October, when the weather is fine. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the beginning of October. They may stand two-and-a-half to three feet apart. The plants must be duly watered while young, and shaded from the hot suns until established. The best situation is at the foot of a wall or fence, on the sunny side.

6d. per packet.

CAPSICUM OR PEPPERS.

No. 1. Long Red.
2. Golden Dawn.
3. The Giant.
4. Kaleidoscope.
5. Cherry.
6. Fancy Wrinkled.
7. Large Bell.
8. Red Chili.
9. Red Cluster.

New Giant Turnip Radish,
"CRIMSON FORCING."

A GRAND NOVELTY. ✻ Nee Novelties for 1903, Coloured Pages.

COLLECTION OF SIX VARIETIES OF CAPSICUM, 2/.

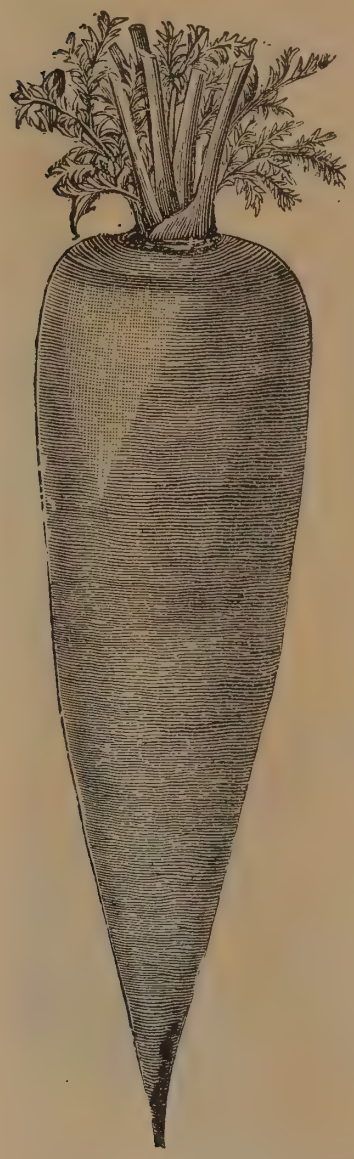
Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are hot and pungent in flavour.

***Celestial**—A very ornamental and useful Pepper, creamy white, changing to vivid scarlet.
***Cherry**—Small, round, smooth variety, of dwarf growth. (See cut, figure 5.)
Chinese Giant—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages).
Golden Dawn—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper, of a beautiful golden yellow. (See cut, figure 2.)
***Kaleidoscope**—So called because the fruits are constantly changing colour, through all shades, from light yellow to intense scarlet. (See cut, figure 7.)
Large Bell—Early variety, of mild flavour ; rind thick and fleshy. (See cut, figure 7.)
***Long Red**—Fruit three to four inches in length, bright red ; very productive. (See cut, figure 1.)
***Long Yellow**—Similar to Long Red in shape and appearance, except in colour.
***Red Chili**—Very small ; useful for pickling. (See cut, figure 8.)
***Red Cluster**—Small, thin red Peppers, clustered together in bunches at the top of each branch. (See cut, figure 9.)
Ruby King—Beautiful bright red ; large fruit ; one of the best.
Sweet Spanish—Earliest of all the varieties ; flesh sweet and mild.
The Giant—Produces very large fruit, of a brilliant scarlet colour (See cut, figure 3.)
***Tobasco**—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages).

☛ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CARROT.—*Daucus hortensis.*

CULTIVATION.—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirrings with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of radish or turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from August till February. 3 lbs. required to sow an acre. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**



CARROT—JAMES' SCARLET INTERMEDIATE.

Early French Forcing Short Horn.—The small roots are round in form; very early, smooth, tender, and of fine flavour; excellent for forcing. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Early Short Horn.—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Guerande or Ox-Heart.—This new stump-rooted Carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the Half-long varieties (such as Danvers') and the Short-Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from three to four inches in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table. 6d. per oz.

James' Scarlet Intermediate.—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Blood Red.—A new long Carrot, with a short top and light foliage, the stalks of which are faintly tinged with purple. The root is of a rich blood-red colour; the flesh is deep orange-red, of very fine quality, tender and sweet. The introducers say:—"Wherever much stress is laid upon the deep red colour of Carrots, this new variety will be found unrivalled." 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

Sinclair's Champion.—A new giant field variety.—See Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).

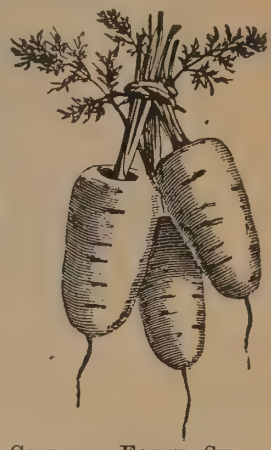
Sutton's New Red Intermediate.—A splendid new type of intermediate Carrot, which is said to have quite superseded the ordinary variety. It is earlier, finer in shape, and the roots grow to nearly double the size. Skin clean and bright in colour; with very small core. 1s. per oz.

The Gem.—A variety of recent introduction, roots four to five inches in length, and about three inches in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first rate, being very tender, with almost an entire absence of core. 9d. per oz.

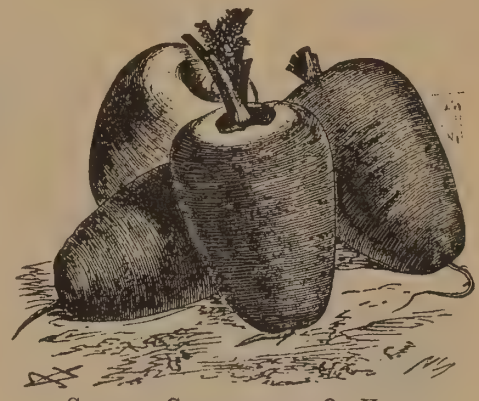
New Long Yellow Stump-rooted.—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

For other varieties, see Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).

CARROT—EARLY FRENCH FORCING SHORT HORN.



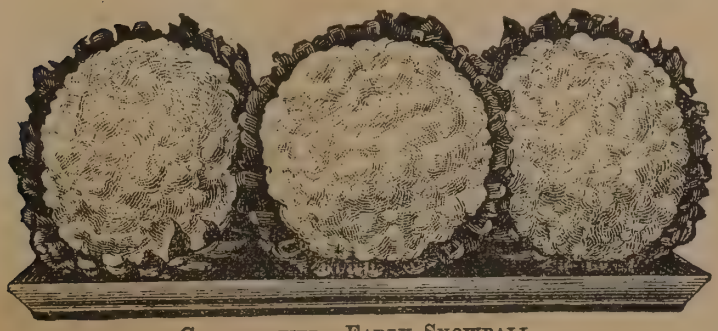
CARROT—EARLY SHORT HORN.



CARROT—GUERANDE OR OX-HEART.

CAULIFLOWER.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora.*

CULTIVATION.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges, and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants thirty to thirty-six inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than two feet or eighteen inches apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.



CAULIFLOWER—EARLY SNOWBALL.

6d. and 1s. per packet.

Early London.—A well-known hardy variety; fine white heads. 2s. per oz.

Early Snowball.—A very early variety; heads rather small but compact, and beautifully white. (See cut.) 1s. per packet; 4s. per oz.

Eclipse.—A splendid variety, with large pure white heads. Withstands drought well. 3s. per oz.

Large Asiatic.—A fine large white, compact variety. 2s. per oz.

CAULIFLOWER—SURPRISE.

Extra Early Autumn Giant—This magnificent new Cauliflower—specimens of which, weighing upwards of 14 lbs. each, were exhibited at the National Chrysanthemum Society's Show, England, a year or two since—is more dwarf, considerably earlier, and in every respect better, than the old Autumn Giant. It produces enormous snow-white heads, and at the present time is admitted to be the largest, the earliest, of the giant forms, and the most reliable Cauliflower, either for market use or for the private garden. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet; 4s. per oz.

Gilt Edge—Large, heavy sort, undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation. Highly recommended. (See cut). Sold in packets only. 1s. 6d. each.

Surprise—Produces large, pure white firm heads, remaining in good condition for a considerable time without deteriorating in quality. It is a rapid grower, and withstands the dry weather well. For general use it cannot be excelled. (See cut). 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—An extremely valuable late variety; heads large, white, firm, and compact. 2s. per oz.

Walcheren—A hardy late variety, producing firm heads, of uniform closeness. 2s. per oz.

CORN SALAD OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.

Valerianella olitoria.

CULTIVATION.—The first sowing of this useful small salad, which is chiefly grown by the French, ought to be made at the commencement of the Autumnal rains, and a successional crop put in at intervals of two months thereafter. Seed may be sown in any waste soil of a light nature, in beds four feet wide, and in shelter drills six inches apart. The seedlings must be thinned to four inches apart, and the outside leaves picked for use as they expand. In Summer, seed should be sown every month in a moist, sheltered spot; the seedlings thinned as soon as fit for handling, and when large enough for use, the heads cut as wanted, close to the surface of the ground.

CORN SALAD, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.

Large Round-Leaved Dutch—Very hardy, useful salad. (See cut). 1s. per oz.

6d. per packet.

CAULIFLOWER—GILT EDGE.

CELERY.—*Apium graveolens.*

CULTIVATION.—Celery requires very rich deep soil, and a moist situation is the best to select, but not where the soil is saturated with water. Seeds may be sown in August for the earliest crop, and at that season require artificial heat to cause them to vegetate. They may be sown in a seed pan or shallow box in light, rich soil, and placed in a hot-bed frame, or some other warm place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be pricked into other boxes, and continued in heat until well established, then hardened off, and planted out to six inches apart in a bed of rich soil, six inches deep, on a bottom of boards, or some other hard substance which the roots cannot penetrate, to facilitate transplanting, where they must be well watered and shaded; and when of sufficient size the soil cut into squares with a plant in the centre of each; then lifted with the balls entire, and conveyed to the trenches, where they must be shaded with boughs, boards, bags, or anything at hand until re-established. During the season of growth water must be applied in unlimited quantities. The second and later sowings may be made in the open ground, and the young plants treated in a similar manner. October will be early enough for sowing in the open air, and two more sowings may be made in November and December. Manure to the depth of five or six inches should be dug into the bottom of the trench, and as much liquid manure as can be spared may be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be sixteen to eighteen inches in width, and the plants set at six to twelve inches apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but it is not advisable to place much soil around them, with a view to blanching, until about a month before they are wanted for use. The final earthing-up requires to be done carefully; in order that the soil may not fall into the heart of the plant, the leaves should be tied together, then the soil thrown in, in layers, and packed closely around the plants by hand.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CELERY.—Continued.

CELERY—IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery—Principally used for soups. 9d. per oz.

Cole's Crystal White—Large, crisp, and fine-flavoured. 9d. per oz.

Golden Heart—Of a fine nutty flavour, and when blanched is of a pure golden yellow. 9d. per oz.

Golden Rose—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages).

Improved White Plume—A splendid crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety. Requires very little earthing-up to blanch it. The plant itself makes a handsome ornament upon the dinner table, from the fact of the foliage being beautifully variegated. (See cut). 1s. 6d. per oz.

Laing's Mammoth Red—This is a very large, quick-growing variety; solid, crisp, and very hardy; excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

Turner's Incomparable White—A fine dwarf variety; clear, white, solid, and crisp. 9d. per oz.

White Solid Paschal—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, which are very mild in flavour. A good keeper. 1s. per oz.

Soup Celery—Excellent for flavouring, etc. 3d. per oz. (per post, 4d.), ¼-lb., 9d. (per post, 1s.); ½-lb., 1s. 3d. (per post, 1s. 8d.); 1 lb. 2s. 6d. (per post, 3s. 3d.).

Celery Plants—6d. per bundle of 25.

CRESS.—*Lapidium sativum.*

CURLED CRESS may be grown in Winter on a patch of ground at the foot of a fence or other warm spot, by drawing shallow drills as close as possible with the finger or small stick; the seed sown quite thick, and the surface beaten with the back of a spade, barely covering the seeds. A shady spot should be chosen for Summer; or, where there is not a garden, the seed may be sown in boxes, or between the single folds of a wet flannel. American Cress may be sown monthly in drills nine inche apart, slightly covered with earth; when the plants are bushy, the heads may be cut close to the surface of the ground. Water Cress is an excellent salad. Young runners are most commonly used for planting out, but seed may be sown during the Autumn and Winter months in a moist, shady place. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

CRESS—EXTRA FINE CURLED.

American, or Land—An excellent substitute for Water Cress. 6d. per oz.

Extra Fine Curled—Very fine; excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times. (See cut). 4d. per oz.

Indian, or Nasturtium—6d. per oz.

Water Cress—Sow in a moist, shady place. 6d. per packet.

SWEET CORN OR TABLE MAIZE.—*Zea mays.*

CULTIVATION.—Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a vegetable; it will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state, and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

HOW TO COOK SWEET CORN.—Sweet Corn is a delicious vegetable, and is highly esteemed in America, but in this State it is not largely used, as very few indeed know how to cook it properly. The cobs should be cooked when freshly gathered, as by keeping they lose their sweetness. Firstly, remove the husks and every thread of silk; then place the cob in a pot of boiling water, and allow it to boil for about five minutes; when done, carefully remove it with a skimmer, and place upon a napkin, and serve immediately. It may be eaten with white sauce or gravy.

6d. per packet (per post, 1s.); 1s. per lb. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

NOTE.—For all kinds of Sweet Corn required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

SWEET CORN—TRIUMPH.

SWEET CORN—Continued.

Country Gentleman—Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown. 1s. per lb.

Early Fordhook—Early Fordhook is the largest-eared extra early Corn, averaging in length seven inches. The grains and cob are pure white. The ears are eight-rowed, with small cobs and deep grains. In some instances it has ripened one or two days earlier than Cory, and in other cases one or two days later, so that it may be said to equal Cory in earliness, while surpassing any other extra early Sweet Corn in size, quality, sweetness, and entire freedom from smut 1s. 6d. per lb.

Mammoth Sugar—The largest late variety; cob white, large and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured.

Triumph—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties; flavour rich and sweet. (See cut.)

White Pop Corn—For parching (in cobs).

CUCUMBERS.

No. 1. Long Green. | No. 3. White Wonder.
2. Long Prickly. | 4. Short Prickly.
No. 5 English Gherkin.

CUCUMBER.—*Cucumis sativus.*

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crops out of doors, plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses, or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month, where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings, and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather. **6d. per packet** (except where otherwise priced).

Choice Mixed—Extra fine.

Cool and Crisp—A very early and prolific variety; excellent for slicing; very tender and crisp.

Early White Spine—A most popular variety; flesh crisp, and of fine flavour.

Japanese Climbing—This variety is very hardy, climbs freely, and is of excellent flavour.

CUCUMBER—DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Long Green—A fine long fruit, of excellent quality; dark green, crisp, and firm. (See cut, figure 1.)

Long Prickly—A very hardy variety, good bearer; about a foot in length. (See cut, figure 2.)

Snake or Serpent—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding, and sometimes are *six feet in length.*

Sooly Qua—A Chinese variety, remarkable for the great length of its fruit (five to six feet) and its rapid growth. Is used in a green state.

White Wonder—A hardy white variety, of strong vigorous growth. A good cropper. Highly recommended. (See cut, figure 3.)

African Horned—A most curious climbing variety, introduced from Central Africa. The vine is a rapid grower, and will climb freely to a considerable height on trellis or screen, or it may be allowed to trail over the ground. The fruit, which is borne profusely all Summer, is a deep sea-green colour, but when ripe turns to a dark orange-scarlet. When fully grown it is the size of a small Musk Melon, oblong, and covered with protruding points or horns. For eating, it should be taken before it is too old, like any other Cucumber. In quality it is simply luscious, having the pure Cucumber flavour in a degree of delicacy and refinement not before seen. It is exceedingly tender, and seems to melt in one's mouth, and consequently easily digested. People who cannot eat ordinary Cucumbers find no difficulty with this. Dr. Clowe writes recently that the natives in Africa do not eat it until it is fully ripe and the pulp becomes soft. It is then nutritious and very refreshing.

[9d. per packet.

COLLECTION OF SIX VARIETIES, 2s.

VARIETIES USED FOR PICKLING.

6d. per packet.

Short Prickly. (See cut, figure 4.)
Paris Pickling.
West India Gherkin.
Commercial Pickling. (A first-class pickling variety; highly recommended).
English Gherkin. (See cut, figure 5.)

FRAME, OR FORCING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—These packets contain from twelve to fifteen seeds only.

Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)—A very fine variety, growing from thirty to thirty-five inches in length. For exhibition, market, or general use it cannot be surpassed. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

Jewel of Koppitz—One of the earliest and most abundant bearers ever introduced. The fruit begins to set with the first natural leaf. Highly recommended. The accompanying cut (which was photographed) represents plants grown in a house. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

CUCUMBER—JEWEL OF KOPPITZ.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CUCUMBER—Continued.

Marvel—A splendid new and valuable variety, the fruits of which are cylindrical, dark green, and usually about fifteen or sixteen inches long when ready for cutting. Awarded a Silver Medal and First-class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society, England. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Telegraph (Rollisson's)—Extremely prolific, of good shape and colour, and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet.

Tender and True—Colour of a beautiful deep green, and the flavour excellent. Unsurpassed as an exhibition variety. 1s. per packet.

DANDELION.

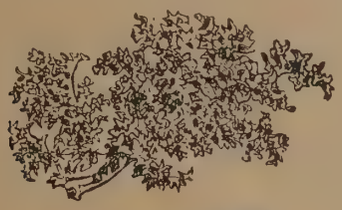
THE Dandelion resembles Endive, and is cultivated by the Continental people for Spring greens, or for blanching for salads. **6d. per packet.**

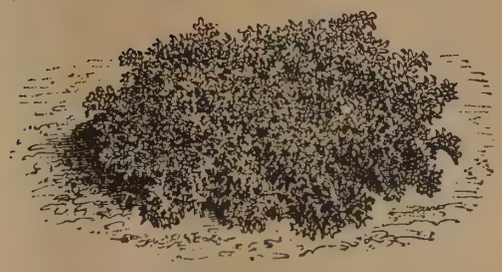
Improved Early Large-Leaved—Double the size of the ordinary Dandelion.

EGG PLANT.—*Solanum esculentum.*

CULTIVATION—The Egg Plant may be treated in exactly the same manner as the Capsicum—the earliest raised in heat and transplanted, and the later crops sown in a warm situation, where they have to remain; the plants may stand eighteen inches to two feet apart. The fruit must be thinned if a fine sample is required They may be easily grown in pots, and trained to stakes like Tomatoes. **6d. per packet.**

EGG PLANT—PEARL-WHITE.





ENDIVE—TRIPLE CURLED MOSS.

HOW TO COOK EGG PLANT—Cut the fruit into half or quarter inch slices, and after paring dip them into salted water for an hour; then dip in batter, and fry in hot fat until brown.

Long White **Round White**

New York Improved Purple, Spineless—The standard variety, largest and best, oval, deep purple; early and productive.

Pearl-White—A new variety, producing pure creamy white fruit of great size. In eating quality it is superior to all others. (See cut.)

Black Beauty—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

ENDIVE.—*Chicorium endivia.*

CULTIVATION—This is a good useful salad for Winter use, becoming now of more repute than hitherto. To grow it well the culture recommended for Lettuce is exactly suitable. The heads require to be blanched, which may be effected either by tying the leaves close together, or covering each plant with a flower pot, saucer, or piece of slate, a few at a time. The seeds should be sown in January, February, and March, and the plants transplanted with the first Autumn rains.

3d. per packet.

Broad-Leaved Green Paris—A splendid variety, with large broad leaves. 1s. per oz.

Triple Curled Moss—Beautifully curled, and when developed appears like a tuft of moss. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS, AND THEIR USES.

CULTIVATION—The best way of growing these with little trouble and expense is to procure a few plants of the required sorts, such as Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, &c., and plant them together in a portion of a shady border, in lines fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way. If plants cannot be conveniently had, seed may be sown in a warm border, in lines one foot apart, merely deep enough to cover the seed; when up, thin out to a foot apart, water and mulch the first Summer in dry weather, and keep the surface loose. Next Autumn, or early in Spring, take up and divide the roots, and plant again fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and continue making new plantings every Winter, as a means of saving them during the severe Summer drought.

6d. per packet

Angelica—Useful on account of its medicinal qualities.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)—For making Balm tea; valuable in cases of fever. [&c.

Basil, Bush (*Ocymum minimum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces,

Basil, Sweet (*Ocymum basilicum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, &c.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)—Used for salads; excellent for bees.

Chamomile (*Anthemis*)—Used medicinally for a number of purposes.

Chervil, Plain or Common (*Chaeropyhllum aromaticum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, &c.

Chervil, Turnip-rooted (*Chaerophyllum bulbosum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, &c.

Carraway (*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; the under leaves are sometimes used for flavouring soups.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)—Used for flavouring soups, pickles, &c.

Fennel (*Anethum foeniculum*)—Used in fish sauces, and for garnishing.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—The leaves and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea, and other purposes.

Lavender (*Lavendula Vera*)—The true variety; cultivated for its flowers, which are very aromatic.

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum marjorama*)—Used in soups and stuffings.

Marjoram, Pot (*Origanum onites*)—Used in soups and stuffings.

Pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*)—Used for medicinal purposes.

Purslane, Golden—Used for salads, garnishings, and pickling.

Purslane, Large-leaved—Used for salads, garnishing, and pickling.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair-wash.

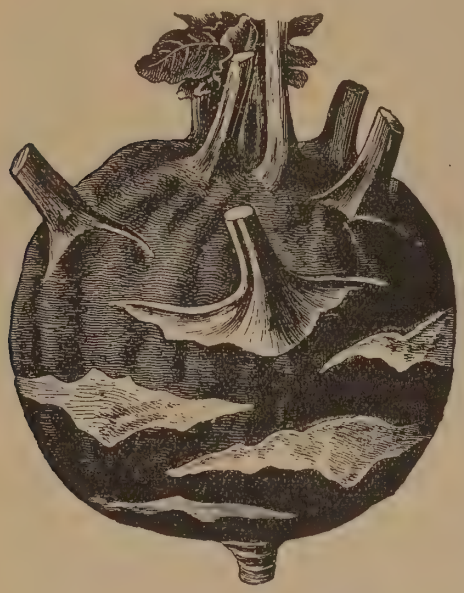
Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)—Used in stuffings and sauces.

SWEET, POT, and MEDICINAL HERBS, and THEIR USES—Continued.

Savory, Summer (*Satureja hortensis*)—Greatly used for seasoning.
Savory, Winter (*Satureja montana*)—Greatly used for seasoning.
Sorrel, Large-Leaved (*Rumex scutatus*)—Used for salads, and imparting an acid flavour to soups.
Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—An aromatic herb.
Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.
Tarragon (*Artemisia dracupulus*)—Used for flavouring. 1s. per packet.
Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also in the preparation of absinthe.

For HERB PLANTS and ROOTS, see Pages 35 and 36.



KOHL RABI—LARGE PURPLE.

KOHL RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa.*

CULTIVATION—This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior as a table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tested in good condition, and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to April, in beds as for cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and inferior.

3d. per packet.

Large Green—A green variety; very delicious vegetable if cooked when young. 9d. per oz.
Large Purple—Similar to the Green, except in colour. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

LEEK.—*Allium porrum.*

CULTIVATION — The Leek likes a deep, friable, and rich soil. The first sowing may be made in June or July, and subsequent sowings once a month till December. When the young plants are about the thickness of a goose-quill, they may be transplanted into deep holes made with a dibble or stake, nine to twelve inches apart, in the bottom of a drill drawn with a hoe, into which the plants are dropped and a few crumbs of soil put in to cover the roots, unless the soil is dry, when the holes may be filled with water. In the process of hoeing the holes become filled up with soil, and, as they grow, soil from each side may be drawn to them to cause the stems to lengthen. The drills should be fifteen inches apart. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for celery.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

London Flag—A well-known variety. 9d. per oz.
Monstrous Carentan—A superior variety, with distinct and dark coloured leaves; stout in habit, and hardy. 1s. per oz.
The Lyon—This splendid strain produces Leeks weighing over 4lbs. each; perfectly hardy. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.
Long Winter Mezieres—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

LEEK—THE LYON.

LETTUCE—ICEBERG.

LETTUCE.—*Lactuca.*

CULTIVATION—This popular salad plant may be had all the year round by frequent sowings and plantings. A warm and dry situation should be chosen for the Winter crops, and one that is low and damp for those of Summer. The soil should be loose and extremely rich, for Lettuces are crisp only when grown rapidly. For Summer culture, sowings may be made where the plants are to remain—as they cannot be safely transplanted in dry weather—once a month from August onwards, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thinned to twelve inches. For a Winter crop, sowings may be made in March and April, and the plants transplanted in rows.

LETTUCE—DRUMHEAD, OR MALTA.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

LETTUCE—NEAPOLITAN.

Asparagus Lettuce—A novel variety of special merit. It is of very quick growth, producing very narrow leaves, twelve to eighteen inches in length, the mid-rib of which is very tender and succulent. It is cooked and used like Asparagus, for which it makes a fine substitute. 6d. per packet.
Drumhead, or Malta—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.
Hanson—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. 1s. per oz.
Iceberg—A new variety of recent introduction, with hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.
McHattie's Giant—Grows to a very large size; early, very solid, colour light green. Not so prone to run to seed as other varieties. 1s. per oz.
Neapolitan—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

LETTUCE—Continued.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.—*Continued.*

3d. and 6d. per packet.

New York—A splendid Summer Lettuce, with large solid heads; crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

Thorburn Maximum—The Introducers say:—"This Lettuce is very handsome in appearance. Our crop inspector in France found it growing in one of the rural districts, recognised its exceptional merits, and procured for us some of the seed. It is wonderfully heat-resisting, remaining a long time, even in the hottest weather, without running up to seed. The outside colour is light green, but it becomes more and more yellow towards the heart. It is the *largest* and *solidest* of all our Head Lettuces, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness." 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Wheeler's Tom Thumb—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp; stands well. 1s. per oz.

Emperor William—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Nansen—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Tyrolese Improved—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

Cos Lettuce—Paris White.

COS VARIETIES.—6d. per packet.

Carter's Giant White—A very large variety; crisp, and good in flavour. 9d. per oz.

Paris White—An old standard variety. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Trianon, or Celery Lettuce—The long narrow leaves, which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz.

Monstrous Brown—The hearts grow to an immense size; crisp, and of fine flavour. Excellent either for Summer or Winter use. 1s. per oz.

LETTUCE PLANTS, 1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Rock Melon—Emerald Gem.

ROCK, OR MUSK MELON.—*Cucumis melo.*

CULTIVATION.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened-off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in hills, which ought to be from five to six feet apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

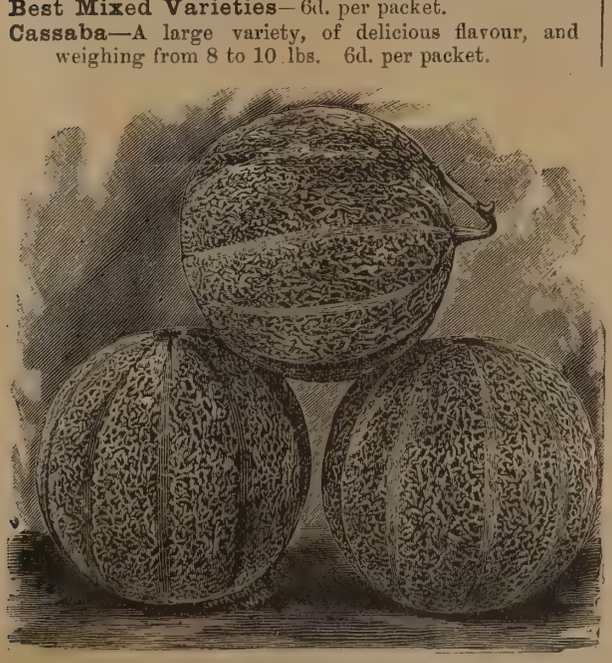
Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk contain only fifteen seeds in a packet.

Rock Melon—Long Island Beauty.

Collection of 6 Choice Varieties of Rock Melons, MY OWN SELECTION. 2s. (Post Free).

Best Mixed Varieties—6d. per packet.

Cassaba—A large variety, of delicious flavour, and weighing from 8 to 10 lbs. 6d. per packet.



New "Rocky Ford"—Rock or Musk Melon.

***Dickson's Exquisite**—The flesh is a beautiful green, moderately firm, yet exceedingly juicy, and ripening well back to the rind. The flavour is unequalled. 1s. per packet.

Emerald Gem—A very distinct, early, and deliciously-flavoured variety, with a skin of a deep emerald green colour. The flesh is of a suffused salmon colour, exceedingly sweet. One of the very best Melons for private growers. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Extra Early Hackensack—An early variety, producing Melons weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each; are of a nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and have light-green flesh of a delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.

Hybrid Bay View—A very prolific variety of great size, oblong, green flesh; splendid quality. 6d. per packet.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe—Flesh salmon coloured; very productive. 6d. per packet.

Long Island Beauty—A new variety, the earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. The most handsome Melon grown. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

New Rocky Ford—A splendid early, small-fruited variety of recent introduction. The fruits are always finely netted, and of a light golden-yellow hue when ripened. The flesh is light green in colour, melting, and luscious in flavour. (See cut).

Nutmeg—Green flesh, medium size, rich and sugary. 6d. per packet.

Perfected Delmonico—Oval shaped, of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange-pink flesh. For flavour it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.

***Scarlet Perfection**—A superb variety, round, prominently laced, sugary, scarlet flesh, exquisite aroma. 1s. per packet.

The Paul Rose—A new and meritorious variety of recent introduction that is bound to please all melon-growers. The fruits are nearly round or slightly oval, rather larger than "Netted Gem," slightly ribbed, and heavily netted with light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. The flesh is quite thick, of rich deep-orange colour, ripening close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. While the flesh has the deep colouring and superior flavour of the "Emerald Gem," it is much firmer. 6d. per packet.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

WATER MELONS.

No. 1. Dixie. | No. 3. Black Spanish.
2. Seminole. | 4. Kolb Gem.
No. 5. White Gem.

WATER MELON.—*Cucumis citrullus.*

CULTIVATION.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out, two or three on a hill, about eight feet apart. Seed should not be sown in the open ground before October.

6d per packet.

Collection of Six Varieties of Water Melons, 2s. (POST FREE).

All Varieties, Mixed—6d. per packet.

Black Spanish—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early. (See cut, figure 3.)

Boss—Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.

Dixie—A new Melon, very large; flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A very free settler of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)

Kolb Gem—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4.)

Seminole—Very large variety, of first-rate flavour. (See cut, figure 2.)

White Gem—A distinct variety. The Melons are perfectly round, and of a beautiful cream-white colour when ripe; flesh bright pink, and of excellent flavour. (See cut, figure 5.)

Cole's Early—This variety is said to be the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in that respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of delicious flavour.

Cuban Queen—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

Fordhook Early—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation, being ripe fully three weeks before any other variety, which is a very great consideration in this State. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight; the flesh is bright red, and very sweet. Highly recommended.

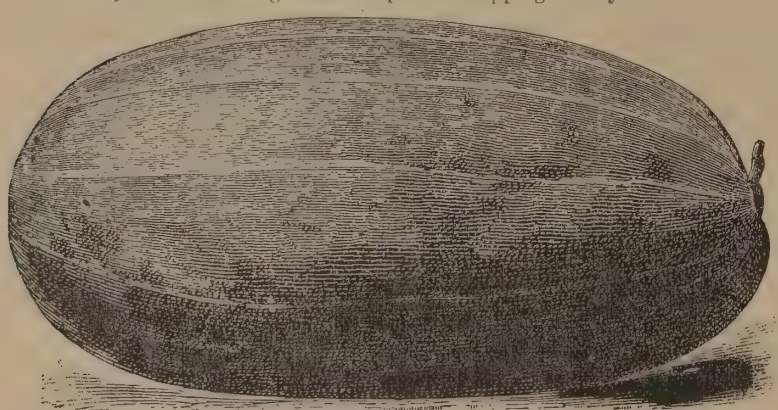
Ice Cream—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.

Rattlesnake—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red flesh; late.

Halbert Honey—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages).

New Mammoth Santiago—A new mammoth variety producing enormous fruits 2 feet in length, and from 12 to 14 inches in diameter, and weighing up to 85 lbs. Flesh deep blood-red, sugary, melting, and of the finest quality, entirely free from stringiness. A splendid shipping variety.

WATER MELON—NEW MAMMOTH "SANTIAGO."



WATER MELON—KLECKLEY SWEETS.

Kleckley Sweets—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is always solid, and of the most luscious flavour imaginable, and it is said to be by far the sweetest and finest flavoured of all Melons. (See cut).

The McIver Sugar Melon—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness (even after an unfavourable season), juicy, and of luscious sweetness.

CITRON PRESERVING MELON.

PRESERVING MELONS.—6d. per packet.

Apple—Pie or Common—For jam and preserves; green seed.

Lemon Jam—A splendid variety for jams, &c.

Citron—Round and handsome; excellent for jam and preserves; red seed. (See cut.)

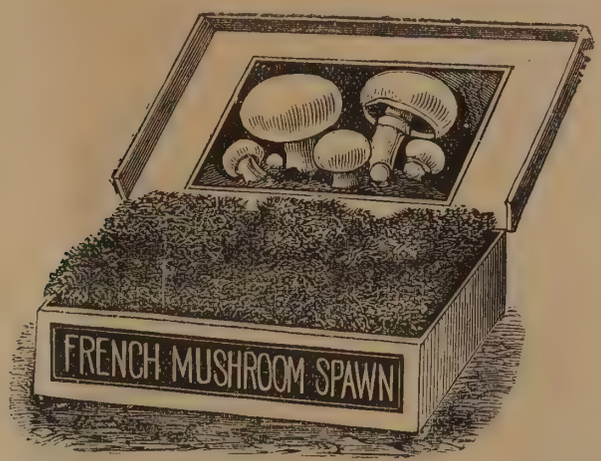
☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

MANGO MELON, OR EGYPTIAN PROLIFIC VEGETABLE PEACH.

CULTIVATION.—Cultivate in a similar manner as that recommended for the Rock Melon. Grows like a Rock Melon, branching out in dozens of vines in every direction, full of fruit and blossoms, commencing early and lasting on till frost, if watered in dry weather; suitable for all climates. Fried in batter, green, a substitute for Egg Plant. It is also said to be superior to Vegetable Marrows, cooked in a similar style, if used before being too ripe. When ripe and yellow, makes beautiful, white, transparent preserves and sweetmeats, equalling the celebrated Californian fruits and Japanese Pie Melon; they are just like an orange when ripe. The late fruit makes excellent pickles. Young green ginger makes the best flavouring, and it does not colour the preserves. **6d. per packet.**

Mango Melon, or Vegetable Peach Jam—To every pound of Vegetable Peaches allow three-quarters of a pound of the best white sugar, and one pound of good, young, green ginger to every eight pounds of fruit. MODE:—Cut up the fruit, taking care to scoop out all the pips (using a spoon is best); weigh, and put in a china basin, with the quantity of sugar sprinkled on, and allow it to stand twenty-four hours; choose young ginger, wash carefully, and scrape off *all* the outside skin; then boil in an enamel pan for several hours in clean water; boil till you can stick a fork in; then take out and cut up as *finely* as possible (*this is imperative, or it will spoil your jam*); mix all together and boil gently. It takes a long time to cook, as the Melon must be quite clear, and a thin skin must come over the jam. This is ascertained by occasionally taking out a small spoonful, and putting on a saucer to cool. Always cover the jar with strong paper while hot. About six ounces of preserved ginger, cut very small, improves it, but darkens it.

MUSHROOM.—*Agaricus campestris.*



FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

CULTIVATION.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes, or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the Autumn and Winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse-dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone, before being used. When ready, the material should be made into a bed four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a rammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at sixty or seventy degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be pulled completely out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

Imported fresh every Season, direct from the Makers.

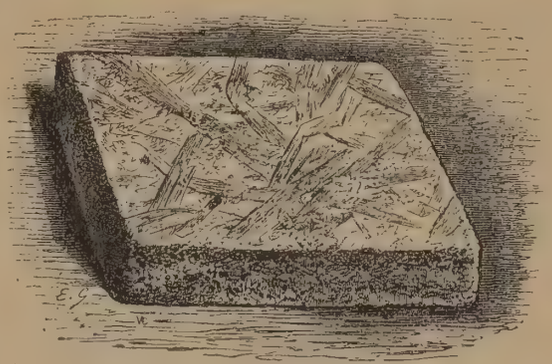
French Mushroom Spawn—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions. (See cut). 3s. 6d. each (per post, 5s.).

English Mushroom Spawn—In bricks of 1lb. weight, 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

New French Virgin Mushroom Spawn—This new Virgin Mushroom Spawn is imported direct from France, where large quantities of Mushrooms are cultivated, and is said to give every satisfaction, if the directions given are carried out.

DIRECTIONS.—Before using the tablets they should be revived, for which purpose, after having been slightly moistened on both sides, they should be laid out in a moist, moderately-warm place, say eventually on the prepared beds themselves, or between two beds. In five or eight days the tablets should be ready for use, which can be ascertained by the unctuous and fatty touch they will have when pressed between the fingers, as also by the characteristic smell of Mushrooms that will be readily noticed if the tablets be slightly opened so as to lay bare a small portion of the interior.

Each tablet should then be split into halves, of half the original thickness, each half being used separately, and set into the bed in such a manner that the surface which was inside the tablet, and which has just been laid open, comes into intimate touch with the prepared manure. A rapid and even growth of the Spawn through the whole bed is thus efficiently secured. Per tablet, 4d. (per post, 5d.).



MUSHROOM SPAWN, IN BRICKS.

MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba.*

CULTIVATION.—Mustard for salad may be grown under a variety of circumstances, both indoors and outside. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be grown in pots or boxes in the dwelling-house, or on the window-sill, or even on a piece of woollen cloth kept moist. Any kind of light soil will suffice, as water alone will enable it to grow large enough for use. The treatment recommended for Cress will equally apply to Mustard. The seed should be sown about a week later than Cress.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Best White—Used generally for salads. 4d. per oz.

Chinese—The leaves grow to twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard; the stems are more succulent, and of a deeper green colour. The flavour is pleasantly sweet and pungent. 6d. per oz.

White Mustard—For pickling; ¼ lb., 4d. (per post, 7d.); ½ lb., 6d. (per post, 11d.); 1 lb., 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d).

Fordhook Fancy—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages).

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

ONIONS.

1. Brown Globe.
2. Brown Spanish.
3. Silverskin.
4. Extra Early Golden Globe.
5. White Flat Mammoth Tripoli.
6. White Spanish.
7. Deep Blood-Red.

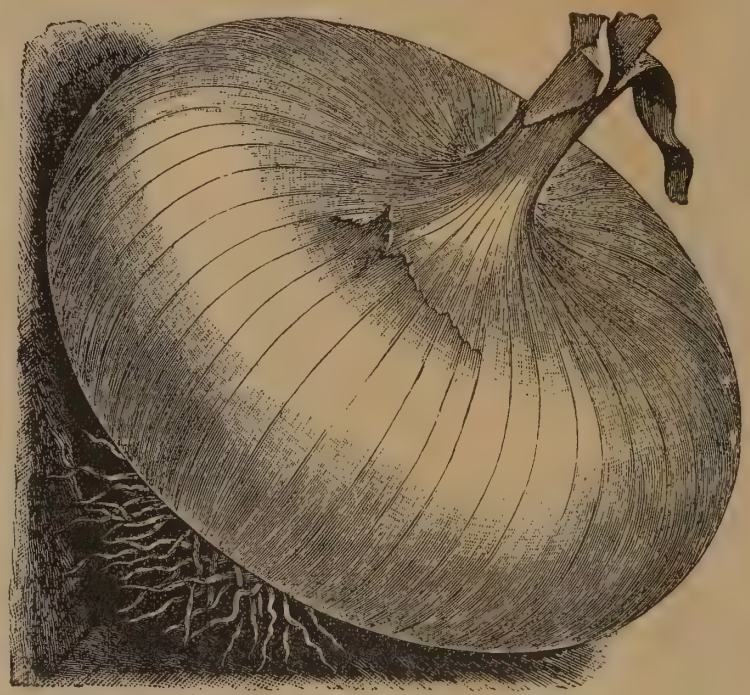
ONION.—*Allium cepa*

CULTIVATION—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seeds in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills, and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry.

3d. and 6d. per packet

Adriatic Barletta—An early small white Italian Onion for pickling; should be sown thickly. 1s. per oz.

Ailsa Craig—This new variety is said to be the largest and handsomest Onion in cultivation. Skin a pale brown. Good keeper, and of excellent flavour. Invaluable for exhibition purposes. In England, where it originated, it is spoken of most highly. (Stock limited). 1s. per packet; 2s. per oz.



ONION—KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.

Brown Globe—Well known; good keeper. (See cut, figure 1.) 9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, either for market or private use. (See cut, figure 2.) 9d. per oz.

Chives—Very hardy perennial plants of the Onion type, and are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are produced freely very early in the Spring, for giving a mild Onion flavour to various dishes. They are used especially in flavouring the small German sausages. When planted in small clumps in any common garden soil they will grow rapidly, and in time increase so as to render division necessary. The tops appear early in the Spring, and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. If not allowed to flower, they will produce much longer. Seed, 1s. per packet. For illustration and price of Roots see page 36.

Deep Blood-Red—A very good hardy red variety. (See cut, figure 7.) 1s. per oz.

Extra Early Golden Globe—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape, and one of the earliest varieties cultivated; excellent keeper. (See cut, figure 4.) 9d. per oz.

King of the Mammoths—A very large white Onion, of a very mild and pleasant flavour. It matures early, and is uniformly of large size and perfect form. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. Stock limited. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

New Queen—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. It attains a fair size, but if sown very thickly produces fine picklers. (Stock limited, crop a failure.) 1s. per oz.

Potato Onion (Seed)—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster; of mild, sweet flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. For Bulbs, see page 35.

Shallot, Jersey (Seed)—1s. per packet.

Silverskin—An early white variety for pickling. (See cut, figure 3.) 1s. per oz.

Spanish Silver Globe—The seed offered has been specially saved from Onions imported direct from Spain, which country is noted for the mild and delicious flavour of its Onions. In shape it is somewhat similar to the Brown Globe, but surpasses that variety in flavour, being exceedingly mild and sweet, so much so that it can be eaten raw like an apple. Large quantities of this variety are sent annually to England from Spain, tied in strings, where they are greatly sought after and esteemed for their mild flavour. To all lovers of this most wholesome vegetable this variety is strongly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

ONION—SPANISH SILVER GLOBE.

White Spanish—Attains a large size; very even, and of good flavour. (See cut, figure 6.) 9d. per oz.

White Flat Mammoth Tripoli—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. (See cut, figure 5.) 1s. per oz.

For Bulbs of Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onions, Garlic, Shallots, Potato Onions, see Page 35.

OKRA—DWARF GREEN DENSITY.

OKRA, OR GOMBO.—*Hibiscus esculentus.*

CULTIVATION.—This plant is not so much grown in this country as its merits deserve. The pods, which are used while green and tender, form an excellent ingredient in soups, stews, and pickles, and are believed to be very nutritious. They can also be cut in slices and dried for Winter use. For an early crop the plants may be raised in heat in July, like Tomatoes, and planted out; the ordinary crop may be sown in September and October for succession, in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to the same distance. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. **6d. per packet.**

Dwarf Green Density—Very tender, long pods; one of the best. (See cut.)

White Velvet—The pods of the White Velvet Okra are round and smooth; in all other varieties they are ridged or square-edged. The pods are longer than any other variety, and are produced in the greatest abundance.

PARSLEY.

Petroselinum sativum.

CULTIVATION.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low, shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use. **3d. per packet.**

PARSLEY—FERN-LEAVED.

PARSLEY—NEW DWARF PERFECTION.

Beauty of the Parterre—A very handsome variety, useful for garnishing, edgings, &c.; perfectly distinct from all others. 1s. per oz.

Fern-Leaved—Most exquisite in form and colour; invaluable for garnishing purposes, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Hamburg, Turnip-Rooted—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, &c. 6d. per oz.

Moss Curled—Leaves crimped and curled; splendid for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

New Dwarf Perfection—Distinct in appearance from any of the other curled varieties. It is of dwarf compact growth, forming round bushes of light green, finely-cut, and very curly leaves. Certainly the most perfect and most beautiful curled Parsley extant. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Triple Curled—Dwarf curled variety; excellent for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

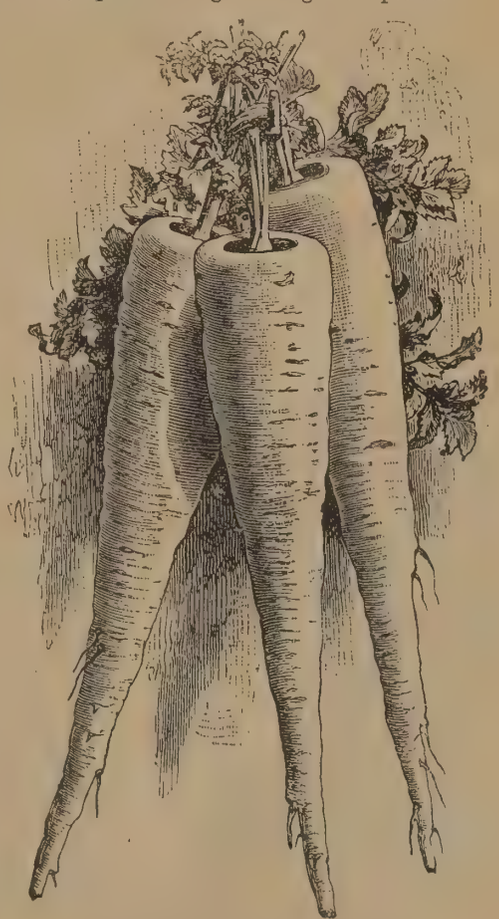
PARSNIP.—*Pastinaca sativa.*

CULTIVATION.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils a sowing may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring, and again in September, though the produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required, thin roots being most suitable for private families.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Hollow Crown—A well-known variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavour. The best for general crop. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Tender and True—A new variety, with perfectly formed roots, smooth, white, and without any hard cores. Its quality when cooked is of the finest. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.



PARSNIP—HOLLOW CROWN.

PEAS.—*Pisum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a-half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till February. The Autumn sowings should consist of the earliest varieties, including Rising Sun, on account of its hardiness; the same, or other early kinds, may be sown in June; second earliest and marrows in July and August; marrows again in September and October, and the latest varieties in November and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

PEAS—Continued.

PEA—AMERICAN WONDER.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

6d. per packet.

(For postage on Peas, &c., see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

***American Wonder** (Height, 1 foot).—A very early dwarf wrinkled Marrowfat Pea; exceedingly productive. (See cut.) 8d. per lb.

***Chelsea Gem**—An extra early dwarf Marrowfat variety of great merit. The plant grows one foot in height, and is of compact, short-jointed habit; it is as early as American Wonder, and gives a much larger crop, bearing an abundance of handsome pods, which are half as long again as those of any other first early dwarf kind. The pods are remarkably well filled, and contain eight to ten good-sized Peas of first-rate quality. Highly recommended. 9d. per lb.

Early Morn—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Lightning (Height, 2½ feet)—A great cropper, producing Peas of a fine colour and size, and of good flavour. 6d. per lb.

***Little Gem**— (Height, 1 foot)—A dwarf green wrinkled Marrowfat; very prolific, and of superior flavour. 6d. per lb.

Prizetaker, or Rising Sun (Height, 3½ feet)—An early variety, with dark green pods; abundant bearer. 6d. per lb.

The Sherwood (Height, 1 foot)—A new early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour. A first-class variety. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; per lb., 1s.

***William Hurst** (Height, 1 foot)—A first-class early Marrowfat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

Pierremont Gem—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Thomas Laxton—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Gradus—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

MAJESTIC
A Grand New Pea.
See Novelties for 1903, Coloured Pages.

PEA—THE DAISY.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

6d. per packet.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

(For postage on Peas, see page 3.)

PEA—WILLIAM HURST.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

***Daisy** (Height, 1 to 1¼ feet).—A distinct and valuable Marrowfat Pea, producing large handsome pods five inches in length, containing eight to eleven deep-coloured Peas. Awarded two First-class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society, England. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.; 8d. per lb.; per post, 1s. 5d.

Day's Early Sunrise (Height, 2½ feet)—An extremely prolific hardy variety, the pods being filled with large Peas, which are very sweet when cooked. A splendid variety for market purposes or private use. Most highly recommended. 6d. per lb.

PEAS—Continued.

MAIN, OR LATE CROP VARIETIES.

6d. per packet; per post, 1s.

6 lbs. PEAS, 6 Varieties, Early, Medium, and Late. 2/6

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

PEA—YORKSHIRE HERO.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

***Duke of Albany** (Height, 4 feet).—A very handsome prolific variety, producing pods of immense size well filled with large Peas of fine flavour. 8d. per lb.

***Juno** (Height, 2 feet).—A most excellent variety, and one that has given great satisfaction since its introduction in 1895. It bears immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs), literally crammed full of delicious dark green Peas of great size. 6d. per packet; 8d. per lb.

Majestic—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

***Queen of Queens** (Height, 2½ (feet).—This new variety, which was introduced in 1895, has proved itself to be a really first-class variety; it is of sturdy branching habit, with very large pods containing from ten to twelve splendid Peas of a deep, rich colour, and of the most delicious flavour. It is a very profuse bearer. Whether for exhibition, the kitchen garden, or for market purposes, it is not only one of the most profitable, but the finest flavoured variety in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 8d. per lb.

Rentpayer—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages).

***Stratagem** (Height, 2 feet).—A choice wrinkled Pea, with long pods; good cropper. 6d. per lb.

***Telephone** (Height, 3½ feet).—A superior Pea, with large, well-filled pods. A great cropper. 6d. per lb.

***Yorkshire Hero** (Height, 2½ feet).—A superior wrinkled variety, fine flavoured; very productive. A favourite market variety. (See cut). 6d. per lb.

EDIBLE PODDED, OR SUGAR PEAS.

6d. per packet; per post, 1s. (For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

SUGAR or Edible-podded Peas should be more largely grown than they have been hitherto, as they require no shelling, and can be cooked whole. In Germany they are highly esteemed.

Moerheim's Giant Sugar—A new tall-growing variety, and a great acquisition, producing pods seven to eight inches in length; flavour said to be superior to all others. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.

New Dwarf Early Sugar (Height, 1 foot)—A dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small-growing sort; flavour excellent. 1s. per lb.

Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar (Height, 1 foot)—The pods, which are edible, can be used in a green state, like French Beans; very hardy and prolific. 1s. per lb.

Tall Grey-seeded—A tall-growing variety, of excellent flavour. 1s. 3d. per lb.

"ATHLETE" PEA.

A REMARKABLE NOVELTY!

THIS novel variety yields a remarkable crop, often more than 200 pods being picked off a single plant, a result that is impossible to get from any other sort. Every pod has from six to eight peas, of quite a superior taste. It is so distinct in growth that one can easily recognise the plant when seen in nature. It produces stems up to two inches in circumference, each plant growing from four to six stems of this thickness, and up to forty inches high. When the main stem has grown to about three feet it commences to flower, and then only the branch shoots start to grow from the root. By the time the pods on the parent stem are ripening, the branch stem starts flowering, and thus a continuity in the crop, extending over six to eight weeks, results. In consequence of its peculiarity of growth, "Athlete" can be planted three feet apart, and yet when fully grown will cover the ground as effectively as the ordinary Pea. One pound of its seeds will go as far as 30 lbs. of other Peas. It must be sown not later than July to be successful.

In packets only, 6d.; per post, 8d.

"The Australasian," 9th December, 1900.

A NEW VEGETABLE.—The Asparagus Pea.

A NEW Vegetable, and one that promises to be a great acquisition, is the Asparagus Pea, introduced into Victoria by Lord Hopetoun. It is extremely prolific, and most people would pronounce it a delicious vegetable when properly prepared, combining as it does the pronounced flavour of asparagus with the delicate suggestion of the table Pea. The method of culture is that of the ordinary Pea, and the particulars as to price of seed, &c., can be obtained from F. Hamilton Brunning ("Adamson's"). Amongst other places where it can be seen in full profusion is the Leongatha Labour Colony, and the head gardener there states that it is suited to all classes of climate, thriving almost equally well with or without watering.

The plant is of a prostrate nature, branching much like a rock melon, and spreading nearly two feet. Stem prostrate, leaves trifoliates, leaflets spatulate ovate, an inch in length, two stipules ovate, flower axillary, and of a scarlet red and purple, giving the appearance of a field of red clover. Pod square, with fringe on each side, two to four inches long, containing six to ten small Peas. The pod is cooked and eaten with the fingers, after the manner of asparagus. See next page.

PEAS—Continued.

ASPARAGUS PEA.

Sugar Pea—Moerheim's Giant.

The winged Asparagus Pea is valuable on account of its beautiful growth and fine flavour, when the young pods are cooked like Asparagus or French Beans. Of neat, spreading habit, about ten inches high; each plant covers a circular space two feet in diameter. The deep-red or scarlet flowers, in profusion, make a pleasing contrast with the light green clover-like leaves. The pods, borne erect in pairs, from one hundred to two hundred on a plant, are two to three inches long, with fringed wings, as shown in the illustration. It is very hardy, easy to grow, and excites curiosity wherever seen. The seed should be sown in the Autumn. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

Asparagus Pea.

Directions for Cooking Asparagus Peas.

I. ASPARAGUS PEAS.

Tie the pods in bundles, put them into well salted boiling water, and cook until they are tender (this will require about fifteen minutes). While boiling, prepare some slices of toast; arrange the Asparagus Peas, when well drained neatly upon it, and then pour the sauce over them.

Directions for Making Sauce.

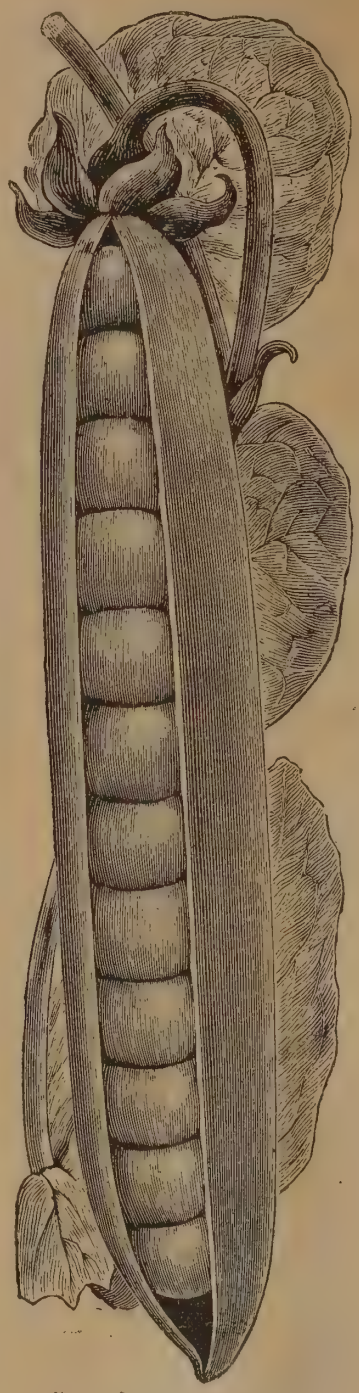
Put butter the size of an egg into a saucepan, and when it bubbles stir in a scant half-teaspoonful of flour, stir well with an egg whisk until cooked; then add two teacupfuls of thin cream, some pepper and salt; stir over the fire until perfectly smooth, and then pour sauce over the Asparagus Peas.

II. CREAM ASPARAGUS PEAS.

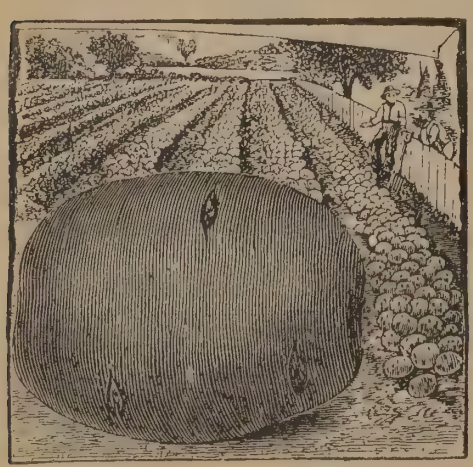
Boil the pods in a little water until tender; add a little butter, cream, salt and pepper.

III. ASPARAGUS PEAS.

Cut each pod crossways into two; put them into boiling water, and let them cook until tender; drain them, and add butter the size of a walnut; put into stewpan with a cupful of cream with a little flour. pepper, and salt, and let this simmer a few moments.



Pea—Queen of Queens.



POTATOES.—*Solanum tuberosun.*

Cultivation—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successful crop of the same, and also of the second earlies and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers of 4 to 6 ozs. in weight are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 8 cwt. required to plant an acre. **1s. 6d. per stone (14 lbs.)**

PRICE PER CWT. OR TON ON APPLICATION.

American Early Rose—A well-known early variety, of good quality, and very productive.

Beauty of Hebron—Very rapid and vigorous grower; quite as early as Early Rose, and sometimes more productive. Of excellent quality, whether baked or boiled.

Brown's River, **Pink Eye** } Well-known old varieties of good quality.

POTATOES—Continued.

Burpee's Extra Early—A new extra early variety, of recent introduction. A sure cropper, and immensely productive.

Carman, No. 1—A grand variety, of recent introduction; size, medium to large; thick and slightly flattened. A good tuber, being nearly five inches long, three and a-half inches broad, and one and a-half inches in thickness; colour of skin—very pale and nearly white; eyes few and very shallow. One of the best varieties in cultivation; highly recommended.

Extra Early Vermont—In general appearance similar to the Early Rose, but said to be earlier and more productive.

Fluke Kidney—A well-known old variety, largely grown.

Lapstone Kidney—Very productive, and of handsome shape. Its skin and flesh are pure white, and when cooked is floury and of fine flavour.

Magnum Bonum—An early variety, maturing a few days after the Early Rose, and unusually productive. Tubers of large size and of excellent quality, free from disease; keeps well.

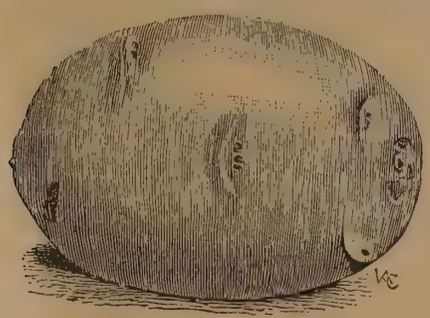
Peach Blow—Of good quality; keeps sound, and boils dry and mealy.

Snowflake—A variety of medium earliness, and for mealiness unsurpassed. (See cut.)

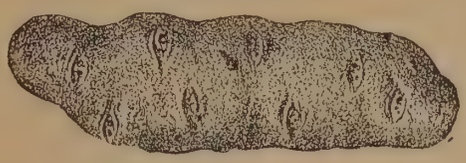
White Elephant—A heavy cropper, of good quality, and enormously productive. (See cut.)

During the season I shall have several new and other varieties to offer.

Varieties and Prices forwarded on application.



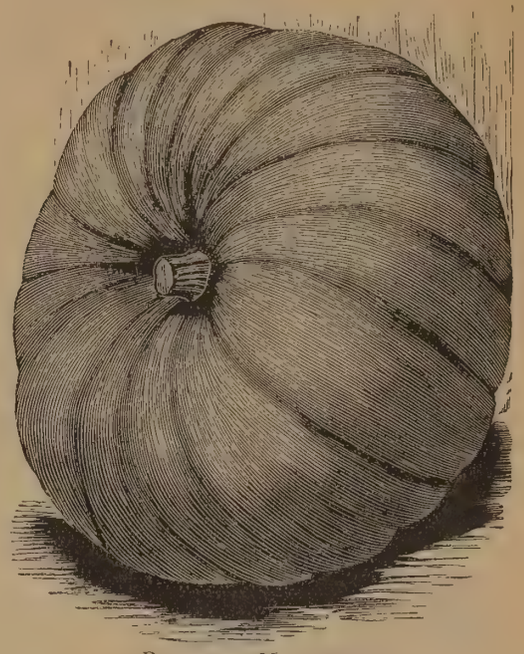
POTATO—SNOWFLAKE.



POTATO—WHITE ELEPHANT.

PUMPKIN.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow from September to December, in hills well manured, from eight to twelve feet apart, placing from ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but not allowing more than two of the best to run. **6d. per packet; 9d per oz.**



PUMPKIN—MAMMOTH.

PUMPKIN—JAPANESE CROOKNECK.

COLLECTION OF 3 DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Calhoun—A variety of the finest quality and flavour. Very productive, producing fruit weighing 80 lbs. each.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6s. per lb.

Crown—A well-known favourite variety.

Ironbark—A well-known, hardy variety; splendid keeper.

Japanese Crookneck—A very distinct Japanese variety. The flesh is of a rich salmon colour, finely grained, and of a splendid flavour. (See cut.)

Mammoth (Selected)—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. (See cut.)

New Globe Mammoth—A new French variety. (See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Trombone (Jonathan)—A crookneck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear, and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended.

Turk's Cap—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper; very ornamental. (See cut.)

PUMPKIN—TURK'S CAP.

RADISH—CHARTIER.

RADISH.—*Raphanus sativus.*

CULTIVATION.—The soil for the Radish, if not naturally sandy and loose, must be very finely pulverised before the seed is sown; it should also be moderately rich to encourage rapid growth, but not recently manured, unless with dung rotted to mould. The seed may be sown in drills in the cool months, when the plants take longer to grow, to enable the weeds to be kept down easily; but in Summer time it may be sown thinly broadcast or very thinly in the rows with carrots or other root crops, or with lettuces, to be drawn out as required. It may be sown every third or fourth week throughout the year. In Winter a dry situation, and in Summer a moist one, should be chosen.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES.

Early White Turnip—A very early, small, round, white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour. 4d. per oz.

Early Red Turnip—Similar to the above, except in colour. 4d. per oz.

Golden Dresden—An extra early variety, perfectly round and smooth, with light golden-brown skin; the flesh is juicy, and of the finest flavour. One of the best of recent introductions. 6d. per oz.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

RADISH—ICICLE.

RADISH—Continued.

EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES—*Continued.*

The Gem—A perfectly globular-shaped variety, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender, crisp, and delicious; very early. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Triumph—A very distinct and novel variety. The root is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome with its scarlet stripes on a white ground. It is short-leaved, and of very quick growth. For flavour it cannot be excelled, and at the same time is very ornamental on the table. About 80 per cent. comes true from seed. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Turnip-shaped Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Giant Crimson Forcing—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

RADISH—THE GEM.

LONG VARIETIES.

Black Spanish—Very hardy, and of large size, for Winter use. 6d. per oz.

Chartier—Long rose, white tipped; very good sort; attains an unusual size without becoming stringy. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Icicle—A splendid new, early, long snow-white variety. The leaves are short, and the flavour excellent. If well cultivated, it will produce roots three and a half to four inches long within 22 days from date of sowing. The finest long white variety in cultivation. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Scarlet—A popular long scarlet variety. 4d. per oz.

Long Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Long White Naples—A long white variety; very tender. 6d. per oz.

Mammoth White Chinese—A giant white variety, mild in flavour, tender, and crisp. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

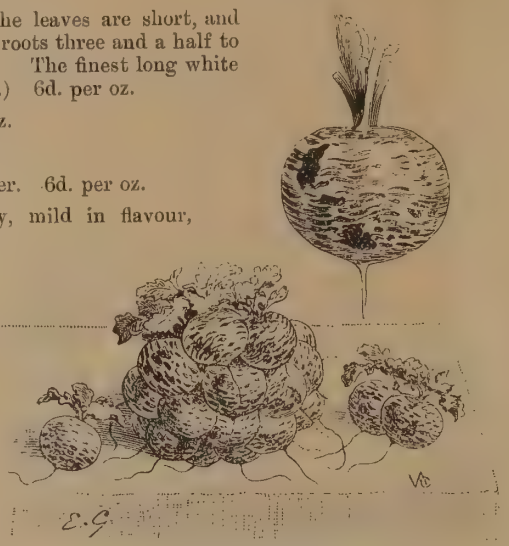
The Cardinal—A new variety, of a remarkably bright fiery scarlet colour, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and very tender. 6d. per oz.

RADISH—FRENCH BREAKFAST.

OVAL-SHAPED VARIETIES.

First Crop—This new variety is exceedingly early, surpassing all others in earliness introduced up to the present. It is olive-shaped, and in colour is of a deep scarlet; in quality is all that can be desired. 6d. per oz.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing variety, form oval, colour scarlet, tipped with white, and for its good flavour and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes. 6d. per oz.



RADISH—TRIUMPH.

New Rocket Radishes—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

White China Rose—An oval-shaped variety of great size, largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

Rat-Tail—Used only for the seed pods. 6d. per packet.
Horseradish—Not produced from seed. (For roots, see page 35).

RADISH—MAMMOTH WHITE CHINESE.

RHUBARB.

Rheum Hybridum.

RHUBARB delights in a rich, loose, deep, and well-drained soil; it does not succeed in stiff soil, preferring that which is sandy. The seed may be sown in the beginning of September, where the plants have to remain, or in drills for transplanting. The drills may be made in light, rich soil, two feet apart and an inch deep; the seeds should be sown very thinly. In the permanent plantation, the plants must stand three feet and a half or four feet apart, according to the size of the variety, and the crowns covered not more than two inches. A good plan is to sow a row on the permanent plot, in patches fourteen or sixteen inches apart, and transplant two-thirds of the plants the following Winter, leaving the remaining third where sown. The beginning of August is the best time to transplant, just before the plants commence to grow; but if the ground is not wanted, transplanting may be effected in April or May. No stalks should be gathered from the seedlings the first year after being planted, but all left to strengthen the roots. Rhubarb may be forced for Winter use in the same manner as Sea Kale.

Rhubarb Seed, 6d. per packet. **Rhubarb Roots,** obtainable from May to August. (For varieties, see page 35.)
Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety, of good flavour. 1s. per oz.

RHUBARB—MYATT'S LINNÆUS.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

RHUBARB—Continued.

Myatt's Linnæus—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired. A valuable variety for general use. (See cut). 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Victoria—Excellent flavour; very large and prolific. 1s. per oz.

Topp's Winter—A splendid variety, being in greatest perfection during the Winter months. Stalks long; colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. A great acquisition. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 2s. per oz.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

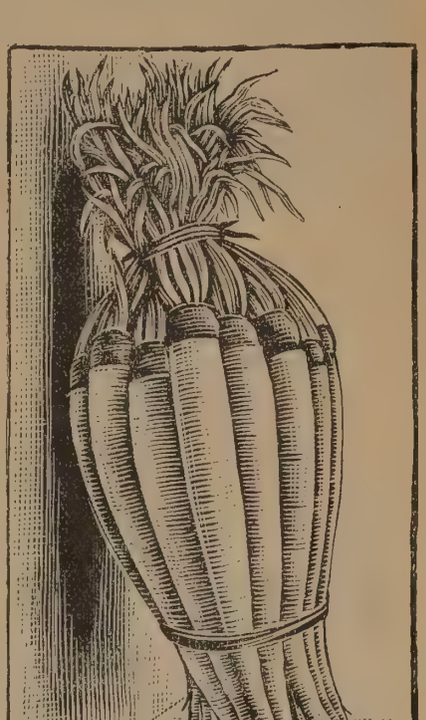
Tragopogon porrifolius.

SALSIFY succeeds well under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about fifteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried like oysters, which they strongly resemble.

6d. per packet.

Long White—The well-known standard variety. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

New Mammoth—This new and improved variety produces roots nearly double the size of the old sort, and is of equally good quality. Salsify, of late years, has come into more general use, and this new variety will be welcomed by lovers of this delicious vegetable. (See cut). 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.



SALSIFY—NEW MAMMOTH.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

Scorzonera hispanica.

CULTURE the same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours, to extract their bitter flavour.

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

SEA KALE.—*Crambe maritima.*

SEA KALE will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Sow the seed in August and September in drills two feet apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. For blanching, the plants should be covered with pots, boxes, or casks, or the like, and covered with fresh dung, in such quantities as will produce a gentle and prolonged heat. They are ready for use when they have grown the length of a few inches.

Sea Kale Seed—6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

For Sea Kale Plants—See page 35.

SPINACH.

Spinacea oleracea.

THE soil for Spinach requires to be made very rich, so as to grow it quickly, and obtain the largest weight of leaves. The Round Spinach is grown for Summer use, and the Prickly or Flanders varieties for Winter. The first sowing may be made as soon as the first Autumn rains have fallen, and successional sowings once a month until the weather becomes too dry, unless water is plentiful, when sowing may be continued throughout the year. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills which, in Winter, should be eighteen inches or more apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches; the Spring and Summer crops need not stand further apart than half that distance. In gathering the leaves for use, they are taken singly from the Winter crops as they attain full size, but in Summer the whole plant may be cut off by the ground. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

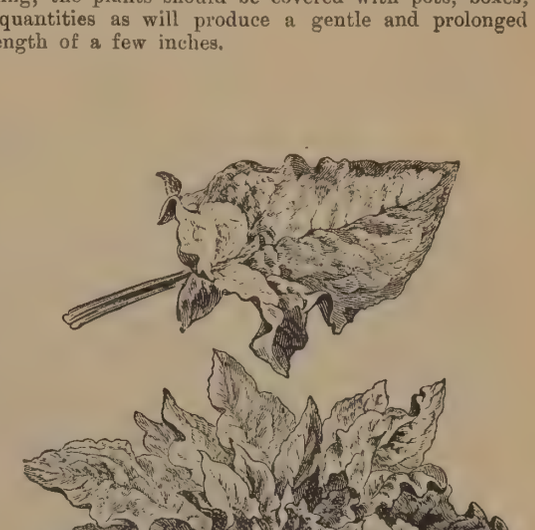
Goliath—A new, round-seeded variety, with immense, dark-green, fleshy leaves. A great acquisition. 6d. per oz.

New Zealand (*Tetragonia Expansa*)—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted. 6d. per oz.

Orach, or Mountain Spinach—Very distinct. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Prickly—For Winter and Autumn use. (See cut). 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.

Round—For Spring and Summer use. 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.



SPINACH—PRICKLY.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

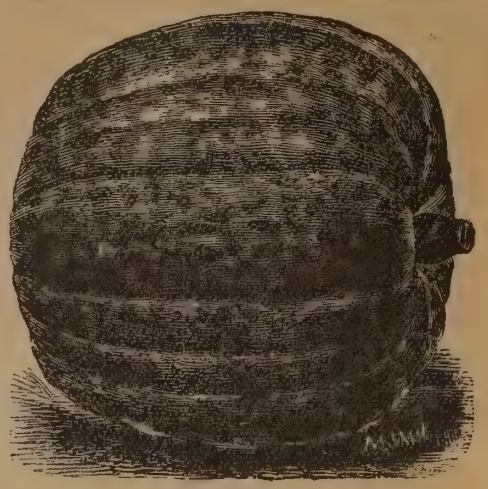
SQUASH.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

SQUASH—FORDHOOK.

CULTIVATION—The Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, except the Bush Varieties, which do not run, nor require so much room.

6d. per packet

COLLECTION OF 3 DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.



SQUASH—MAMMOTH CHILI.

BUSH VARIETIES.

Early White Scalloped Bush (Custard Marrow)—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.

Silver Custard (Mammoth Custard Marrow)—An extra large strain of the above well-known kind.

New Bush Fordhook—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

THE EARLIEST TOMATO IN THE WORLD
"EARLIANA" See Novelties for 1903, Coloured Pages.

RUNNING VARIETIES.

Boston Marrow—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained; excellent flavour.

Fordhook—A splendid keeper, with very thin and delicate skin; immensely productive; superior to any other Squash in flavour. A great acquisition. (See cut.)

Hubbard—Large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of good flavour. A splendid keeper.

Mammoth Chili—Very large, often attaining the weight of 200lbs.; excellent for pies or stock; very productive. (See cut.)

Perfect Gem—Round, white, fine quality; productive.

Mammoth Whale—A new mammoth variety, producing fruit three feet long, of a dark slate colour, and weighing over 100 lbs. each. It is very prolific, and of excellent flavour. A first-class keeper. 9d. per packet.

Marblehead—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable.

Scarlet Chinese Sugar—Fruits round, with scarlet rind; flesh very solid and sweet.

Golden Bronze—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum.*

To have Tomatoes early, seed must be sown in July in heat, and the young plants grown in pots until ready to plant out when the weather has become warm in September. For later crops, the seed may be shown in a warm border out of doors towards the end of August. The Tomato requires rich soil, and succeds best in that which is sandy. The earliest plants should be planted and trained against a north wall or fence; later crops may be planted against other fences, or in the open quarters, allowing a space of three feet to each plant, but in all situations they ought to be supported off the ground by stakes or trellises. The plants, as they grow, should be kept thin of shoots, weak laterals being pinched off, and those that are to remain stopped at the flower. To ensure a full crop during dry weather an abundance of water is required. **6d. per packet.**

COLLECTIONS OF TOMATOES.

Collection A—6 Large Red Varieties (including Ponderosa) . **2/-**

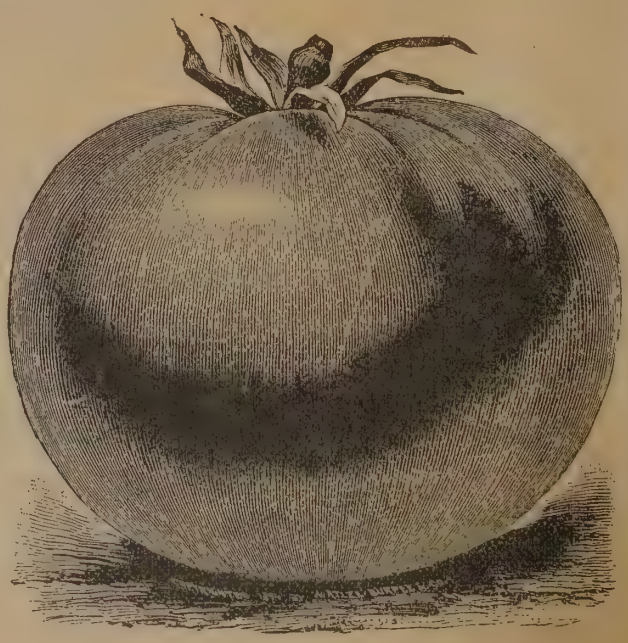
Collection B—6 Large Red and Dessert Varieties (including Ponderosa) - - - - - - - - - - - **2/-**

Collection C—6 Dessert Varieties - - - - - - **2/-**

Collection D—12 Large Red and Dessert Varieties (including Ponderosa) - - - - - - - - - - **3/6**

TOMATOES.

No. 1. Red Pear-shaped.
„ 2. Greengage.
3. Golden Queen.
No. 4. Red Currant.
„ 5. The Prize.
„ 6. Mikado.



TOMATO—FORDHOOK FIRST.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

TOMATO—Continued.

Acme—Medium size; dark glossy red.

Atlantic Prize—Extra early; smooth bright red, and of good size.

Chemin—A splendid French variety, of medium size, early; largely grown in England for Covent Garden market.

Combination—A splendid new all-round variety, of strong, vigorous growth, and wonderfully prolific. In colour, the skin is of the brightest shining scarlet, smooth, and free from cracks. An average specimen measures from 3½ to 4 inches across, and about 2 inches thick; the flesh is very solid, and the seed-cells quite small. The flavour is very fine, and quite sweet.

Crimson Cushion—Extra large; handsome; bright crimson.

Duke of York—A new variety, of a rich scarlet colour; splendid cropper, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour. Awarded Silver Medal, International Exhibition, London, 1893.

Dwarf Champion—Distinct, early, prolific; medium size.

Earliana—The earliest Tomato in the world. (See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages.)

Early Large Red (Selected)—A well-known variety.

Ficarazzi—An Italian variety of recent introduction. It is one of the best all-round large red early varieties for general use.

Fordhook First—A new variety, of recent introduction. It is perfectly smooth, solid, and of first-class appearance; extremely early. Highly recommended. (See cut.)

Golden Queen—Rich, deep, golden-yellow fruit, slightly ribbed. (See cut, figure 3.)

Holmes' Supreme—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

Honour Bright—A new and very distinct variety, and is one of the most attractive and handsome varieties grown. The fruit, in the young stage, is of a light-green colour, then waxy white, afterwards lemon, changing to red. Its table qualities are excellent. (See cut.)

NEW FRENCH TOMATO—MARVEL OF THE MARKET.

Improved Trophy—Fruit very large, smooth, solid, and of fine flavour.

Key's Prolific—Very early; dwarf and prolific; excellent variety.

Majestic—A variety of recent introduction, producing very large fruits of a bright scarlet colour, quite smooth, very solid, and almost seedless. Highly recommended. (See cut.)

Marvel of the Market—A new French variety, of medium size, almost spherical in shape, and of a rich crimson colour; it is very solid, quite smooth, and not liable to crack or split, a point of capital importance when the fruit is grown for the market or for export. The plant is of robust, compact growth, a good disease-resister, and a heavy cropper, each plant producing usually several bunches, of five or six fruits. 9d. per packet.

Mikado—Very distinct in foliage, with large red fruit. (See cut, figure 6.)

Perennial Tree Tomato (*Cyphomandra betacea*)—This fast-growing perennial, which is perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomato, reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, with leaves over eighteen inches long and by more than twelve inches broad, and, independently of its fruit, is a beautiful foliage plant. It comes into bearing in about eighteen months, and its fruit, which is orange-coloured, and about the size of a hen's egg, is very delicious. Seed, 6d. per packet; plants, 6d. each.

TOMATO—MAJESTIC.

Ponderosa—A very large, handsome, round, smooth variety, of a dark rich crimson colour, and a delicious sub-acid flavour. It is all meat; a very shy seeder. (See cut,)

President Garfield—A very large red variety, producing fruit of enormous size.

Stone—Very large; perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet.

The Prize—This variety is well worthy of its name, for its fine quality, solidity, size, and productiveness will ensure it being a general favourite for both market and private use. It produces fruit of the largest size, of a rich, cardinal-red colour, entirely free from core. (See cut, figure 5.)

Success—(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages.)

TOMATOES,

FOR DESSERT, PRESERVES, AND PICKLES.

6d. per packet.

Everbearing—An enormously prolific variety, bearing large clusters of plum-shaped, scarlet fruits (often 50 on a bunch), of a fine flavour. Excellent for dessert.

Greengage—Early yellow variety, of medium size. Excellent for dessert. (See cut, fig. 2.)

Lemon Blush—The most perfect yellow Tomato grown; skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality. Excellent dessert variety.

Red Cherry.

Red Currant—(See cut, figure 4.)

Red Pear-Shaped—(See cut, figure 1.)

Terra Cotta—Quite distinct in colour, form, skin, and flesh; pure terra cotta. Excellent for the table.

The Peach—Resembling a peach in size and colour. Excellent for dessert.

Yellow Cherry.

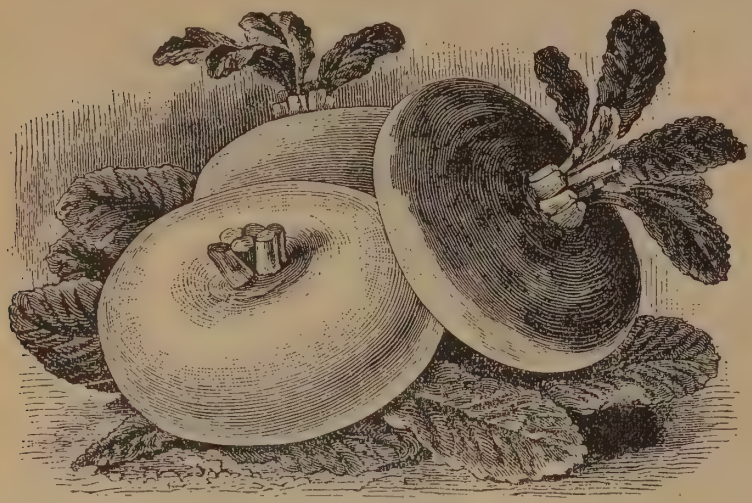
Yellow Pear-Shape.

Yellow Plum.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

TURNIP.—*Brassica rapa.*

To have Turnips tender and mild they must be grown rapidly and without check; therefore the soil must be in good condition. The seed may be sown broadcast on a bed, or in drills, the latter being the preferabe mode. The drills for early sorts should be at least fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or nine inches; but for Swedes the drills should be eighteen inches, and the plants twelve inches apart. The first sowing should be made in the beginning of February, or earlier, if a good rainfall happens to occur. Successional sowings may be made of white sorts in Autumn and early Spring, choosing the yellow-fleshed varieties for Summer growth, as they withstand the heat better than the others. The seed should be sown extremely thin, the plants thinned early, and the surface of the soil around them kept in a loose state.



TURNIPS—EARLY WHITE STONE. SNOWBALL. EXTRA EARLY MILAN.

3d. and 6d. per packet

Early Purple-Top Munich—Very early; handsome snow-white flesh, delicious flavour. 6d. per oz.

Early White Stone—A very hardy variety, of good flavour. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

Extra Early Milan—The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Jersey Lily—The earliest White Turnip grown. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Laing's Garden Swede—A very handsome Swede, of splendid quality, for table use. 4d. per oz.

Non-Seeding White—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding. It is exceedingly handsome in shape, and very early. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

TURNIP—JERSEY LILY.

Orange Jelly (Robertson's Golden Ball)—A medium-sized variety; excellent for Summer use. 4d. per oz.

Red American Stone—Early; good keeper; fine flavour. 4d. per oz.

Scarlet Kashmyr—An exceedingly early and distinct variety, of recent introduction, rarely exceeding three inches in diameter; colour rich scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and fine-grained. Excellent. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Silver Ball—A splendid variety, for sowing during the Spring and Autumn. It is quick in maturing. Largely grown by market gardeners. 4d. per oz.

TURNIP—SCARLET KASHMYR.

Snowball—An early variety of superior flavour and fine shape. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

White Strap Leaf—Form flattish; medium size, small top; very early. 4d. per oz.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Cucurbita pepo ovifera.*

THE instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable to the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance eight feet apart instead of six, and little or no stopping, further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

Collection of 3 Distinct Varieties, 1s.

6d. per packet.

BUSH VARIETIES.

VEGETABLE MARROW—CUSTARD BUSH.

☞ The Bush varieties are distinct from the ordinary Vegetable Marrow in growth, being compact, and taking but little room. Admirably adapted for small gardens.

Custard (Custard Squash)—A distinct variety, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; excellent flavour. See cut.)

Long Green Bush—Long green.

Long White Bush—Long white. (See cut.)

Belmonte Bush—A variety of recent introduction. It produces long white fruits in great profusion, and of the finest flavour. 9d. per packet.

VEGETABLE MARROW—LONG WHITE BUSH.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

VEGETABLE NOVELTIES FOR 1903.

NOTE.—NO HALF-PACKETS SUPPLIED. The descriptions given are those of the Raisers or Introducers.

VEGETABLE MARROW—"TURKISH HONEY."

VEGETABLE MARROW—"TURKISH HONEY."

The fruits, which are orange-red veined with white, grow to about ½ cwt. weight. Flesh, chamois yellow, very tender and sweet, and of delicious flavour, extremely fine for cooking. In Turkey this variety is greatly appreciated.

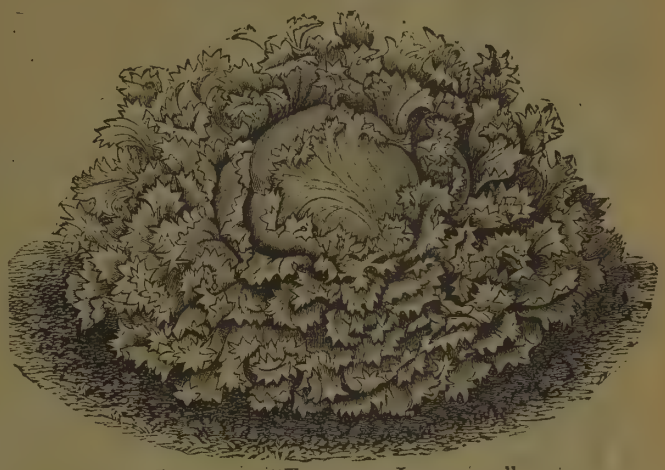
Per packet, 1s.

NEW MUSTARD—"FORDHOOK FANCY."

NEW MUSTARD—"FORDHOOK FANCY."

The new "FORDHOOK FANCY" is the most desirable as well as the most ornamental mustard ever offered, and is entirely distinct from any variety now in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous growth, and the beautiful dark-green leaves curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. The edges are as finely curled and laciniated as the best double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. It is the most productive variety from early spring sowings, and also much more stubborn in running to seed. It stands well, even during the hot summer months, while the young leaves can be cut quite as early as those of other sorts. By making several sowings a few weeks apart, a continuous growth of fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the season.

Per packet, 6d.



LETTUCE—"TYROLESE IMPROVED."

LETTUCE—"TYROLESE IMPROVED."

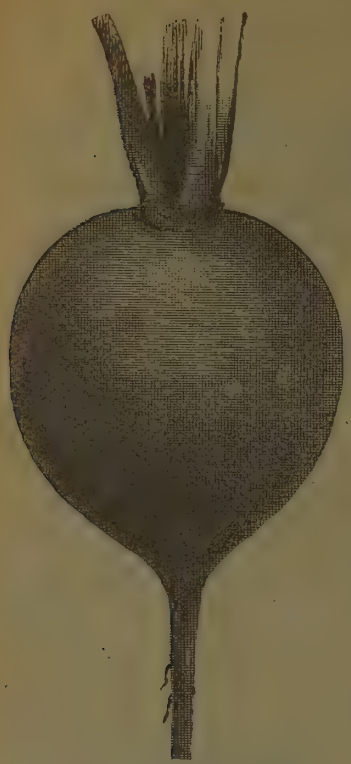
The heads are of enormous size, and firm as a stone, leaves, same as the ribs, very tender. A special characteristic of this beautiful new sort are its leaves, the borders of which are fringed or serrated quite peculiarly. The cut gives a pretty accurate idea of it.

Per packet, 6d.; per oz., 1s.

NEW WAX POD FRENCH BEAN—BURPEE'S "SADDLEBACK."

The Introducers say:—"This is still the finest wax bean in cultivation. The plants are of strong bush growth, fifteen inches in height, extra productive, bearing under ordinary garden culture from twenty-five to forty pods each. The pods are long, nearly straight, well rounded, and so meaty as to be saddle-backed or creased in the centre. The pods are so fleshy that, sliced even when quite large, the space between the beans is solid meat without any open spaces. They are extremely brittle until full grown, always entirely free from strings, of a rich golden yellow, and finest flavour. We plant annually, in our trials, all the different varieties of beans, and can state positively that this is the finest of all wax-podded sorts."

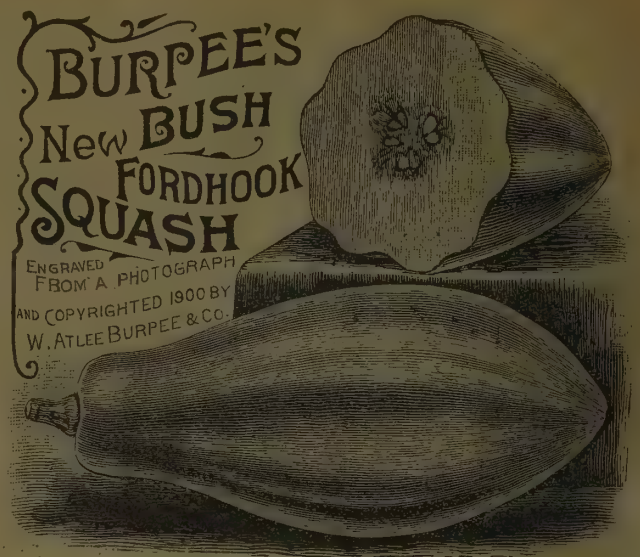
Per packet, 6d.; per post, 9d. Per lb., 1s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 3d.



NEW GIANT TURNIP RADISH—"CRIMSON FORCING."

NEW GIANT TURNIP RADISH—"CRIMSON FORCING."

This new Radish, which is now offered for the first time, is an entirely new type, and differs radically from all the varieties hitherto in cultivation in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. Such sorts as Non Plus Ultra or Scarlet Globe measure 2 to 3 inches in circumference, and weigh ¼ oz; once past this size they are unfit for use. The new Giant Radish, however, develops roots of 6 to 7 inches in circumference and over an ounce in weight, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp and of the mildest flavour, but notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs it is second to none as a forcing variety. The Crimson Giant Forcing Radish varies a little as to form, some of the roots being round and others inclining to oval, but its beautiful deep crimson colour is quite constant. The accompanying illustration shows an average specimen, but bulbs almost double the size of that represented and still retaining their firmness and tenderness of flesh, are by no means rare. The Introducer says:—"Having made the most careful and exhaustive trials myself I can recommend this new variety as an article of undoubted excellence, it will soon become widely popular, and is certain to take a leading place among the standard varieties of Radish, both for the market and the private garden. **Per packet, 6d.**



NEW EARLY WATER MELON—"HALBERT HONEY."

THE Introducers say:—"Growing as long as the Kleckley Sweets, the melons are blunt both at stem and blossom end—entirely free from any appearance of "neck." In size, they average eighteen to twenty inches in length by six to eight inches in diameter; colour of rind, a clear glossy deep green—most attractive; the flesh is a beautiful crimson-lake in colour, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which like the flesh is so tender that it will not stand shipping. In quality, it is simply delicious, sugary and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five melons growing in a heap together, one on top of the other. It is quite early. **Per packet, 1s.**

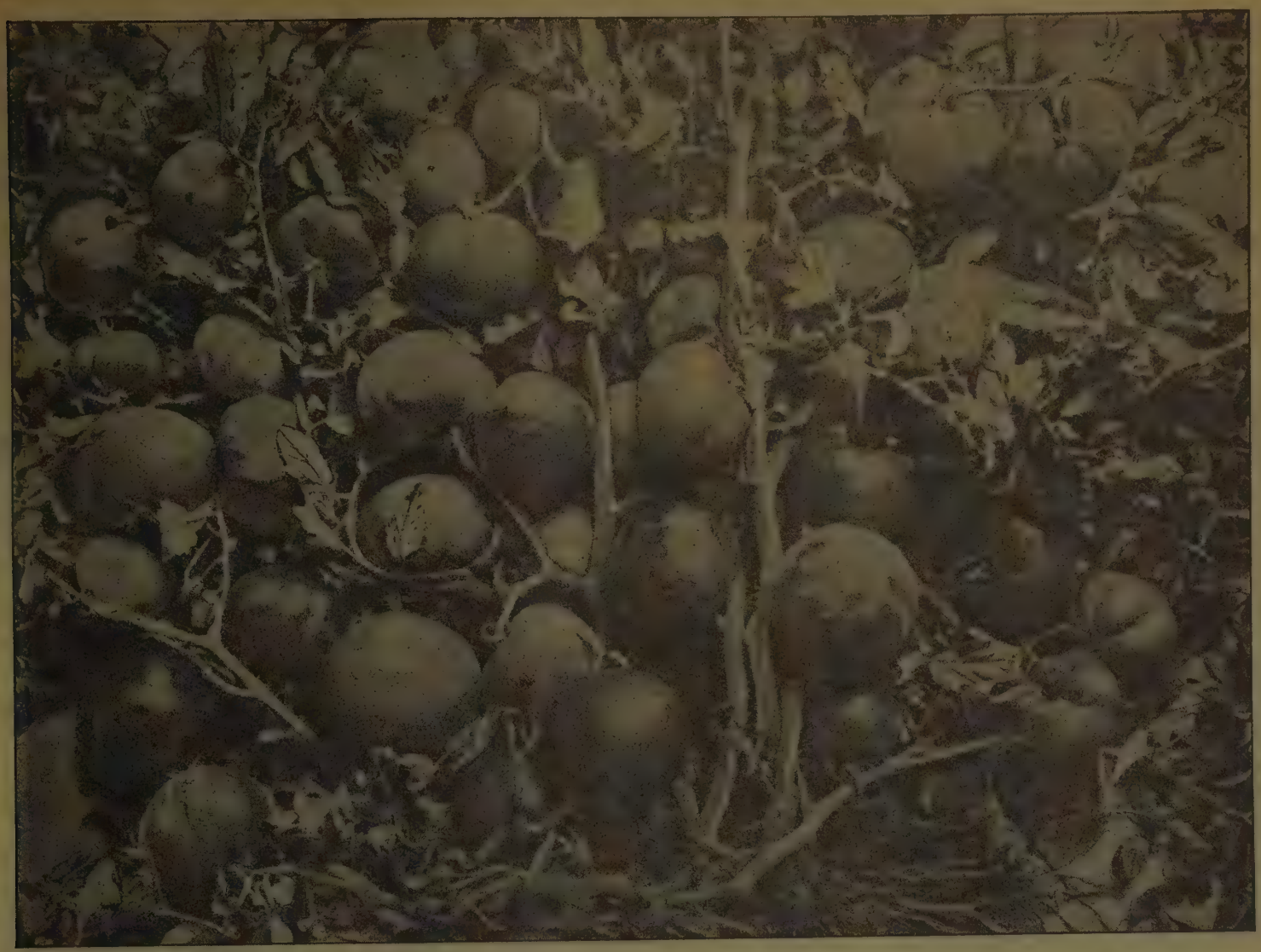
NEW EGG PLANT—"BLACK BEAUTY."

THIS new Egg Plant is the first distinct variety of any real importance that has been introduced for a great number of years. It is a novelty of most remarkable merit. It is 10 days earlier than any other variety. The fruits are broad and thick, of most attractive form, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich lustrous purplish black,—the satin gloss and rich colouring adding greatly to the beauty of the fruit. This intensely brilliant colouring is uniform over the whole fruit and does not fade or change to a lighter colour at the blossom end. The calyx, which attaches the fruit to the stem is bright green, contrasting finely with the dark satin skin of the fruit, and is entirely free from spines or thorns. **Per packet, 1s.**

NEW "BUSH FORDHOOK" SQUASH.

THE growth of this new variety is a marked contrast to the original running type of Fordhook Squash, which requires considerable room in which to run, consequently this new bush variety will prove more productive. Two plants can grow in a hill; each plant will produce at least five or six fine squashes. The fruits are a little shorter than those of the original Fordhook, but are thicker through, so that they are equally as desirable, both for summer and winter use. Like the original Fordhook Squash, this new Bush type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety either for summer or winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried or prepared as other early varieties for summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm dry place for winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready. **Per packet, 1s.**

NEW EGG PLANT—"BLACK BEAUTY."



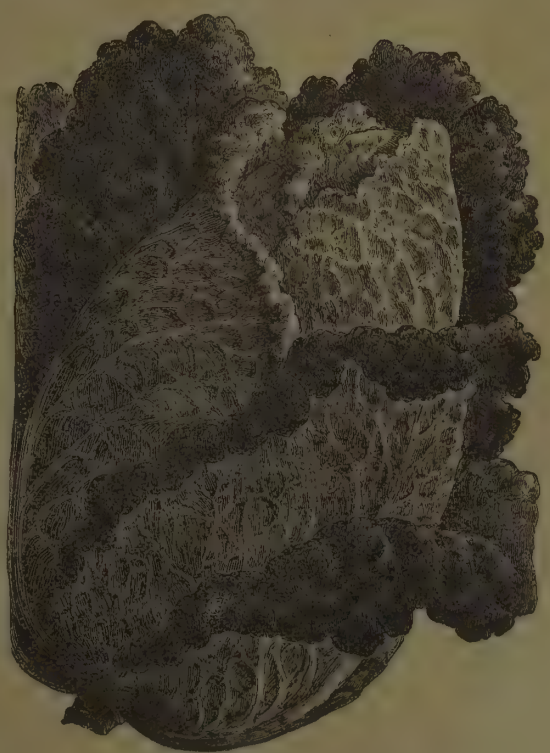
A Single Vine of the Wonderful Tomato "Earliana."

THE GREAT NOVELTY OF THE AGE— TOMATO "EARLIANA."

The earliest large, smooth, red Tomato in the world, and the most productive variety grown.

This new variety is now offered for the first time in Australia, and judging by the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials received by the Introducers, it is destined to become the most popular early large, red, smooth Tomato in cultivation. In earliness it excels all others, being fully 12 days in advance of Atlantic Prize, Early Bird, Ruby, and other extra-early sorts. It is of a large size, handsome in shape, and a beautiful red color. It is wonderfully prolific; no less than 72 well-formed ruits have been counted on a single vine, and not less than 40 on any. Its solidity and fine quality are unsurpassed by any of the best medium and late sorts. 'Earliana" is as near seedless as any Tomato ever seen, containing less than one-fourth the seed of the other varieties. (Stock limited).

Per packet, 1s.



Savoy—"All Head."

SAVOY— "ALL HEAD."

The Introducer says :—

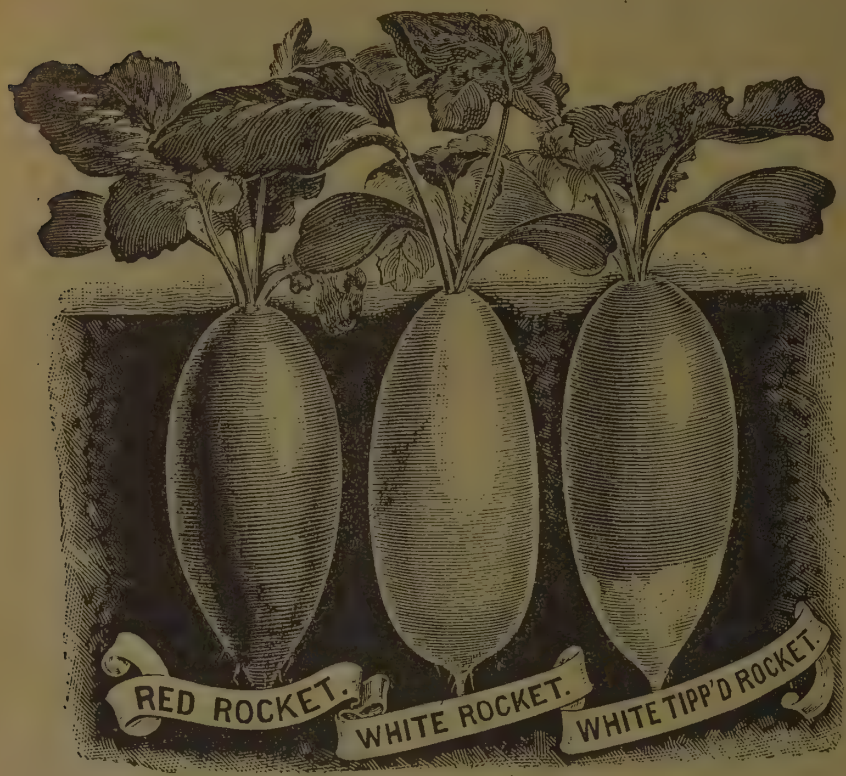
"When fixing this sort, I have selected only those with solid heads of a conical shape and distinguishing themselves by having few, but upright standing outside leaves.

My trials have proved most successful and in this Novelty "All Head" I am introducing a really desirable Savoy which owing to its shape can be planted very closely, and in well manured soil it will yield remarkably solid heads of a beautiful yellowish-green colour.

This new Cabbage Savoy follows in its maturation directly after the well-known early kinds. Its delicious flavour is almost like that of Brussels Sprouts."

Highly recommended.

Per packet, 9d.



NEW ROCKET RADISHES.

In three colours. 6d. per pkt.; 9d. per oz.

THE illustration gives an excellent idea of these splendid new Radishes. **A dish composed of these three Rocket Radishes, prepared for the table, presents a most attractive appearance,** and we advise every lover of this vegetable to grow some of each. In addition to their bright appearance, it is necessary to state that **they are absolutely the earliest varieties grown;** they mature at exactly the same time, and grow so quickly that they never take on that strong, rank flavour which are associated with the later varieties.

RED ROCKET—This variety has a very small top, which permits close planting—a great advantage when grown under glass. The bulb is smooth, deep scarlet in colour, with a very small root. The flesh is crisp, and of good flavour. (See cut.)

WHITE ROCKET—A trifle heavier than Red Rocket. It has an equally small top; the bulb is pure white, while the colour of the flesh is distinct, being of a clear waxy white. (See cut.)

WHITE TIPPED ROCKET—This is the ideal first early Radish. For many years the old French Breakfast has held a foremost place among all the varieties offered. The variety now offered possesses all of its merits, and, in addition, extreme earliness. The colour is deep rosé, tipped white at the base. The flavour is deliciously mild. (See cut.)

The Collection of 3 Rocket Radishes, 1 packet of each for 1s., or 1 oz. of each for 1s. 9d.

NEW PEAS FOR 1903.

GRADUS—One of the finest first early Peas in cultivation. It produces uniformly large pods measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome Peas of the finest flavour. It grows about 2½ feet in height; the vine is robust and the foliage is large and vigorous. A splendid variety and one which I can strongly recommend.

Per packet, 6d.; per post, 9d.; per lb., 9d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

MAJESTIC—A splendid new mid season Marrowfat Pea, valuable alike for the table and exhibition. It is exceedingly productive, the extra large highly-coloured pods containing from eight to eleven fine peas, possessing a sweet and dainty flavour; height, 2½ feet.

Per packet, 6d.; per post, 9d.; per lb., 9d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

RENTPAYER—A first-class Pea, growing 1½ to 2 feet in height, strong and robust in habit. The finest and most fixed stock of the Stratagem class. It produces fine pods of a dark green colour, containing eight or nine Peas; flavour excellent.

Per packet, 6d.; per post, 9d.; per lb., 9d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

EARLY MORN—This remarkable first Early Marrowfat Pea is quickly superseding the small round-seeded kinds hitherto sown for this purpose. The pods, whilst being produced extremely early in the season out of doors, are as large in size as the well-known "Daisy." For flavour it cannot be excelled. Height, about 2 feet.

Per packet, 6d.; per post, 9d.; per lb., 1s.; per post, 1s. 9d.

Extracts from the leading English Horticultural Newspapers:—

FORCING PEAS.—"There are several forcing peas now to select from, and these are a distinct advance on the older kinds, as, being very dwarf, they are invaluable for pots, and those who can grow them in frames or cool houses from the start will find them most reliable. Early Morn must be included in the list, as though over two feet in height, it is one of the best I have tried, as being a distinct marrow it is much liked on account of its quality."—G. Whytes, in *The Garden.*

EARLY PEAS.—"Among the numerous varieties of early peas, I think Carter's Early Morn is entitled to first place as the largest early pea yet sent out. With us it is a marvellous cropper, and produces pods equal to the largest Duke of Albany, and withal of a most excellent marrow flavour. In point of earliness is very little behind its dwarf companions. From a row sown on 8th February, we gathered on 15th June; and in nine seasons out of ten it would be much earlier, as this season has been one of too many wet and cold nights for early vegetables."—*The Gardeners' Magazine.*

SPECIAL OFFER.

One packet each of the New Peas—"Gradus," "Majestic," "Early Morn," and "Rentpayer,"—1s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 3d. (other States, 2s. 8d.). 1 lb. of each for 2s. 4d.; per post, 3s. 10d. (other States, 5s.).

CAULIFLOWER, "QUEEN OF THE EARLIES."

A SPLENDID new early short-stemmed variety, producing medium-sized compact heads of snowy whiteness. It is without doubt the finest of all the short-stemmed varieties. **In packets, only 1s. each.**

Vegetable Novelties of 1902

All Post Free except where otherwise stated. No Half-Packets supplied.

New Celery—"Golden Rose."

TABASCO PEPPER OR CAPSICUM

Of tall, bush-like growth, 3 to 4 feet in height, producing an immense quantity of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits, one inch in length, and vivid scarlet in colouring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.

9d. per packet.

NEW ENGLISH TOMATO—"HOLMES' SUPREME."

After trial at Chiswick, England, the Royal Horticultural Society awarded this variety the highest number of marks, XXX, and reported it as follows:—"Medium size, round, smooth, scarlet, firm; good flavour, averaging ten fruits to a cluster. A heavy crop inside and very heavy crop outside." This new variety is of sturdy growth and exceptionally compact habit, being very short jointed. It sets freely under almost all conditions.

In sealed packets, 1s.

SQUASH—"GOLDEN BRONZE."

A splendid new winter variety, very rich and sweet. It cooks dry, is free from any stringiness, and is of exceptionally fine flavour. The Squashes average in weight from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. each, and are oval in form. A splendid keeper.

6d. per packet.

NEW CELERY—"GOLDEN ROSE."

Golden Rose is a development of the favourite Golden Self-blanching, and shows its parentage in its strong habit of growth, while its self-blanching character is strongly fixed. The plant is dwarf and heavy, the stalks are very broad and solid, and are also entirely free from those objectionable ridges which generally accompany stringiness; indeed, there is so little string that the stalks are positively brittle. The golden-coloured stalks are suffused with a warm, rosy hue, which gradually fades towards the top of the stalks, where it assumes a bright golden colour when properly blanched and fit for the table. The unique combination of colour makes it exquisitely beautiful in appearance, and its self-blanching habit assures its earliness, while its hardness and solidity bespeak its ability to keep for a considerable time.

6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

NEW BEET—"CRIMSON GLOBE."

An extremely handsome second-early or main-crop Beet, with richly-coloured flesh of superb quality. The Beets are of medium size, slightly oblong form, and entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. The roots average 3 inches in diameter; the skin is so smooth and the form so regular that when washed for market they have the appearance of highly-polished, dark-red balls. The flesh is a deep purplish-crimson, slightly "zoned," and is remarkably sweet and tender—absolutely free from stringiness. The foliage is small, of a rich bronze-purple; the leaves all grow from a very small crown at the top of the bulb. A first-class variety.

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

CABBAGE LETTUCE—"NANSEN," OR "NORTH POLE."

This grand new Lettuce, which is of German introduction, is of large size, very tender, and resists unfavourable weather very well.

6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

NEW CABBAGE LETTUCE—"EMPEROR WILLIAM."

This new variety forms large firm heads of a light-yellow colour, with brownish spots and very wrinkled leaves. This sort also stands remarkably well, and is very tender. Highly recommended.

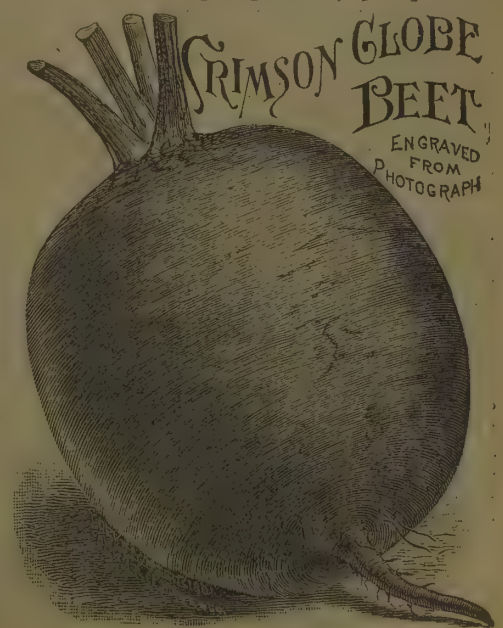
1s. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

New Long Yellow Stump-rooted Carrot.

NEW LONG YELLOW STUMP-ROOTED CARROT.

This distinct new Carrot produces long, tapering roots, rounded at the end, of good size, and of true yellow colour. Of most excellent quality for the table, it keeps well, and is productive enough to be grown for stock-feeding. The Carrots present the handsome appearance shown in the illustration.

6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.



NEW EARLY MARROWFAT PEA—"PIERREMONT GEM."

NEW EARLY PEA—"THOMAS LAXTON."

A LARGE-PODDED, first early Pea, coming in with "Earliest of All," but with pods of double the size and rich dark-green colour. It is a true wrinkled marrow, and grows 3 feet high. It is a grand cropper, and the flavour is of the best. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, England. (Stock very limited.)

6d. per packet, ; per post, 9d.
1s. per lb., per post, 1s. 9d.

NEW AND DISTINCT EARLY MARROW-FAT PEA—"PIERREMONT GEM."

THIS Wonderful Dwarf Pea is the result of a cross between "Earliest of All" and "Sharpe's Queen," crossed again on to "American Wonder," to get it dwarf.

It is not only a distinct variety, but a valuable addition to the early dwarf section, growing 1½ feet in height, and will be most valuable for pot culture and early borders.

The habit is branching, and it should be sown thinly.

The pods are large and handsome, of a blunt ended "Ne Plus Ultra" type, the peas being of large size, of a dark-green colour, from seven to nine in a pod. Very fine flavour. (Stock very limited.)

6d. per packet; per post, 9d.
1s. per lb; per post, 1s. 9d.

NEW AMERICAN TOMATO—"SUCCESS."

A SPLENDID new scarlet-fruited Tomato of the finest quality, of handsome appearance, large size, and immense productiveness. It is perfectly smooth and free from cracks, and ripens evenly throughout. The flavour is excellent either raw or cooked. **9d. per packet.**

NEW SWEET CORN—"EARLY COSMOPOLITAN."

PRODUCES magnificent ears of fine quality and appearance fully nine inches long, with ten or more rows of large grains The cob is always pure white and well filled. It is without doubt the best early Sweet Corn yet sent out.

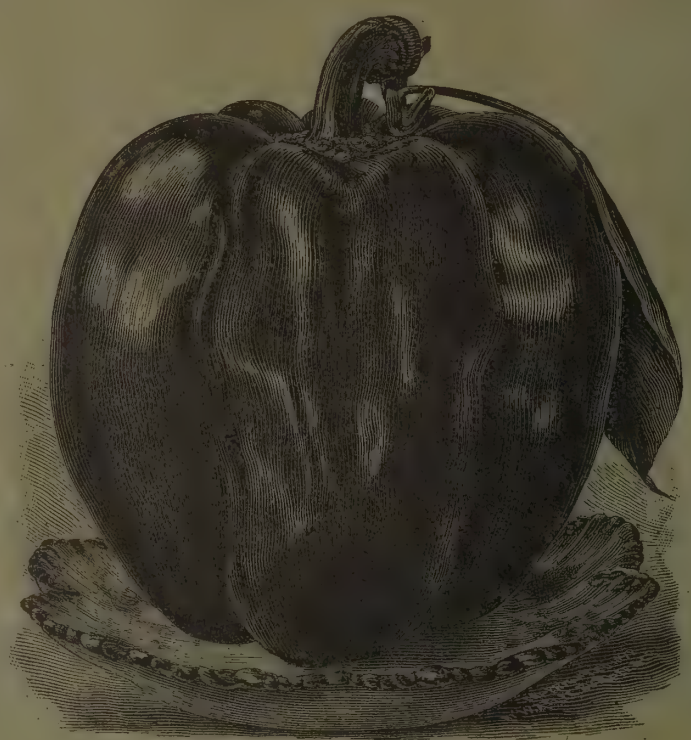
6d. per packet; per post, 9d.
1s. 6d. per lb.; per post, 2s. 3d.

NEW MAMMOTH RED PEPPER—"CHINESE GIANT."

A Monster amongst Peppers.

THIS is the largest and finest Pepper in existence. It is early in ripening, and immensely productive for so large a pepper. The plants are strong and vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than 2 feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with the enormous fruits, which appear to hang in clusters. Frequently half a dozen fruits will touch each other, as if in a single bunch; the strong growth of the plants and abundant foliage enable them to mature the large number of fruits even earlier than the "Bull Nose." The monstrous fruits are of thick blocky form and of the most brilliant glossy scarlet. They average 4 inches in breadth at the top and of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges, and when ripe are indented at the blossom end. The first fruits set in a cluster of three to five at the base of the plant, and are generally longer than those setting later on the upper branches, although the later fruits are equally as broad. All are uniformly of really enormous size. The flesh is unusually thick and extremely mild—as sweet as an apple, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes.

9d. per packet.



NEW MAMMOTH RED PEPPER—"CHINESE GIANT."

NEW BRUSSELS SPROUTS—"HERCULES."

A NEW semi-dwarf variety of very quick growth, being thickly covered with sprouts often to the number of 70 on a single plant. The well-developed sprouts are arranged spirally in rows of six around the stem, giving the plant a peculiar pyramidal shape.

1s. per packet.

NEW FRENCH LEEK—"LONG WINTER MEZIERES."

A SPLENDID new Leek of French origin. It has broad, vigorous, erect leaves, a long good-sized stem of snow-white colour and of excellent flavour. It is very hardy, and can be confidently recommended as one of the best varieties grown, excelling all others.

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

NOVELTIES IN Flower Seeds for 1903.

ALL POST FREE. ✻ NOTE.—No half packets supplied.

☞ The descriptions given are those of the Raisers or Introducers.

NEW DWARF SINGLE YELLOW CHRYSANTHEMUM.

NEW DWARF SINGLE YELLOW CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(*Chrysanthemum segetum pumilum*).

A new dwarf variety of this free-flowering annual, forming compact, perfectly round bushes of 6 to 8 inches in height, literally covered with single yellow flowers throughout the season. As it comes true from seed, it is well adapted for ribboning or bedding. **1s. per packet.**

COLEUS HYBRIDUS ORNATUS.

COLEUS HYBRIDUS ORNATUS.

A splendid large-leaved Coleus with strikingly handsome foliage, The leaves are irregularly spotted and marbled with blackish purple, blood red, carmine, and rose, here and there abundantly sprinkled with white, yellow, green, and brown, a beautiful combination of colours. Reproducing themselves true from seed, the plants will prove to be of great value for all decorative purposes. **1s. 6d. per packet.**

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA SEMI-PLENA.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA SEMI-PLENA.

A new class of Semi-double Hybrids, which come about 60 per cent. true from seed; they are uncommonly attractive, and will be found of inestimable value for cutting purposes. They grow about two feet high, and throw up long sturdy flower stalks, crowned with giant flowers, which measure up to nearly four inches across. The ray florets appear frequently in two or three superposed rows, and assume either a tubular or a broad and laciniated form. In colour they are sometimes light and sometimes deep golden yellow, in many cases tinged more or less at the base with aurora or wine red. With these the velvety maroon red of the disk florets forms a sharp and brilliant contrast. **1s. per packet.**

NEW SINGLE WHITE COMET ASTER.

A new single variety with very large and long petalled white blooms, which measure up to four inches in diameter, and are produced with great freedom for a long period. As it comes true from seed it is invaluable for cutting purposes. **1s. per packet.**

NEW SINGLE WHITE COMET ASTER.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGI FL. PL. "FIREBALL."

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGI FL. PL.—"FIREBALL."

Although the varieties of Dianthus Heddewigi are already rather numerous, this novelty will, by its intrinsic merit, of necessity take a leading place among them. The flowers are of brilliant scarlet, a colour which, in such intensity, has not yet appeared in the double-flowering section of Indian Pinks. Forming thickly branching bushes, the plants are quite resplendent with their shining fiery red blossoms, and are thus not only of inestimable value for the garden, but yield also excellent material for cutting. **1s. per packet.**

NEW LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The raiser of this novelty claims for it that the seeds are gathered from a selection of the largest-flowering, sweetest-scented, and hardiest varieties, resisting the severest frosts, and from those the seed of which germinates easily. He further says the seedlings bloom a little the first year, better the second, and are in full flower the third year, when they show a rich variety of all the finest colours, 75 to 80 per cent. being double. **1s. 6d. per packet.**

SHASTA DAISIES AT HOME.

The Latest Floral Wonder of the Age.

"SHASTA" DAISIES.

(Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybridum.)

A HARDY PERENNIAL, producing pure white flowers over four inches in diameter on long wiry stems, about 2 feet in length. Excellent for cutting, remaining fresh and in good condition for a fortnight or more. It is very hardy and almost a constant bloomer. The Raiser and Introducer, Mr. LUTHER BURBANK, the well-known and celebrated Horticulturist of Santa Rosa, California, says:—"During the past few years when 'Shasta Daisies' were being bred and educated up to their present state, more admiration has been bestowed upon them by visitors than upon any other flowering plant growing on my grounds, and with good reason, for to-day no other flower can compare in extent and usefulness. Their first qualification is hardiness. They can be grown out of doors by everybody where it is not cold enough to kill oak trees. Second, they are perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season. Third, they can be multiplied rapidly by simple division, and they are not particular as to soil. Fourth, they bloom for several months—in California nearly all the year. Fifth, the flowers are extremely large and graceful—averaging about a foot——often more—in circumference, with three or more rows of petals of the purest glistening whiteness, on single, strong, stiff, wiry stems, nearly two feet in length. This peculiar grace and remarkable whiteness cannot, of course, be shown on paper. 'Shasta Daisies' produce very little seed, but of very large size, and though I have grown the plants by millions each year, not a self sown plant has ever appeared on my grounds. The 'Shasta Daisies' have been produced by first combining the weedy but free flowering American species with the rather large, but coarse, European species and the Japanese species (Nipponicum), after which rigid selection through a series of years produced the present wonderfully useful and beautiful strain. 'Shasta' is only the first of the new type, some of which were for the first time exhibited in the window of a prominent florist. Crowds of people visited the establishment to inquire about the latest floral wonder. The blooms when cut remain perfectly fresh and in good condition for two weeks or more. Think, if you can, what other flower possesses all the above qualities."

NOTE.—It is best sown in the Early Autumn and Spring months in boxes, pans or pots of good sandy soil under glass, and when large enough to handle, transfer to a sunny location, although the raiser says it may be sown in the open ground like Poppies.

SEED.—1s. per Packet. **PLANTS.—1s. Each; per post, 1s. 6d.**

NOVELTIES IN SWEET PEAS FOR 1903.

American Queen. Tall-growing plants of extremely vigorous growth, bearing uniformly three large flowers on a long stem and most profuse in bloom. The standard is extra large, of unusual height, erect and pointed at the top; colour a clear "salmon-red," the large wings being of a bright deep rose.

Calypso. Rich bright magenta standard, flushed mauve; the wings a delicate mauve; a most beautiful and bright flower for all kinds of decoration, the plants are strong growers; the flowers are produced on long stout stems; quite an acquisition, being a decided novelty in colour.

Countess of Latham. A charming delicate pink self; this is a very pleasing and effective novelty; the flowers, borne on long stout stems, are of splendid substance and lasting qualities; it is a pleasing addition to those soft colours that are so much in favour.

Fascination. This is a flower very difficult to describe correctly. It has been greatly admired by every one who has seen it growing, and also at the several Horticultural Exhibitions where it has been shown. The standards are delicate magenta-mauve, flushed mauve, wings deep mauve; robust plant, long stout stems.

Lord Kenyon. A most perfect self; rose-magenta, flushed crimson deepening towards the edges; this is a flower of splendid size and substance; a grand addition; good robust habit, long stout stems, very effective in the row or clump, also when bunched for table.

Mrs. Fitzgerald. This flower has come in for general admiration; colour soft creamed flushed and edged delicate rose; almost a self flower; when bunched for table or other decoration, has an effect and captivating charm possessed only by these advanced shades; the plant is robust, and the flowers are produced on long stout stems.

Price, 6d. per packet, or the set of 6 for 2s. Post free.

NEW SWEET PEA—"MRS. FITZGERALD."

NEW INTERMEDIATE STOCK—"QUEEN OF THE WHITES."

NEW INTERMEDIATE STOCK—"QUEEN OF THE WHITES."

A MAGNIFICENT new snow-white Winter flowering stock raised by Mr. M. Hutchinson Stanshaw's Garden, South Yan Yean, and producing about 80 per cent. of double flowers delightfully fragrant. It grows to a height of about 3 feet, and about the same in diameter, and is covered with a mass of flowers. The spikes of bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in length, and the individual pips from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. As it takes six months to flower, a succession of bloom can be maintained throughout the Winter and Spring, when white flowers are very scarce, if a little seed be sown in each month from October to January. For florists' work it is not to be surpassed, and it has been admitted by gardeners who have seen it to be the best white Stock in cultivation. No better idea of it can be given than by the accompanying photograph. Highly recommended.

1s. per packet.

DELPHINIUM ELATUM HYBRIDUM NANUM.

DELPHINIUM ELATUM HYBRIDUM NANUM.

(*Perennial Larkspur.*)

The Introducer says:—"The fact that almost all perennial Larkspurs grow to a height of six or eight feet, renders them unserviceable for many purposes, especially for bedding in the centre of a garden. The semi-dwarf class, which I now introduce, the result of years of careful selection, will be much more generally useful, as the plants never reach over three to three and a half feet in height, and develop a splendid and long-continued show of bloom. They are of candleabra habit, and produce extra large flowers in all shades of blue, from the lightest celestial to the deepest indigo. A bed of these new hybrids makes a surprisingly fine show when in full flower, and I am convinced that they will secure for themselves a permanent place among our leading perennials, more especially as they will bloom the first season if sown in good time."

1s. 6d. per packet.

BEGONIA TUBEROUS-ROOTED HYBRID ERECTA—"PHENOMENE."

CHRYSANTHEMUM SEGETUM—"HELIOS."

NEW SINGLE TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA—"PHENOMENE."

A most remarkable phenomenon is exhibited in the make up of the flowers of this strain. In most of the flowers, namely, some of their essential parts (petals, stamens, or pistils) have undergone a radical and unexpected change, as they are converted into forms resembling tufts of plumes, trumpets, and other shapes, which almost defy description. The strange appearance assumed by the flowers gives evidently this new race a distinct and prominent place among the most curious freaks of nature.

3s. 6d. per packet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SEGETUM—"HELIOS."

This excellent novelty originates from the Chrysanthemum, "Morning Star," introduced some years ago, but while the blooms of the latter are deep yellow in the centre, shading off outwards to a pale sulphur tint, my new variety bears pure golden-yellow flowers of really splendid appearance. They are not only remarkable for this beautiful colour, but also for their size, measuring often up to three and four inches across, and last, not least, for their extraordinary durability. Bad weather has indeed little or no effect upon them, the petals remaining firmly extended both in rain and sunshine. These qualities stamp the Chrysanthemum "Helios" as a cut flower of the very first rank, which should rapidly attain wide popularity; it offers, for instance, a capital substitute for the greatly demanded Chrysanthemum frutescens Etoile d'Or, with the additional advantage of requiring only the culture of an ordinary annual.

1s. per packet.

DWARF EARLY ERFURT DOUBLE PINKS.

DWARF EARLY ERFURT DOUBLE PINKS.

(Dianthus Plumarius Nanus fl. pl.)

The Introducer says :—

"The chief characteristics by which my new Dwarf Double Pinks distinguish themselves from the old types are their compact habit of growth, and that they begin to bloom quite a fortnight in advance of any of the other kinds of Pinks. They reach an average height of about 12 inches, and can be advantageously planted into pots when in full bloom. The flowers possess that fine spicy fragrance of Pinks, and vary in profuse colours and shades, thus producing a more vivid display of colours than any Pink hitherto known. The plants have proved quite hardy, and of easiest culture; when raised from seed, the highest percentage will bring double flowers."

1s. per packet.

NEW JAPANESE LARGE-FLOWERED DOLICHOS.

Imported Direct from Japan.

These new Climbers are superior in every respect, both in regard to the size and beauty of the flowers and foliage, to any previously offered. They are very hardy and showy, succeeding well everywhere, and are excellent for poles, fences, etc., etc.

"DAYLIGHT." This grand Climber is most desirable, both for its beautiful flowers and dense growth of foliage. The vines are very vigorous and of quick growth, well set, with large and luxuriant dark-green leaves. The vines quickly grow to a height of eight to ten feet, and blossom profusely from base to summit, the large spikes of pure white flowers standing out boldly from the rich green foliage. As the flowers drop from the long spikes they are succeeded by broad, velvety, showy white pods, which retain their purity and freshness of colour a long time before drying up. "DAYLIGHT" is the greatest improvement imaginable over the older varieties, which have only small spikes of flowers. It is a most effective vine for training on poles, or as a screen for the porch. The vines are hardy, and the seeds may be planted one inch deep, in rich soil.

6d. per packet.

"DARKNESS." This makes a fine contrast to the Daylight, when both are planted together. The growth, however, is not so rampant, and it begins to bloom rather earlier. The vines grow quickly, attaining a height of six to eight feet, when trained on poles or a suitable trellis. The stems are a dark purplish-red, and the under-surface of the leaves is richly colored with the same shade. The flower-spikes are large and long, standing well out from the foliage, and are thickly set with large pea-like flowers of a deep reddish-violet or lavender-purple. As these drop from the spikes, they are succeeded by broad pods of rich velvety appearance, which are even more showy than the flower. Its early-flowering habit makes it especially desirable where the summer season is short.

6d. per packet.

Large Vegetables, Flowers, and Fruits

... FOR ...

WINDOW EXHIBITION.

If you have anything in the way of . .

VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, OR FRUITS,

worthy of Exhibition, I shall be exceedingly pleased to Exhibit same in my window.

Thanking you in anticipation.

FLORAL NOVELTIES

SPECIAL NOTE.
No Half Packets Supplied.

INTRODUCED IN 1902.

SINGLE WALLFLOWER—TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

RUDBECKIA BICOLOR SUPERBA SEMIPLENA.

THIS novelty represents semi-double or nearly double-flowering varieties of the Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba introduced in 1898. The plants form elegant bushes of 2 to 2½ feet in height, covered with large semi-double golden-yellow to brownish-yellow flowers, which have a central dark brown ring and disk. As concerns size and form of the flowers, they closely resemble those of the double-flowering Zinnias, and are on account of their long stems very useful for cutting purposes.

1s. per packet.

RUDBECKIA BICOLOR SUPERBA SEMIPLENA.

NEW SCARLET-FLOWERED SALVIA—"INGENIEUR CLAVENAD."

THIS is one of the earliest flowering and most graceful varieties in cultivation. The plants grow about 3½ feet high, and form dense bushes, branched from base to top. The very large and long flower-spikes of charming fiery scarlet-red flowers appear in great multitude and continuously until the frost puts an end to them. Highly recommended.

1s. per packet.

NEW TOM THUMB SINGLE WALLFLOWERS.

THESE new varieties, which range in colour from light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet, and dark red, average in height from 6 to 8 inches. They are compact in habit, and come true from seed.

1s. per packet.

ANTIRRHINUM—"QUEEN VICTORIA."

ANTIRRHINUM—"QUEEN VICTORIA."

(*Snapdragon.*)

ORIGINATING from that favourite variety "The Bride," this splendid new Snapdragon combines the elegant finely-cut foliage characteristic of the latter sort with unusually large flowers of a brilliant white. The latter are borne in great profusion on long and graceful flower-stalks, and thus not only does this fine new variety produce a grand effect in the open ground, but it will also furnish splendid material for the making up of bouquets.

1s. per packet.

YELLOW SURPRISE ASTER—"SUNLIGHT."

YELLOW SURPRISE ASTER—"SUNLIGHT."

THIS is the first truly sulphur-yellow Aster yet introduced. It blooms very gratefully. The flowers are of a noble form, with petals somewhat shorter than those of the Jewel Aster, and measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This uncommon and delicate colour, the long stiff stems, and lasting quality must be admired by every flower artist.

1s. 3d. per packet.

CELOSIA SPICATA.

CELOSIA SPICATA.

(Cockscomb Var.)

THE Introducer says:—"Though by no means a novelty, this charming Celosia seems to have quite disappeared from culture for a long period, and I am pleased to be able to rescue it from oblivion. Last year I received a little seed from India, its native country, and on testing it was quite surprised at the unique beauty of the plant. Growing in an erect pyramidal form, they throw up a main stem about 2½ feet high, bearing 20 to 30 side shoots with fresh green linear leaves, each of which is crowned by a cylindrical flower-spike 2½ to 4 inches long. The flowers open of a fresh bright rose-tint, and the lower involucres change gradually to a silvery-white, thus presenting to the eye a most charming combination of colour. The elegant long-stemmed flowers preserve their beauty even in unfavourable weather, and furnish quite an excellent material for making up bouquets, etc. In addition to this they are very suitable for drying, and as the plant blooms for a very long period it is equally valuable both for the open border and for the culture in pots.

1s. per packet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM PRAECOX.

New Early-blooming Large-flowered Marguerite.

THE well-known perennial summer Marguerite, Chrysanthemum Maximum, is greatly improved in this novelty, "Maximum Praecox," which is fully three weeks earlier, flowering at a time when such useful white flowers are generally scarce. This novelty is of dwarf habit, forms compact little bushes, which are perfectly bestrewn with large pure white flowers. They last a very long time, and I can safely pronounce it to be an acquisition of great value.

1s. per packet.

NEW DOUBLE DAISY—"DELICATA."

VERY pleasing new variety of the favourite double-flowered "Daisy," with extremely double flowers of a rosy white, with a bright purplish-red centre, a rare and delicate tint. Equally useful for bedding or for cut flowers. About 60 per cent. of the seedlings will reproduce themselves true.

1s. per packet.

NEW GIANT FIVE-SPOTTED PANSY—"PRETIOSA."

IN this novelty is offered a distinct sort of the noble class of the Giant Five-spotted Pansies. It has been tried for several years to fix colours to come true from seeds. Of these trials "Pretiosa" is the first variety that can be offered in that way. The flowers of this novelty are similar to those of "Masterpiece Pansy." Each petal is marked with a very large blotch of deep violet colour; these blotches are surrounded by a brilliant crimson rose ground colour, and the ground colour is margined with a pure white edge. A very effective and bright variety, and is sure to please in every way.

1s. 6d. per packet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM PRAECOX.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY."

SALVIA SPLENDENS—"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY."

THIS new variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than ten inches from the ground, the 8-in. flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark green leaves. The plant is of very compact and bushy habit, being as broad as it is high, while the number, size, and brilliancy of the flower spikes surpass anything ever seen in Salvias before. For bedding in masses alone, or with plants of equal height, or for borders around beds of taller plants, we know nothing that will be so serviceable or so striking.

1s. per packet.

"Mikado" Fernballs & Designs.

. . Imported direct from Japan . .

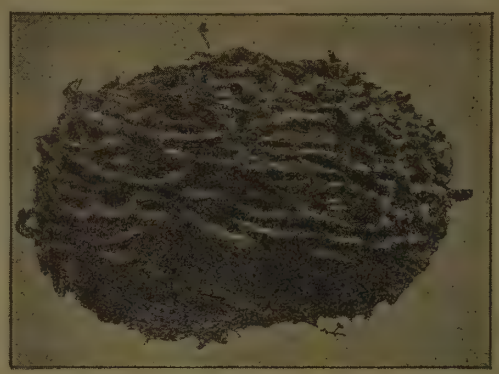
NOTE.—As these can only be imported at one period of the year I am now booking orders for delivery in November.

PRICE.—Fernballs, 2s. each, per post 2s. 9d.; other States, per post 3s. 2d. Fern Designs, 4s. 6d. each, per post 5s. 9d.; other States, per post 6s. 8d.

Orders from unknown Correspondents must be accompanied by a Remittance, Stamps, Postal Notes, or Post Office Order, otherwise no notice will be taken of them.

The Fernballs

Range from 7 to 9 inches in diameter, and consist of fern roots about the size of a pencil woven outside a ball of moss. These roots produce beautiful sprays of ferns from eyes or buds at nearly every inch of their length, thus the whole surface of the ball soon becomes covered with fern sprays as illustrated. They may be suspended in any part of the room, or grown on a stand or table.



A Fernball in the Dry or Dormant State.

To use in fern dish, cut the ball in halves, placing flat side down, thus getting two dishes of beautiful ferns. In the Autumn the foliage will turn yellow and drop off; they should then be allowed to dry up in the Winter and set away; in the following Spring they will again break out into greater growth than ever *(see Illustration, second season's growth)*. Keep away from frost and gas as much as possible. To get them to start early it is best to place them in a greenhouse or conservatory.

How the Fernball appears the first time of breaking out into foliage.

FERN DESIGN.
Monkey on a Swing in the Dormant State.

How the Fernball appears the second time of breaking out into foliage.

The Designs

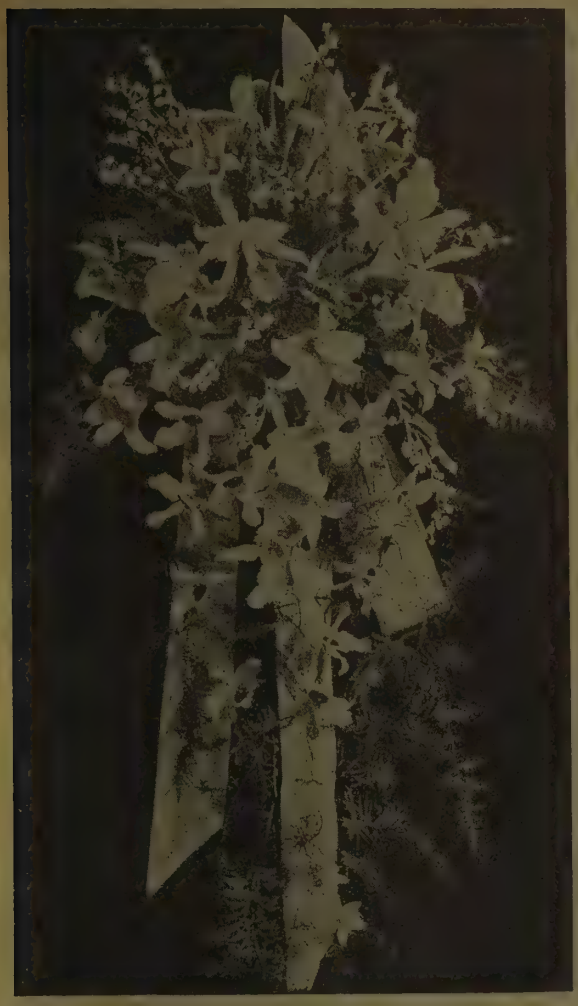
Which are quaint-looking objects have been styled "Fern Freaks," and rightly so, for looking at the dried articles one could scarcely believe that they could produce the beautiful effect they do. The Japanese can imitate almost any animal, and those I will have to offer comprise: Monkeys (with clay faces), Monkeys on Swings, Toads, Men on Rafts, Birds, Temples, Men on Bicycles, Jockeys on Horses, etc., etc.

FERN DESIGN.
A Swan when he is fledged—the first season.

DIRECTIONS FOR STARTING.

PLACE the Ball or Design in water for an hour or two (rain water if possible), let it drain, and then suspend in any desired position; **repeat every two days** or so until growth is started (which takes from 6 to 8 weeks), after which sprinkle occasionally as required.

High-Class Floral Designs.



Sample of Shower Bouquet, from 10s. 6d. to 42s.

. . IMPORTANT NOTICE . .

I BEG to draw the attention of my Customers to the fact that I have added to my business the making of High-Class Artistic Floral Designs, which I can supply on the shortest notice.

NOTE.- Orders from unknown Correspondents by Telegraph will not be executed, unless the money be wired.

Bridal & Ball Bouquets, from 10s. 6d. to 21s.

Wreaths & Crosses, from 10s. 6d. to £5.

Wedding Bells (*Composed of Cape Flowers*), all sizes, from 21s. to 63s.

Anchors & Hearts, from 10s. 6d. to 42s.

Presentation Bouquets, from 10s. 6d. to 42s.

Posies & Shower Bouquets, from 10s. 6d. to 42s.

Sample of Cross, from 10s. 6d. to £5.

Packing Free, and Delivered to Rail.

Sample of Wreath, from 10s. 6d. to £5.

The Australian Gardener,

15th Edition (320 pages), JUST PUBLISHED.

By F. Hamilton Brunning.

PRICE: 1s. 6d. Per Post, 1s. 10d.

THE BEST BOOK ON GARDENING PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALIA, FOR

The Flower Garden. *The Vegetable Garden.* *The Farm.*

Special Articles on the Cultivation of the Rose, Chrysanthemum, Carnation, etc., etc.

Sole Melbourne Agent for

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DESCRIPTIVE . . . . . PLANT and FRUIT TREE CATALOGUE for 1903. Ready in April. Post free.

G. BRUNNING & SONS

Nurserymen,

BRIGHTON ROAD, ST. KILDA, VICTORIA.

NOTE.—THE NURSERIES are about four miles from the City. The most direct way of reaching them from Melbourne is by the **Brighton Road Trams** passing down Swanston Street every eight minutes, and go direct to the Terminus, which is within two or three minutes' walk from the Nursery Gates. They are also within a few minutes' walk from the Railway; those preferring to come out by train should take the Brighton Railway, stopping at the Balaclava Station, which is not more than eight to ten minutes' walk to the Nurseries.

ROSES, HYBRID PERPETUALS, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
ROSES, TEA SCENTED, 1s. 6d. to 2s. each,
ROSES, MOSS, 1s. to 2s. each.
ROSES, POLYANTHA VARIETIES, 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.
ROSES, STANDARD (30 to 40 inches high), 3s. 6d. each, or 36s. per dozen.
ROSES, HALF-STANDARD (12 to 18 inches high), 2s. 6d. each, or 27s. 6d. per dozen.
ROSES, NOISETTES, 1s. to 2s. each.

MUCH CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN.

NEW CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSE, "CRIMSON RAMBLER." Plants, 1s. 6d. each.
FUCHSIAS, of sorts, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
BOUVARDIAS, of sorts, 1s. 6d. each.
CARNATIONS, TREE or PERPETUAL, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
CARNATIONS, CLOVE-SCENTED, 1s 6d. each.
PELARGONIUMS, SHOW, 1s. 6d. each,
PELARGONIUMS, REGAL, 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.
PELARGONIUMS, FANCY, 1s. 6d. each.
PALMS, of sorts, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.
VERBENAS, of sorts, 9d. each.

APPLES, 1s. 6d. each; 12s. to 15s. doz.
PEARS, 1s. 6d. each; 12s. to 15s. doz.
APRICOTS, 1s. 6d. each; 12s. to 15s. doz.
PEACHES, 1s. 6d. each; 12s. to 15s. doz.
PLUMS, 1s. 6d. each; 12s. to 16s. doz.
CHERRIES, 1s. 6d. each; 12s. to 15s. doz.
GOOSEBERRIES, 6d. to 8d. each; 4s. to 6s. doz.
GRAPE VINES, 9d. each; 6s. to 9s. doz.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS—
CHINESE or LARGE-FLOWERED, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
JAPANESE, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
ANEMONE-FLOWERED, 1s. each.
MUCH CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN.

PALMS . .

FOR

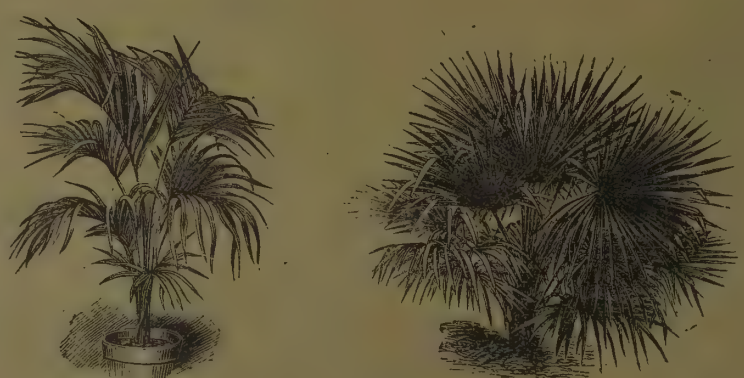
DRAWINGROOM, HALL, and TABLE . . . DECORATION . .

Splendid Specimens.

9d., 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 12/6, & upwards.

For Varieties, see Catalogue ready in April.

POST FREE.



MESSRS. BRUNNING & SONS' Nurseries are the Largest and most Complete in the Australian Colonies.

PALMS . .

FOR

DRAWINGROOM, HALL, and TABLE . . . DECORATION . .

Splendid Specimens.

9d., 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 12/6, & upwards.

For Varieties, see Catalogue ready in April.

POST FREE.

VEGETABLE MARROW—Continued.

THE WONDERFUL TURKISH VEGETABLE MARROW.
(Engraved from a Photograph.)

RUNNING OR TRAILING VARIETIES.

6d. per packet.

Early Long White—An early variety, of capital flavour, and very productive. (See cut.)

Long Green—Similar to the above, except in colour.

Pen-y-Byd("Best in the World")—A very distinct variety, and exceedingly productive. The fruit is almost globular in form, creamy-white in colour, with thick firm flesh of delicate flavour. (See cut.)

Rice Marrow—A delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

Muir's Hybrid Prolific—A prolific oval-shaped cream-coloured variety.

The Wonderful Turkish — The Marrows grow from three and a-half to four feet in length, and about three and a-half inches in diameter, of a light green colour. The flavour is delicious. As the skin is very tender, it does not require to be peeled. In Constantinople the fruit is commonly used as we do marrows, and sometimes the seeds are taken out, and the space filled with mince-meat, or stewed in tomato sauce, or fried in batter. They should be trained up a fence or trellis, as shown in the illustration.

A correspondent writes:—"The seeds of the Turkish Vegetable Marrow should be immersed in tepid water for a second or two, and then tied up loosely for a few days in a warm place, so that the little root may come out. When the seed commences to sprout it should be planted. Great care should be taken not to water, as they need very little water until they begin to flower."

Turkish Honey—(See Novelties for 1903, colored pages).

VEGETABLE MARROW—EARLY LONG WHITE.

VEGETABLE MARROW—PEN-Y-BYD.

ODD AND CURIOUS VEGETABLES.

Caterpillars—Prostrate creeping plants, with small yellow flowers, changing into "Vegetable Caterpillars" exactly as illustrated. They are grown as curiosities, and sometimes as a harmless practical joke are put into salads for the purpose of startling those who are unacquainted with them. 6d. per packet.

Ornamental Pomegranate Melon—Cultivated like a Rock Melon. The fruit is lemon-yellow colour, striped, and sometimes spotted with dark orange. Very fragrant; excellent for preserving, &c. 6d. per packet.

Ram's Horn Bean—A very singular variety, the pods of which, instead of being straight, are curved round and round, exactly resembling a ram's horn. 6d. per packet.

Snails—Used in the same way as Caterpillars. 6d. per packet.

Strawberry Spinach—An annual, covered with coral red berries resembling Strawberries; not edible; sow in the Spring. 6d. per packet.

Worms—Used in the same manner as Snails and Caterpillars. 6d. per packet.

FRUIT SEEDS.

NOTE.—As the seeds of all small fruits take a considerable time to germinate, they should be steeped in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. Sow in a box, pan, or pot, and cover with glass.

Apple Pips—1s. per oz. **Pear Pips**—1s. per oz.

Quince Pips—1s. per oz.

Currants—Large Dutch varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

Gooseberry—Large fruited varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

Balloonberry—A remarkable new fruit, but possesses little merit. 6d. per packet.

Japanese Wineberry—A very hardy plant, belonging to the Raspberry family, producing fruit of a sherry wine colour, sweet and juicy. It is excellent for preserving, pies, jam, wine, &c. 6d. per packet. Plants, 9d. each.

White Mulberry Seed—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

STRAWBERRIES FROM SEED.

STRAWBERRY plants are easily raised from seed, if sown in the Spring in light sandy soil in boxes or pans. When large enough plant into rows where required.

NEW LARGE-FRUITED STRAWBERRY—"SAINT-ANTOINE DE PADOUE."

NEW LARGE-FRUITED STRAWBERRY —"SAINT-ANTOINE DE PADOUE."

THIS new variety is the result of a cross between the "St. Joseph" and "Royal Sovereign," and has proved to be ahead of all the other large-fruited perpetual Strawberries sent out during the last few years past.

It is of compact, vigorous growth; the flower-stalks are strong, erect, rising well above the foliage. The fruit, considerably larger than that of the "St. Joseph," and of a rather darker red colour, is of good shape, firm, of delicious flavour, and keeps exceedingly well.

A true perpetual Strawberry, producing splendid berries during the whole Summer. First-class Certificate from the Societé Nationale d'Horticulture de France.

Seed only, 1s. per packet.

Strawberry—Large-fruited Perpetual, "St. Joseph"—A splendid perpetual-fruiting variety, and a great cropper. The fruit is of good size, dark red in colour, (also red inside), solid, firm, and very juicy, and of first-rate quality. Obtained a First-class Certificate from the Societé National d'Horticulture de France.

Seed only, 1s. per packet.

Strawberry—"Belle de Meaux," Improved—A very productive red Alpine variety. 9d. per packet.

Strawberry—Large-fruited Varieties—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

New Japanese Fruit, "The Strawberry-Raspberry, or Tree Strawberry"—A Dwarf Raspberry, entirely distinct; leaves like the rose; flowers large, snow white; fruits early, first year; berries borne upright, well out of foliage, shaped like a Strawberry; colour brilliant red: delicious in flavour, extremely abundant, in long succession; perfectly hardy; decorative for garden, fine as a pot plant. Highly recommended. Entirely new, and sure to please. (See cut.) 9d. per packet.

Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)—MESSRS. G. BRUNNING AND SONS say:—"This fine new berry is a seedling from a blackberry crossed with the well-known 'Red Antwerp Raspberry.' The plants are unlike either the raspberry or blackberry; they are of climbing habit, their strong canes being covered with fine soft spines like those found on raspberry canes. The fruit is of large size, equal to the largest sized blackberry, and when fully ripe is of a dark rich red colour. The Loganberry partakes of both the flavours of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild, and delightful to the taste. It is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam and jelly is unsurpassed. The fruit is firm, carries well, and has few seeds; ripens very early, the crop being nearly all ripe and gone before raspberries become plentiful, thus rendering it a very valuable fruit for market. The Loganberry having been fruited locally, we are able to confirm the excellent description given, and also add that it is a marvellous bearer. We predict a large sale for it as it becomes better known." Awarded Certificate of Merit Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Plants, 1s. each, or 10s. per doz. Seed, 9d. per packet.

NEW JAPANESE FRUIT—"THE STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY."

BEANS, PEAS, AND LENTILS FOR COOKING.

DIRECTIONS FOR COOKING HARICOT BEANS.

English Style—Soak the Beans in water over night (if they are new, from three to four hours is sufficient), and put a piece of soda about the size of a pea into the water. Then place them in cold water without any salt, and boil till tender, which takes from two to two and a half hours. Strain them off, and let them stand by the side of the fire to allow the Beans to dry; then add a piece of butter and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Do not stir with a spoon for fear of breaking them, but shake about for a minute or two, and then serve.

DIRECTIONS FOR COOKING HARICOT BEANS.—(*Continued.*)

French Style—Proceed as directed above. Boil the Beans in water; strain them off. Put back the Beans and mix in a piece of butter, a small quantity of chopped parsley, pepper and salt to taste, and add the juice of half a lemon.

Price:—3d. per lb. Cheaper by the bushel.

BLUE BOILING PEAS.

Soak in cold water for twelve hours before cooking.

Price:—3d. per lb.; 5 lbs., 1s.; 30 lbs., 5s.; per bushel (60 lbs.), 9s.

GERMAN LENTILS (Whole).

For soups.

Price:—4d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN LENTILS (Split).

For soups.

Price:—4d. per lb.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 12 lb., 3s. 6d.

Lentil Flour—For children and invalids. 9d. per lb. Strongly recommended by medical men.

Special Quotations given for Large Quantities.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Vegetable Roots, Plants, &c.

ONION BULBS, &c.

GARLIC.

Garlic—6d. per lb. Obtainable nearly all the year round.

Potato Onions—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April. (For seed, see page 22.)

Shallots—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to July. (For seed, see page 22.)

Tree Onions—1s. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April.

SHALLOTS.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Strong tubers, obtainable from July to October.

Common—3d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

New White Jerusalem—A new, pure white variety, the tubers of which are clean, almost round, with few and very shallow eyes; flavour excellent. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

REMEMBER . . .

Only One Quality of Seeds kept—
. . THE BEST . .

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

REMEMBER . . .

Cheap Seeds are Dear at Any Price.

The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after-cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size it is unparalleled. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100

For **ASPARAGUS SEED**, see page 6.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Early Albert (divisions from imported stock)—A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour; we consider it the best variety for general use. It is wonderfully prolific. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Hogan's Shillelah—A variety originated in Ballarat; very hardy and prolific, and of good size and flavour. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Lang's Conqueror—A fine large variety, and very useful for exhibition. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.

Myatt's Linnæus (divisions from imported stock)—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired; a valuable variety for general use. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

ARTICHOKE—NEW WHITE JERUSALEM.

Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety of good flavour. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

Topp's Winter—This is an extraordinary variety, being in the greatest perfection during the Winter months—namely, between the months of May and September—when every other variety is at rest. It is very hardy, being unharmed by the severest frosts. It is very prolific, stalks long, rather below medium size, the colour intensely scarlet or crimson, the pulp and juice, when cooked, being highly coloured, and the flavour good. A great future is predicted for this Winter-bearing Rhubarb. As we all know, there is very little fruit suitable for tarts at the time of year this Rhubarb comes in; therefore there is sure to be a ready sale for it, not only in our markets, but also in the other States as well.

Price, 9d. each; or 7s. 6d. doz.

Webb's Buninyong—Habit of growth erect, of large size and extra length; quality good, very hardy and very prolific, and has never been known to seed. It succeeds the Early Albert, and will certainly become a great favourite for market purposes. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

For **RHUBARB SEED**, see page 28.

HORSERADISH.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

Chives (Roots)—6d. to 1s. per clump. (For description and seed, see page 22.) Obtainable from April to September.

Horseradish—3s. per doz. Obtainable from April to September.

Sea Kale—6s. per doz. (For seed, see page 29.) Obtainable from April to September.

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS.

Obtainable from May to September.

Hyssop—6d. each.
Lavender—6d. each.
Marjoram—6d. each.
Mint—3s. per doz.
Rue—6d. each.
Sage—6d. each; 4s. per doz.
Savory—6d. each; 4s. per doz.
Tarragon—1s. each.
Thyme, Common—1s. 6d. per doz.
Thyme, Lemon (true)—6d. each; 2s. per doz.
Thyme, Variegated Lemon—6d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.
Wormwood—6d. each.

CHIVES.

For Seed of the above, see pages 17 and 18.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Storekeepers' Cases . . OF . . Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

Wholesale. Department.

In Pictorial Packets.

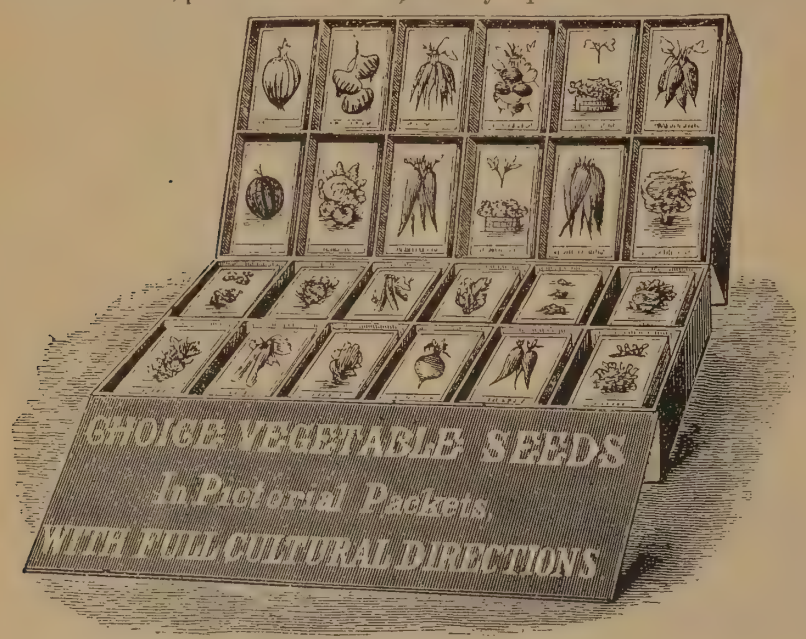
THIS BRANCH of my Business has grown by leaps and bounds—so much so that my **Incomparable Seeds,** in Pictorial Packets, can be obtained in almost every country town of any importance in Victoria.

These cases contain a suitable assortment of Seeds, and in such proportions as are likely to meet the demand. The Seeds are put up in neatly illustrated packets printed in colours—the name of the Seed, together with directions for culture, price, and date of issue, so that customers have my guarantee that they are purchasing New Seeds.

Flower and Vegetable Seed Show Cards, in colours, and "Seeds for Sale" Cards, also Catalogues, are supplied Free.

For terms and full particulars, a Wholesale List will be forwarded to anyone who may desire to add Seeds as a branch of their business, provided I am not already represented in that town.

No. 1.	No. 2.
VEGETABLE SEED CASE	**VEGETABLE SEED CASE**
CONTAINS	CONTAINS
252 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds.	**336 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds, Including Peas & Beans.**
To retail at 6d. per Packet.	To retail at 6d. per Packet.
Price, £3 3/0.	**Price, £4 4/0**



COUNTER VEGETABLE SEED BOX.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN BULK.

To those who prefer their Seeds in Bulk, I would recommend the following:—

STOREKEEPER'S CASE.

Value, say £6 10s. Half the quantities, say £3 5s.

2 bushels Peas (sorts)	2 ozs. Rock Melon
1 ,, Broad Beans (sorts)	1 lb. White Mustard
½ ,, French Beans (sorts)	2 lbs. Onion (two sorts)
1 lb. Red Beet	1 lb. Curled Parsley
½ lb. Brocoli (sorts)	1 lb. Parsnip
3 lbs. Cabbage (3 sorts)	½ lb. Pumpkin
½ lb. Cauliflower	3 lbs. Radish (three sorts)
2 lbs. Carrot (two sorts)	1 lb. Spinach
¼ lb. Celery	2 ozs. Large Red Tomato
1 lb. Curled Cress	4 lbs. Turnip (three sorts)
2 ozs. Cucumber (two sorts)	¼ lb. Vegetable Marrow
½ lb. Leek	24 Packet Herbs (assorted)
1 lb. Lettuce (two sorts)	500 Seed Packets (five sizes)
¼ lb. Water Melon	

The *Australian Gardener*, Show Cards, &c., for Window, Gratis.

COUNTER CASES FOR Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

THESE CASES (see illustrations), which are very neatly made, will be found exceedingly useful for displaying the Seeds. The cases, which are supplied **free,** contain 24 Divisions, which hold 6 packets of Vegetable or 12 packets of Flower Seeds each.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE of FLOWER SEEDS, containing 168 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet, Price, £1 1s.

No. 2 COUNTER CASE of FLOWER SEEDS, containing 320 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet, Price, £2.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE of VEGETABLE SEEDS, containing 144 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 6d. per packet, Price, £1 16s.

NOTE.—Please write for Terms, &c.

COUNTER FLOWER SEED BOX

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

FLOWER SEEDS

And Their Cultivation.

By F. HAMILTON BRUNNING. - (Copyright Registered.)

SOIL—One of the first considerations in the culture of Annuals is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom either properly worked or sufficiently fertile. With the exception of a few gross-growing kinds, Annuals, to attain perfection, should be sown in soil that is both rich and well worked. Great pains are generally taken with the soil of the vegetable garden, but that of the flower garden is left very much to itself, with the exception of a light digging once a year, and occasionally a little manure applied, whereas it should be well and deeply dug and highly manured.

SOWING—All the hardiest kind of Annuals attain the greatest perfection when sown in Autumn, because they have a longer season to grow. They attain greater development, and consequently flower the stronger; but tender sorts must not be sown till Spring. Like all other seeds, they succeed best in a firm soil; therefore, if the soil has been recently dug, it should be pressed more or less before sowing. If the seeds are very fine—but large seeds are better to be sown first, and trodden or otherwise pressed into the soil—the less covering will then be required. For the finest seeds it is advisable to sift a little fine compost on the spot, and press it smooth before the seeds are sown. The covering must be in proportion to the size of the seeds. The largest of the Lupin seeds may have an inch in depth of covering, while the twentieth of an inch or less will be sufficient for the smallest; indeed, fine silver sand, just sufficient to cover the soil, may be sifted on them, and to prevent the soil from drying before the seeds have had time to germinate, it should be closely covered by a flower-pot, a bell or hand-glass, or even a flat pane of glass; but that, or any covering impervious to light, should be gradually removed as soon as the seeds germinate. It is a common and injurious fault either to sow too thickly, or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection or flower finely. Thinning should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. Seeds of biennial and perennial plants, being sown in rows or beds for transplanting, need be only thinned to such an extent as to prevent overcrowding before being transplanted. An old-fashioned plan is to sow the seeds of Annuals in rings, and it answers well enough for large-growing plants; but smaller ones are better sown in patches, which in both cases may correspond in extent with the size the plants attain.

ARRANGEMENT—When Annuals are sown in mixed beds or borders, they must, of course, correspond in height with the other plants, the dwarfest being nearest the eye. The same rule must be followed when beds are filled solely with Annuals. The colours should contrast with each other, and also with those of other plants that are near. When Annuals are grown alone in beds or borders, various modes of arrangement may be followed. A peculiar effect may be produced by mixing seeds of different kinds and sowing them together. In large beds they may be arranged in bands, according to size, sloping from back to front, or in groups, each sort forming a group.

MANAGEMENT—The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown; therefore, if rain does not fall, watering must be practised. The larger kinds may be afterwards fed with liquid manure, if perfection in size and flowering is desired. Of course, the soil should be kept free from weeds; it should also be loosened around the plants, but so as not to disturb the roots. Tall-growing plants will generally require to be supported by some means. Tall plants may have a stake to each, while cylinders of wire netting, or rings of wire affixed to stakes, are suitable for those of spreading habit. Where seed is not required, the period of flowering may be lengthened by picking off the seed vessels as soon as the flowers fall.

AURICULA.

THOUGH the Auricula has been termed a beautiful and fascinating flower, it is but rarely grown, its culture being considered difficult. It prefers a cool climate, and, therefore, to attain even an approach to success, a cool, shady situation must be sought, out of the reach of hot winds, the best situation being a frame at the foot of a south wall, with a moveable shade, so that full light and air may be admitted when the sun does not shine. Propagation is effected by offsets and by seeds. Offsets may be struck in pots under a hand or bell glass, and potted when rooted. Seeds should be sown as soon as ripe in well-drained pots in light, sandy soil, pressed firmly into the soil, and lightly covered with silver sand. A pane of glass or a bell of glass must be placed over each pot, which should be placed in a cold frame or a cool, shaded part of the greenhouse. As soon as the young plants can be handled, they must be pricked into other pots or pans, and afterwards potted singly. The compost should be something like the following: Good, strong loam, with a fourth part of old decomposed cow manure, a little charcoal broken small, and enough silver sand to keep it open. It should be made firm in the pots; the plants must not be overpotted, smallish pots sufficing. After each potting the plants should be kept close for a few days. Very little water is required in Winter. It is beneficial to take away a portion of the surface soil in Spring, and top-dress with fresh soil. Only a small proportion of really good varieties is to be expected; those that are inferior may be planted out in a favourable situation. The Auricula is a favourite with amateurs in England, and their culture and exhibition afford a large measure of innocent enjoyment.

BALSAM.

THE BALSAM, though only an annual in duration, may be grown to a considerable size under good culture; plants have been known to attain such a size in pots that each required two men to carry it on a handbarrow. They also succeed well out of doors when not exposed to hot winds. The seed should be sown in pans of light, rather rich soil, and placed in a hotbed frame. The seedlings should be potted singly, as soon as large enough, and shifted as required; they must be gradually inured to light and air, and those for outdoor culture hardened by exposure, and planted out as soon as the weather has become fine—about the beginning of October. Those intended for pot culture must be shifted whenever the roots begin to curl around the sides of pot, and gradually hardened for the greenhouse as they advance. At each potting, the balls should be placed a little deeper in the pot, when roots will be thrown out from the stem. Sandy loam and decayed cow dung form the best compost; liquid manure should be given after the last shift.

TUBEROUS BEGONIA.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS have increased to an enormous extent of late years. The varieties in cultivation are the offspring of species introduced to England by Messrs. Veitch & Sons, Chelsea, London, and hybridised by them twenty years ago. Since then they have been crossed by numerous other nurserymen in Europe, and now they are extensively grown in nearly all parts of the world. They are easily propagated from seeds, especially if moderate heat is at command, though they may be raised in an ordinary greenhouse if the seed pans are placed in a warm situation, where they can be shaded from the sun; but the seeds germinate quicker and more strongly on a hotbed. The seeds being very small, should be sown thinly in pans, on the surface of finely-sifted compost of leaf soil and sand, covered with a light sprinkling of silver sand, the pan covered with a pane of glass. The soil must not be allowed to become dry; but it cannot be watered over the surface, as the seeds might be washed in heaps. The pan should be set in a bucket of warm water, nearly up to the rim, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened, though it must not be made too wet.

As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be pricked off into other pans or pots of similar soil—a delicate operation—which may be performed as follows:—The operator sits alongside a bench, on which are the pan of seedlings and the pan of soil. He uses a thin stick, pointed at one end, and with a cleft in the other end. After making a dibble hole in the soil with the pointed end of the stick, he places it under one of the tiny plants, and gently raises it out of the soil; then, using the cleft end, which grasps the plant under the seed leaves, lifts it, places the roots in a dibble hole, and presses the soil about them. The pan is then returned to the warm house. The young plants may be pricked off again with advantage, and afterwards potted singly.

The tubers require rather particular treatment during Winter. When the flowering is over, and the foliage begins to decay, water must be gradually withheld, and the soil allowed to become nearly dry. The tubers may be left all the Winter in their pots, but a better plan is to take them out of the pots, shake the soil from them, and pack them in boxes of dry sawdust or cocoa-nut fibre, and set away in a dry, cool spot. The tubers should not be forced into growth in Spring, but as soon as they start should be potted in small pots, in light, sandy soil, and may be placed in a gentle heat for a time; very little water must be given, or the tubers might rot. When the weather becomes fine, they may be removed to the greenhouse or frame, allowed abundant ventilation, and placed in their flowering pots. Named or other superior varieties may be increased by making cuttings of the young shoots in Spring, and rooting them in a propagating frame. Instead of being shifted into the flowering pots, the plants may be placed in baskets, where they produce a fine effect in conservatory decoration.

CALCEOLARIA.

THE CALCEOLARIA is such a beautiful Spring-flowering plant that it is well worthy of all the pains that may be necessary to bring it to the highest degree of excellence. It requires no hothouse, nor any expense for fuel; a frame with glazed sashes set in a cool place, with a shade to prevent the sun shining directly upon the plants, being the most suitable situation. In the early days of the culture of Calceolaria, plants of superior varieties were propagated by means of cuttings, but now the varieties are almost invariably so good that seeds may be thoroughly depended on, and there is no necessity for incurring the extra trouble of propagating by cuttings, especially as there is great difficulty in keeping the plants alive through the Summer in this climate, they being unable to endure heat at any period of their existence.

The seeds may be sown at any time from the beginning of September to March; as they are exceedingly minute, the soil must be light, and prepared in the most careful manner; the pots or cans deeply crocked, and the soil, especially on the surface, made very fine; it should be gently pressed, watered, and left for half a day till the water has settled. Then the seeds may be sown, but very thinly, and covered with a slight sprinkling of silver sand, each pot or pan covered with a close-fitting pane of glass, and placed in a greenhouse or cold frame, where they can be kept cool and moist, and the sun prevented from shining on them. As soon as the seedlings appear, a little air should be given, gradually drawing off the pane of glass; the soil must be kept moderately moist, neither very wet nor very dry. As soon as the plants are large enough to be handled, they must be pricked off into pans, placed in the cold frame, kept quite close for a few days, and, when large enough, potted singly into very small pots, duly supplied with water, and the surrounding atmosphere kept moist, though plenty of air admitted, especially at night, or when it is cool, and the plants shifted into larger pots as required, as they should never be allowed to become pot-bound. During Winter, of course, less water will be required; the plants may be kept closer to the glass, and, to allow sufficient room, each plant should stand clear of its neighbours. The plants should be in their blooming pots before the flower buds appear, and when the soil has become pretty well filled with roots, liquid manure may be given. The compost should be of fertile loam, well enriched, and with sand to keep it sufficiently open.

CINERARIA.

CINERARIAS are among the most showy and useful of Winter-flowering plants. They are unable to endure much heat, preferring a low temperature, but must not be subjected to frost. Imported seed may be sown from September to March, and home-grown seed when ripe. The earliest should be sown in gentle heat, but the latter will succeed in a cold frame, or on a shelf in the greenhouse; it is best to sow the seeds thinly in shallow pans or boxes As soon as the seedlings have formed their second leaves, they should be pricked into other pans or boxes, at a good distance apart, and placed in a close, cold frame. A very light, sandy soil is best for the seeds and young plants, but as they grow older, the soil should be stronger and richer. A cold frame with a south aspect is the best situation for them, and the frame must be kept close for a few days after each potting. The plants may be shifted successively into pots two inches larger, or they may be shifted at once from four-inch to eight-inch pots, which is a suitable size. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but hot winds must not be allowed to blow on them; they should be kept near the glass, so as to get as much light as possible, but shaded from the sun. They prefer a moist atmosphere, with abundance of water at the root, and, after being established in the flowering pots, may have occasional waterings with l quid manure. The dwarf varieties require neither ties nor stakes, but tall varieties may have the growing points pinched out when about three inches in height; they will then throw out side shoots, which may be drawn out towards the sides of the pots. The Cineraria being invariably subject to the attacks of green fly, must be closely watched, and fumigated as soon as an aphis appears; afterwards every second or third week until in flower. They may be removed to a greenhouse after they have become established in the flowering pots.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI.

THIS handsome evergreen, trailing shrub is one of the most difficult to cultivate successfully, or to keep alive for any length of time. The flowers are among the most beautiful of the Australian natives, but it is rarely seen in gardens, and still more seldom is it found in good condition. It is propagated only from seeds, which it is best to sow in Autumn, in order to have the plants strong for planting out in Spring. It is advisable to soak the seeds in warm water until the skins burst, then to sow them singly in small pots, in a moderate warmth, as they are difficult to transplant. The plants may be shifted into pots a size larger.

COCKSCOMB.

THE COCKSCOMB (*Celosia Cristata*) is remarkable for its peculiar, broad, flattened (fasciated) stem, terminated by a spreading crest, in which the insignificant flowers are produced, which gives the plant a peculiar and striking appearance, and, when well-grown, the plants form very interesting objects, whether in pots or the open ground, where they thrive particularly well. The seeds are sown in Spring in a propagating frame, thinly in pans or pots of light, rich soil. The young plants must be potted singly as soon as large enough, kept growing in bottom heat, a hotbed frame being the most suitable situation. There are two methods of inducing the plants to produce large heads, which is the aim of the grower. One method is to keep each plant in a four-inch pot until the combs are formed, then shifting and growing them as rapidly as possible, keeping them near the glass, to prevent drawing. The other method is to keep them in rapid growth throughout. When the combs are about half-grown, the plants may be transferred to the greenhouse or planted out of doors. As dwarf plants find the most favour with florists, means to shorten the stems are practised—either doubling down the stem till the comb nearly touches the soil, as soon as the combs are fully developed, or the stems may be cut through about four inches below the comb, put into small pots of soil, and struck as a cutting in bottom heat. There is another section, termed *Celosia Pyramidalis*, of which there are several varieties, with crowns and foliage of various bright colours. These grow up into shrub-like plants, and form fine ornaments in the flower borders, the variegated-leaved varieties being very beautiful. These may be raised in heat, hardened off, and planted out when the weather has become fine.

COLEUS.

THE COLEUS is one of the best of soft-wooded plants for culture in pots, and is particularly suitable for the decoration of the greenhouse or conservatory. Being tender, it requires to be kept under glass during the Winter season. Its flowers are of no account, but the foliage of many of the varieties is exceedingly varied and beautiful. Seeds should be sown in heat early in Spring, potted off as soon as large enough, and shifted as they process in growth. Cuttings should be struck in Autumn, left in the cutting-pots throughout the Winter, started in heat and potted off early in Spring.

They will bear stopping of the shoots to any extent, but are generally preferred of a conical form, when little or no stopping is required. They thrive in any good fertile soil.

CYCLAMEN.

The Persian Cyclamen, with the Calceolaria, the Cineraria, and the Chinese Primrose, constitute a group of all the best Spring-flowering plants for pot culture; it may be also claimed for them as a merit that they do not require to be obtruded amongst or occupy the room of plants that flower at other seasons, but are content with a cold frame while perfecting their growth, which, indeed, is the best of places to grow them in, for all of them prefer a cool, damp, shady situation while in growth, and flowers are produced by one or other of the four throughout nearly the whole of the Winter or Spring months.

Cyclamens are propagated from seed only, for though increase may be effected by division of the tubers, that method is rarely practised, and is not to be commended. The seeds should be sown as soon as ripe, or whenever they can be obtained, the month of March being about the best season. Seed pans are best for the purpose; they should be filled with a compost of rich loam and leaf mould in nearly equal parts, and sufficient sand to keep it open. The seeds should be pressed in about an inch apart; it is useful to cover the surface with a little chopped moss or cocoanut fibre, to lessen evaporation from the soil. The pans may be covered with panes of glass, and set in a cool, light place, where they can be shaded from the sun; or, if thought desirable, the pans may be placed on a mild bottom heat. The seeds germinate slowly, and generally irregularly; some will germinate in about two months, while others may remain twice as long, so that the soil should not be thrown away after a portion of the seeds have germinated. The little plants should be pricked off as soon as they can be handled into other pans, which are best, or into pots; afterwards potted singly, and again shifted into four-inch or five-inch pots, which will be large enough the first season; though instead of shifting the plants, they may be transplanted in the soil of a shaded frame, lifted and repotted in Autumn. In the latter stages of growth, less sand should be used in the compost, and the crown of the tuber should always be left above the soil. When grown in a frame or greenhouse, the plants should be kept close to the glass without touching it. They should never be allowed to suffer from want of water, or to become a prey to aphides or other insects; it is therefore necessary to subject them occasionally to fumigation; though where only a small quantity is grown, they may be kept clean by washing the leaves occasionally with warm water applied with a camel's hair brush or piece of sponge. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but draughts of cold air must be avoided. Flowering will commence in the beginning of Winter, the blooms lasting several weeks. The bulbs will last several years, but after the third or fourth the flowers become smaller; it is therefore best to raise a few plants every year to replace those worn out. They thrive fairly well planted out of doors, in favourable situations.

GLOXINIA.

Gloxinias may be accounted among the best of dwarf herbaceous stove plants; indeed, for beauty and usefulness they are unsurpassed, and by treating the plants in succession they may be had in flower throughout the whole Summer and Autumn. There are two methods of propagating Gloxinias—by seed, and adventitious buds from the leaf. A full-grown healthy leaf is taken, without the stalk, the veins on the under side scored across in a few places, and laid right side up on a pot of light soil with sand on the surface, held in place by a few small pebbles, and placed in a damp propagating frame, where, in the course of a few weeks, a callus will form at each intersection of the veins; roots will start downward, and a bud will form on the upper surface, which will gradually increase in size, and form a separate plant, the remainder of the leaf decaying as soon as the young plant has abstracted its juices, and each will stand separate, rooted into the soil, and in a short time ready for being taken up on the blade of a knife and given a small pot to itself, then potted on until growth is arrested for the season, when a flowering tuber will have been formed. Seeds must be grown early in Spring, in pots filled with very light, sandy soil, spreading the seed, which is very minute, thinly over the surface; the pots are then placed in a brisk heat in a propagating frame, and covered with glass. As soon as the plants can be handled with safety, they must be pricked off thinly into other pots or pans, and returned to the propagating frame. Before the plants become crowded they must be potted singly in small pots, and again shifted, when ready, into pots of a size larger. The compost best adapted to Gloxinias consists of soft loam with a little peat and sand added; manure is not recommended, but weak manure-water may be given to plants in flower. When the leaves have completely died off in Autumn, the pots may be laid on their sides, in a warm place, till Spring; but if the atmosphere is not sufficiently moist the soil should be watered in the course of Winter. Another method of preserving the tubers is to turn them out of the pots and place them in boxes or large pots, in a mixture of cocoanut fibre and sand or heath soil, and set in a cool part of the stove, or a warm shed. Excessive dryness must be guarded against, but excessive damp is equally objectionable. In Spring, the tubers may be taken out of the boxes and placed in a propagating frame, then potted as each one commences to grow; tha first pots should be no larger than will fairly accommodate the tubers, which must be placed in their flowering-pots as soon as they are ready for a shift. The plants must be kept in a moist atmosphere, and in the shade, as exposure to the sun would soon destroy the foliage. At the same time they must have a full amount of diffused light to prevent the leaves becoming drawn. They succeed admirably if planted in free soil in the stove and near enough to the glass.

HOLLYHOCK.

The Hollyhock (*Althæa Rosea*) is one of the most stately of herbaceous plants. It produces a splendid effect among other herbaceous plants or dwarf shrubs, forming excellent backgrounds to beds or borders; the single flowered being as effective as the double flowered in such positions, thongh the latter are generally preferred. They, however, require a clear space around the base wherever grown. They are propagated by means of seeds, division, cuttings from the young shoots that start from the stock in Spring, or single eyes taken in Summer, set in pots covered with bell glasses in a gentle heat, and planted out in Autumn or Spring. Cuttings of the young shoots may be treated in a similar manner, and planted out in Autumn. Seeds may be sown in the beginning of the year, either in pans or in a sheltered piece of ground, and transplanted in Autumn. The stems should be staked as soon as they have attained a height of three or four feet; or the top of the plant may be cut off when the first flower buds appear, when branches will spring from below and form a fine conical head. The soil in which they are grown must be deep and rich.

MIMULUS.

The numerous varieties of Mimulus luteus (guttatus) are exceedingly showy herbaceous plants, their colours being varied, rich and bright. Being natives of North America, they are unable to bear exposure to the sun in Summer, and must be treated accordingly. The best method of culture is, therefore, to treat the plants as annuals, raising a fresh supply each year. The seeds should be sown in Autumn, and the plants grown in a greenhouse, or frame, during the Winter, being shifted as required, when they will flower in Spring: and if it is desired to preserve any particular variety, cuttings should be struck, and kept in a cold frame in a shady situation. They prefer a peaty soil, and require an abundant supply of water, therefore the pots may be set in pans of water as soon as the roots have occupied the soil. Mimulus maculosus, a hybrid between M. luteus and M. cupreus and its varieties, are also very beautiful; they bear the sun better than their parents. The seeds being very small, should be merely sprinkled on the soil, and covered with a pane of glass.

PANSY.

Pansies are much admired, and very pretty flowers; they are in perfection in the latter part of Winter and the beginning of Spring. They dislike the hot winds and droughts of Summer, and when grown in the flower garden, unless in a cool situation, it is advisable to remove and plant them in a sheltered reserve garden until the arrival of Autumn, when they may be lifted, divided if necessary, and returned to the flower garden. Young shoots of three inches in length root freely in a cold, glazed frame, or under a hand-glass. Seeds may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, but if good blooms are wanted sow in January or February, in pans, in the greenhouse or cold frame, and planted out as early as possible, a pit with movable shades being a suitable position. It is advisable, when plants are required for propagation, to pinch off the flowers, peg down the old shoots to expose the crown, and take off the young shoots when large enough, feeding the plant well in the meantime with dressings of leaf mould, and supplying water when required.

PETUNIA.

The Petunia is one of the most showy of soft-wooded, shrubby plants. Varieties have greatly increased of late years, both single and double-flowered varieties being numerous. The old single varieties are the best in shape, and equal to any in colours; but the grandiflora and double-flowered sections, being larger, are the most showy of all. Their culture is simple; named varieties are propagated by means of cuttings of the young shoots, which strike freely either in a propagating frame, or a greenhouse, if covered with a bell glass. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil, growing stronger with manure. They may be successfully grown in pots, and form fine specimens for the greenhouse or conservatory, where they will remain in flower during several months. They are equally well adapted to flower garden purposes, either separately in beds or in mixed borders. New varieties may be obtained by sowing the seeds in Autumn, and keeping the plants in small pots through the Winter. It is advisable to replant annually.

PRIMULA.

Sow in pans well drained with crocks, over which place a layer of moss or cocoanut fibre. Fill the pans with well-decayed leaf mould, sifted with a medium-sized sieve, not pressing it too firmly, but leaving it rather smooth on the surface. Sow the seed thinly, and water slightly with a very fine rose; then cover the pan with a square glass, and place it in a glass frame or greenhouse, being careful to shade from the burning sun. Very little water is required until the seed has germinated, which takes usually from two to three weeks.

When the seedlings are large enough, prick off into pans filled with the same soil, with a little loam added. As soon as they have made enough roots, pot singly into four-inch pots. Place them in a glass frame, allowing them plenty of air.

Shift them into larger-sized pots as required.

To improve the size and substance of the flowers, add a pinch of guano to the water once a week.

FLORISTS' FLOWER SEEDS.

CINERARIA GRANDIFLORA.

My strains of Florists' Flower Seeds are procured direct from the most notable growers in England and the Continent, and cannot be surpassed in quality.

A SPECIAL CATALOGUE of Florists' Flower Seeds (12 pages) is published annually, in November, post free on application.

CINERARIA.

THE Cineraria is one of the most useful, showy, and, at the same time, easily managed plants in cultivation for the decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse during the Winter and Spring Months; and as it is a plant that comes within reach of everyone possessing an ordinary garden frame or greenhouse, it should be more generally grown. They succeed well in this State planted in the open ground in a sheltered position. (Instructions for Culture, see page 38.)

Double—Double Cinerarias have been very much improved within the last few years; the seed now offered has been saved from the finest double flowers only. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Eckford's Prize Strain—Choice mixed, from fine flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Grandiflora Nana—Magnificent large flowered, semi-dwarf varieties. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Grandiflora—Splendid large-flowered varieties. Several prize varieties are included in this mixture. This strain is unsurpassed. Highly recommended. (See cut). 2s. 6d. and 5s. per packet.

Stellata (The Star Cineraria)—A new class, with star-shaped flowers. Very free flowering; mixed colours. (See cut). 2s. per packet.

CINERARIA STELLATA (STAR CINERARIA).

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

(Chinese Primrose.)

CHARMING profuse blooming plants, easily grown under glass; excellent for table or greenhouse decoration. The single varieties bloom more freely than the double. (Instructions for Culture, see page 39.)

The following Varieties are imported direct from the growers, and have been saved from the largest and most beautiful fringed flowers only:—

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

Alba Magnifica—The flowers are over two inches in diameter, pure white, with a large, bright yellow eye, deeply and beautifully fringed, and are borne in large trusses well above the foliage. 2s. per packet.

Blue—The finest and best blue Primula ever offered. The colour, when first open, is a lovely celestial blue, changing, as the flower develops, into shaded porcelain, the petals being more or less pencilled and splashed at the edge with bright mauve blue. 2s. per packet.

Chiswick Red—Rich purplish red. 2s. per packet.

Lilacina Marginata—Lilac, with white border. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Marquis of Lorne—New giant-flowering variety, red; fine. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Meteor—Very rich crimson. 2s. per packet.

Mount Blanc—A new pure white variety, with very large flowers of great substance and very free flowering. The foliage is beautifully curled and crested. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Princess Louise—A magnificent giant white flowering variety. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Rose Queen—Delicate fleshy rose; very pretty. 2s. per packet.

☞ All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.

PRIMULA SINENSIS—Continued.

Waltham White—A splendid new pure white variety, dark-red stemmed. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Red—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

White—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Choicest Mixed—Extra Fine, 1s. 6d. per packet.
Collection of 12 varieties (10 seeds of each), 3s. 6d. per collection.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata Nana Cristata (The Crested Primula)—A remarkable form of Primula Sinensis; the light-green leaves are of the usual shape, but the outer edge is deeply cut and lobed, the segments falling over each other, rendering the leaves quite crested, as in the finest curled Parsley. The flowers are borne well above the foliage, and are finely fringed; colour pure white, with pale yellow eye. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata Gigantea, Mixed (Robust Giant-flowering Strain)—A new strain of very vigorous growth, producing very large blooms, and containing many colours. 2s. per packet.
Collection of 6 varieties, 4s. per collection.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata Filicifolia (Fern-leaved)—The fern-leaved varieties are charming, and their splendid large fringed flowers, elegant divided foliage, and robust habit make them most desirable decorative plants; the flowers quite equal those with the ordinary foliage. Finest Mixed, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Primula Chinensis Stellata, Mixed (The Star Primula)—This most distinct and valuable variety should be most extensively grown as plants for pot culture, for the greenhouse or table decoration, as well as for use in Winter for cut bloom. The pretty and attractive dark-red foliage makes a most effective contrast to the innumerable star-shaped flowers, which form large and most graceful pyramids, and are of long duration, and do not drop so quickly as in most other varieties. It will no doubt become a great favourite, requiring the same treatment as the ordinary Primula Sinensis, and consequently can be grown with it. 2s. per packet.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata Flore Pleno, Double Mixed—Extra Choice, 2s. 6d. per packet.
Collection of 8 varieties, 3s. 6d. per collection.

COLEUS, Finest Strains. See page 51.

Collections of Primula Sinensis.

CARNATIONS, Finest Strains. See page 48.

Imported direct from the raisers, and are sure to give every satisfaction.

Single Fringed, 12 Varieties (10 seeds of each), per collection, 3s. 6d.

Double Fringed, 8 Varieties (10 seeds of each), per collection, 3s. 6d.

Single Fringed (Robust Giant Flowering Strain), 6 Varieties (10 seeds of each), per collection, 4s.

Various Primulas.

Primula Verticillata (Abyssinian Primrose)—Large, white-powdered leaves, pyramidal habit, golden-yellow flowers in large bunches, sweet-scented. One of the finest for the open border. The seed is rather slow to germinate. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Primula Forbesii—A new variety, with rosy-lilac flowers with yellow eye. A very free and continuous flowerer; habit like Primula Obconica. Commences to bloom three months after sowing; very pretty. 2s. per packet.

Primula Arctotis Hybrida—A pretty, new class, obtained by crossing Primula Arctotis with the best Alpine Auriculas. The plants being of vigorous, compact growth, producing large trusses of flowers early in Spring, in colours varying from shades of lilac and rose to brilliant carmine, pure white, sulphur, and golden-yellow. 2s. per packet.

Primula Obconica—It is a very novel and pretty Primula, producing abundance of flowers, borne in umbels, on long stems of a pale lilac colour. It flowers continuously for the greater portion of the year. Being dwarf and compact in habit, it is exceedingly useful for pot culture. 1s. per packet.

PRIMULA OBCONICA.

Primula Obconica Grandiflora Hybrida—New, large-flowering varieties; splendid. In mixed colours. 2s. per packet.

Primula Obconica (Double)—A splendid new, double variety of that charming species, now offered for the first time. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Primula Japonica, Mixed (Queen of Primroses)—A fine hardy variety; makes a nice decorative plant. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

Primula Cashmeriana—A Himalayan species of vigorous constitution; the flowers are borne in close, globular umbels, and of a rich shade of violet-blue. The foliage is thickly covered on the underside with a beautiful golden-yellow farina quite as bright. 1s. 6d. per packet.

All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.

CALCEOLARIA.

CALCEOLARIA—DALKEITH PARK STRAIN.

THE Calceolaria is an effective and most useful greenhouse flowering plant. It makes a good succession to the Cineraria. (Instructions for Culture, see page 38).

Grandiflora Tigrina, Tigered or Spotted, Finest Mixed—Saved from the most brilliant and beautifully marked flowers only. 2s. per packet.

Bucknell's Prize Strain—A well-known strain, producing large flowers of good shape. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Dalkeith Park Strain—Saved from a magnificent collection during the past season. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, tigered and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Shrubby—True bedding variety. Finest mixed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

BEGONIA, Tuberous-rooted.

GREENHOUSE and out-door plants of great beauty, the flowers of some of the single varieties measuring six inches across. This class of plants of late years has been greatly improved upon, and ought to be grown by every amateur. (Instructions for Culture, see page 38).

New Crested or Bearded—A new and novel class, as beautiful as original. Choicest mixed. 2s. 6d. per packed.

CYCLAMEN—"PAPILIO" (Butterfly Cyclamen).

"Phenomene"—(See Novelties for 1903, coloured pages).

Benary's Choicest Double Mixed—2s. 6d. per packet.

Benary's "International Prize" Choicest Single Mixed—2s. per packet.

Brunning and Sons' Superb—Single and double mixed. Saved from their magnificent collection. 2s. 6d. per packet.

New Single Fringed Varieties, Mixed—Very fine. 2s. 6d. per packet.

New Double Fringed Varieties, Mixed—Splendid novelty. 2s. 6d. per packet.

CYCLAMEN.

MAGNIFICENT Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants of dwarf habit. They are very handsome, both in flower and foliage. Remaining as they do a long time in bloom, they are most excellent for Winter decorations. (Instructions for Culture, see page 39).

Grandiflorum — Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals, and for unique brilliancy and attractive appearance. Finest mixed, 2s. 6d. per packet.

New Fimbriated Cyclamen "Papilio" (The Butterfly Cyclamen)—Awarded many gold and other medals; also first-class certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and the National Horticultural Society of Paris. Every lover of the Cyclamen should try this novelty. In addition to the well-known characteristics of our best Cyclamens—fine habit of the plant, beautiful markings on their leaves, great free-flowering qualities and noble shape, and large size of flowers—this novelty has the special peculiarity that the edges of the petals are prettily fimbriated and curled, which lends to the plant a particularly attractive appearance. Highly recommended, Mixed colours. 2s. per packet.

New Feathered Cyclamen, "Bush-hill Pioneer"—Awarded First-class Certificate, Paris, 1897. Diplome d'Honneur, Brussels, 1897. First-class Certificate, Ghent, 1897. Flowers white, of considerable substance, with a strikingly distinct crest or feather of the same colour upon the face of each petal. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Giganteum—Flowers of immense size and substance. A splendid strain. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed (ordinary)—1s. per packet.

CYCLAMEN—PERSICUM GRANDIFLORUM.
(Half natural size.)

All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.

General List

. . OF . .

FLOWER SEEDS.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.
Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.
Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Times of Sowing { **A.**—Sow in the Autumn. **S.**—Sow in the Spring. **A.S.**—Sow either in Autumn or Spring.

ANNUALS are divided into two Sections—viz., Hardy and Half-hardy—the first consisting of those that are able to live out of doors through the Winter; the second of those that cannot endure frost, and must not be sown till Spring.

The species included in the first section may be sown in the beginning of Autum, as soon as the rains have rendered the soil sufficiently moist to enable the seeds to germinate. Half-hardy species must not be sown in the open ground till Spring is a little advanced.

REV. W. CORBY BUTLER, The Manse, York, W.A., writes:—"You will be interested to know that out of 60 packets of Flower Seeds from you, sown in May, 58 sorts have germinated, and are growing well. The Pansies are up in scores of each kind. I will count them when planting out. The Onions, especially the Brown Spanish, have come up wonderfully thick." 20/7/02.

A.S. ABRONIA.

CHARMING trailers, with beautiful verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; continue in bloom a long time. Very effective for rock-work and hanging-baskets. Excellent for hot and dry districts. Peel off the outer skin of the seeds before sowing.

1 **Arenaria**—Waxy yellow, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A. and S.) 3d. per packet.

2 **Umbellata**—Rosy lilac, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. (S.) 3d. per packet.

AGROCLINIUM—(See Everlastings, page 54.)

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA.

(See Climbers, page 51.)

A.S. ADONIS.

VERY popular border flowers. They are extremely showy, remaining a long time in bloom.

No. 3.—ADONIS AESTIVALIS.

3 **Aestivalis** (*Flos Adonis*)—Scarlet, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

4 **Vernalis**—A pretty Alpine plant, yellow, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet,

A.S. AGERATUM.

HARDY blooming plants; very usefu for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

5 **Imperial Dwarf White**—¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

6 **Lasseauxi**—Rose, 1¼ ft. 6d. per packet.

7 **Mexicanum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. AGROSTEMMA.

(Jove's Flower.)

VERY attractive and free-flowering plants grow freely in any common garden soil.

8 **Cœli Rosea Nana Fimbriata** (*Rose of Heaven*)—Rose, ¾ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

9 **Coronaria** (*Rose Campion*)—Rose, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. ALONSOA.

(Mask Flower.)

ALTHOUGH small, the flowers of the Alonsoa are of strikingly brilliant colours. The plants are furnished with flax-like leaves. When about six to eight inches high, the tops should be nipped off to make them more bushy. Half-hardy Annuals.

10 **Grandiflora**—Scarlet, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

11 **Linifolia**—Orange Scarlet 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 5.—AGERATUM—"IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE."

No. 9.—AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 12.—Alyssum Maritimum.

17 **Tricolor** (*Joseph's Coat*) — Leaves red, yellow, and green, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

AMMOBIUM.

(See Everlastings, page 54).

A.S. ANCHUSA. (*Cape Forget-me-not*).

18 **Capensis**—A very showy, free-flowering plant, producing pretty blue flowe.s, 1½ ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ANEMONE. (*Windflower.*)

Beautiful hardy Spring flowers, too well known to need much recommendation, producing flowers from seed in six months from time of sowing. Seed may now be sown on rich soil in a sunny position where the plants can remain to flower. Before sowing, mix the seed, which is woolly, with some damp silver sand by rubbing it between the palms: sow in quite shallow drills or broadcast, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed may be sown in pans or in boxes, and the seedlings transplanted, but the former method is preferable. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft.

St. Augustine's, Beeac.

Dear Sir—I cannot refrain from writing a few lines to express admiration of your "Crown Anemones." I got a packet (2s. 6d.) of the seed from you last year, and though I lost nearly half by carelessness (the mice destroying the seed), of those I sowed scarcely any failed. I took up the young bulbs in Summer, and put them in a special bed in groups. The plants are now magnificent, though the flowering has scarcely more than begun. I had no idea there was such a variety of these beautiful flowers; 25 distinct ones are now blooming, and there are a good many only just budding. The blooms are magnificent, some of the single ones being between 5 and 6 inches across the petals; and the colours, especially among the double ones, are exquisite. Every one who sees them expresses surprise and admiration. The collection of Sweet Pea seeds I got from you last year also gave splendid results, and I took all the prizes in the Colac Show for these flowers. We are having a show here of our own on November 8th this year, and as nearly all my flowers are from your seeds, I hope to do well again.

Yours very sincerely,

(Rev.) H. M. R. Rupp.

No. 20.—Anemone—"St. Brigid" (Crown).

19 **Coronaria**—Mixed, 3d. per packet.

20 **St. Brigid** (*Crown*)—A beautiful strain, with large handsome double and semi-double flowers. Mixed colours. 1s. per packet.

20a **Japonica. Honorine Jobert** (*New Giant*)—A great improvement on the old variety, with large pure white flowers. Splendid for cutting, 2 feet. 1s. per packet.

A.S. ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON.

Very showy plants for beds and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown very early in the Autumn. Hardy Perennials.

21 **Majus**—Tall mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

22 **Nanum Picturatum**—A new and distinct strain, raised on the Continent, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

23 **Grandiflorum**—Finest mixed. A splendid new large-flowered strain, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

24 **Tom Thumb**—Finest mixed. Very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

25 **Queen of the North**—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections. see page 78).

A.S. ALYSSUM.

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like minature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy, and easy of culture.

12 **Maritimum** (*Sweet Alyssum*)—White, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per paeket.

13 **Saxatile Compactum** (*Rock, or Golden Alyssum*) — Yellow flower, silky foliage, adapted for rockwork, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. AMARANTHUS.

Handsome ornamental foliaged plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

14 **Melancholicus Ruber**—Blood-red foliage, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

15 **Salicifolius** (*Fountain Plant*).—Gracefully drooping, willow-shaped leaves. Foliage red and yellow, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

16 **Splendens** — A great improvement upon Tricolor; very beautiful and distinct. The finest of its class. 6d. per packet.

No. 22.—Antirrhinum Nanum Picturatum (Snapdragon).

A.S. AQUILEGIA.

(*Columbine*).

Handsome and interesting free-flowering border plants, perfectly hardy. Hardy Perennials.

26 **Alba Plena**—Double white, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

27 **Californica Hybrida**—Orange and red. A very beautiful and distinct variety, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

28 **Chrysantha** (*Golden spurred*)—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

29 **Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba**—A splendid white spurred variety; very floriferous and charming, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

30 **Finest Mixed**—Containing all the above varieties, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 30a.—Arctotis Grandis.

S. ARCTOTIS.

30a **Grandis**—A remarkably handsome new Annual from South-west Africa. On a suitable sunny place it is quite easy to grow these plants to perfection. They grow luxuriantly, with lots of branches, and the 36 to 42 in. high bushes are perfectly bestrewn with the purest white ray flowers, which have on the inner side a narrow yellow ring at the base; the back side is light lilac. The single flowers, on long stems, stand quite loose above the somewhat white-green foliage, and measure, when fully open, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. The centre is light-blue, and from this stands up effectively the delicate stamens. The soft, tomentose-like leaves are 5 to 8 in. long, and more or less curled and feathered. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

No. 39.—Dwarf Bouquet Aster.

A.S. ARABIS.
(*Rock Cress.*)

31 **Alpina**—The earliest, prettiest Spring flower. The spreading tufts are densely clothed with neat, lively green leaves, and covered with pure white flowers of the most lovely effect, conspicuous in great distance, especially in large masses on rockeries or broad edgings for park roads, having the advantage of braving the greatest drought during Summer, and always looking neat. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

S. ARNEBIA.

32 **Cornuta**—A charming Annual, growing in bushy form about 2 ft. high, and about the same breadth. It blooms profusely the whole year. Beautiful flowers, three-quarter inch across, of a rich primrose yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear bright yellow. 6d. per packet.

No. 32a.—Asparagus Sprengeri.

A.S. ASPARAGUS.
(*Emerald Feather.*)

32a **Sprengeri**—A most lovely trailer; invaluable as a pot plant for baskets or vases. The numerous fronds are often 4 feet in length, covered with leaves of a rich green, retaining their freshness for weeks when cut; flowers white, followed by red berries. A splendid plant for the house, as it stands well. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ASPERULA.
(*Woodruff.*)

33 **Odorata**—A well-known old English flower; white, exceedingly odoriferous; the chief ingredient of the "Maitrank." Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ASTER.

Of the general beauty of the flowers of these universal favourites it is unnecessary to speak.

No. 36—Chrysanthemum-Flowered Aster.

Of late years it has been developed into a great variety of forms, both in the habit of the plants and in the size and shape of the blossoms. At the same time the colours have been so much brightened and diversified that only those who are familiar with the recent progress of the flower can have any conception of the magnificent display it will now produce in the garden. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

34 **Brunning & Sons' Superb Mixed**—This mixture contains all the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. per packet.

35 **China**—Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

36 **Chrysantheum-flowered**—Mixed colours. Produces very large double flowers, with broad and somewhat curled petals curved outwards, and overhanging one another; very fine, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

37 **Crown, or Cocardeau**—Mixed colours. The centre of the flower is white, surrounded by a broad margin of colour, such as rose, violet, etc.; height, 1½ to 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

38 **Comet (Giant)**—Mixed colours. A very fine new class, producing flowers which resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

39 **Dwarf Bouquet**—Mixed colours. A charming dwarf class of constant habit; height, 6 to 8 inches. 6d. per packet.

40 **Harlequin**—Mixed colours. A curious class, with very oddly spotted and striped double flowers. They are dwarf in habit, novel and very unique; 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

41 **Imbricated Pompone**—Mixed colours. Much esteemed and very free-flowering kind; excellent for bouquet purposes, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

42 **Large-flowered Rose**—Mixed colours.

No. 53.—Balsam—Benary's Prize Mixed.

42 **Large-flowered Rose**—Mixed colours. A splendid section, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

43 **Pæony-flowered Perfection**—Mixed colours. Flowers large and double, the petals beautifully incurved; one of the best in every respect. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

44 **Quilled German**—Mixed colours. Great favourites, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

45 **Victoria**—Mixed colours. One of the most beautiful classes of Asters in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers, in the form of a pyramid, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

46 **New White Branching**—A new American variety, producing large white flowers, borne on long stems. Invaluable for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 58.—Daisy—"Giant Snowball."

47 **Ostrich Feather**—Mixed. A magnificent new strain, producing b autiful flowers about six inches in diameter, on long stems. Invaluable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

48 **Ray**—Mixed. A new and original class of Asters, bearing very large flowers, on long, strong stalks, measuring four to six inches in diameter, consisting of rays of very long, slender quilled florets, which have a charming appearance. A great acquisition, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

A.S. AURICULA.

Florists' flowers of great beauty, well deserving of cultivation; they delight in shade, but will not bear excessive moisture. (For cultivation, see page 37.) Hardy Perennials.

49 **Alpine, Mixed**—Saved from a choice collection, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

50 **Show**—Choicest mixed. From Charles Turner's prize collection, ½ ft. 2s. per packet.

S. DOUBLE BALSAMS.

(*Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.*)

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. It makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. (For cultivation, see page 38.) Half-hardy Annuals.

No. 56.—Bartonia Aurea.

51 **Rose-flowered**—Produces very double flowers of brilliant colours. Choice mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

52 **Double**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

53 **Benary's Prize Mixed** (*Camellia-flowered*)—Extra choice, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

54 **Camellia-flowered**—Of elegant habit, and finely spotted; flowers very double. Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet. (For German Collections, see page 78.)

S. BORONIA.

55 **Megastigma**—(*Sweet-scented Boronia*—A beautiful little plant, flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. Sow in the Spring. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

55A **New Yellow-flowered** (*Sweet-scented*)—This new yellow-flowered variety, which is most sweetly scented, is now offered for the first time. It produces the most beautiful canary-flowers in the greatest profusion. The plant is compact in growth, its maximum height being about 2 feet 6 inches. It surpasses Boronia Megastigma for freedom of flowering. Blooms the first year from seed. A great novelty. 1s. per packet.

No. 42.—Large-flowered Rose Aster.

A.S. BARTONIA.

56 **Aurea**—A free-flowering, showy, hardy Annual from California. Golden-yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

BEGONIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 42.)

A.S. BELLIS. (*Daisy.*)

A well-known and favourite plant for the border; doing best in moist and shady situations, ¾ ft.

57 **Perennis fl. pl.**—Mixed. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

58 **Giant Snowball**—Beautiful, double white-flowered variety. 6d. per packet.

A.S. BEET.

59 **Ornamental Chilian**—Leaves brilliantly marked; beautiful for sub-tropical gardening. The seed offered will produce plants of every shade of colour, from deep crimson to pure white. 6d. per packet.

S. BRACHYCOME. (*Swan River Daisy.*)

60 **Mixed**—Beautifully free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers, very effective for small beds Hardy Annuals, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 46.—New White Branching Aster.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 60—Brachycome.

S. BROWALLIA.

Most desirable plants, covered with a profusion of elegant blossoms.

61 **Elata Alba**—White, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
62 **Coerulea**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
63 **Roezli**—Large flowers, some white, some pale blue; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
64 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CACALIA. (*Tassel Flower.*)

65 **Mixed**—Very showy and distinct plants, suitable for mixed borders. Hardy Annuals. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. CALANDRINA.

Useful showy Annuals; well adapted for rockwork, mixed borders, and dry hot banks, or similar situations. Hardy Annuals.

66 **Discolour**—Rosy lilac, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
67 **Speciosa**—Purple, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.
68 **Umbellata Major** — Crimson. Most intense in colour, suitable for rockeries (trailer), ¼ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

No. 76—Calliopsis Lanceolata.

69 **Mixed**—½ to 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 42.)

A.S. CALENDULA.

A very showy free-flowering genus of plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy Annuals.

70 **Pongei fl. pl.**—Double white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
71 **Prince of Orange**—This beautiful double variety surpasses in beauty its parent (Meteor), the florets being striped with a more intense shape of orange, and this glowing tone is imparted to the whole flower. Highly recommended, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

CALIFORNIAN POPPY.

(See Eschscholtzia.)

A.S. CALLICHROA.

72 **Platyglossa** — Good hardy Annual for mixed borders. Yellow, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS.

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil; and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy Annuals.

73 **Hybrida fl. pl.**—New dwarf, semi-double. Very pretty, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
74 **Coronata**—A showy variety, with large, yellow-spotted flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
75 **Drummondi**—Large yellow flowers produced in abundance, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
76 **Lanceolata**—Known also as the "Yellow Cosmos." A showy Hardy Perennial variety producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cut purposes. Should be in every garden, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
77 **Marmorata**—A tall variety, with flowers curiously marbled and striped, 3ft. 3d. per packet.
78 **Tinctoria**—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.
79 **Mixed**—A choice mixture of the best varieties. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections see page 78)

A.S. CALLIRHOE.

80 **Digitata** — Handsome, blooming freely from three to five months continuously; rich in colour, and good in form; flowers crimson, with white eye Hardy Annual, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CAMPANULA.

Most useful and interesting class of plants; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close compact habit.

81 **Grandiflora**—Deep purple, very large, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.
82 **Grandiflora Alba**—White, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.
83 **Lorei**—Purplish lilac, very showy, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per pkt.
84 —— **Alba**—White, tinged with silvery-grey, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
85 **Pyramidalis** — Mixed. Handsome, stately Perennials, 3 ft. 3d. per packet

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(See Climbers, page 50).

A.S. CANDYTUFT.

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

86 **Carmine**—Very rich, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
87 **Dunnett's Crimson**—Very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
88 **Empress**—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, candelabrum-like aspect, very handsome. The finest of the Candytufts, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
89 **Lagascae**—Of dwarf compact habit; the somewhat trailing branches are covered with fine, large, sweet-scented, pure white clusters of flowers, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.
90 **Little Prince**—A charming new dwarf white variety, of extremely robust constitution, growing only from four to six inches. 6d. per packet.

No. 90.—Candytuft—"Little Prince."

91 **Tom Thumb**—White; exceedingly dwarf and compact. Very fine; ½ ft. 3d. per packet.
92 **White Rocket**—Pure white; large rocket-shaped flowers. 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
93 **All Varieties Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Perennial varieties, see Iberis, page 57).

A.S. CANNA.—(*Indian Shot.*)

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy Perennials.

94 **Crozy's New Hybrids**—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. per pkt.
95 **Large-flowered Mixed**—Produces *flowers similar to those of the Gladiolus*, but excelling them in *brilliancy, markings, and variety of colours.* They range in colour from light lemon to the deepest orange, and red to cherry, and to the deepest magenta, many being beautifully marked, mottled, and flamed. 6d. per packet.
96 **New Variegated**—A new and most beautiful tricoloured variety. The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly pretty in the garden. 1s. per packet.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 96.—New Variegated Canna.

A.S. CANTERBURY BELLS.

(*Campanula Media.*)

Well-known old-fashioned flowers, very effective as border plants. Hardy Biennials.

97 **Double Blue**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

98 **Double Rose**—A new variety, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

99 **Double White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

100 **Hose-in-Hose**—Finest mixed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colours, resembling in shape, somewhat, a cup and saucer. 6d. per packet.

101 **Double Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet. Seeds saved from double sorts always produce some single flowers.

No. 118A.—Centaurea Imperialis Alba.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See *Anchusa Capensis.*)

A.S. CARNATION.

Exceedingly popular favourites, of extremely rich and beautiful colours; deliciously fragrant. The seed I offer is obtained direct from growers of repute.

102 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

103 **Double**—Extra choice; mixed. Saved from the best-named flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

103A **Brunning's Superb Mixed**—The seed offered has been saved with great care from a magnificent collection of Selfs and Fancy Varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of this beautiful flower. Some magnificent varieties raised from this strain the past season, were shown in my window and greatly admired. Highly recommended. 2s. per packet.

104 **Perpetual, or Tree**—Finest mixed. Saved from M. Alégatière's celebrated strain. Mr. Chas. Wentworth, the celebrated pansy grower, raised his Jubilee Collection of Carnations from M. Alégatière's strain, which cannot be surpassed, 2 ft. 2s. 6d. per packet.

105 **Earliest French**—An improved French class, which blooms seven months after being sown. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

106 **Marguerite**—Tall mixed. The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, etc. The seed offered will produce about eighty per cent. of good double flowers. Seedlings will commence to bloom in the fourth month from the time of coming up, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

107 **Carnations and Picotees** (*Benary's Prize Mixed*)—Of unrivalled quality, and certain to give the greatest satisfaction to the most critical growers. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

108 **New Perpetual Yellow Ground**—A new and valuable strain of Perpetual-flowering Carnations, which will produce about sixty-five per cent. of seedlings, with double yellow ground flowers. A great acquisition to florists and others, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

109 **Marguerite—"Giants of California"**—A new strain, which produces very large flowers, of perfect form, and embraces many brilliant colours. It is quite as early as the original Marguerite Carnations, and is equally fragrant. Well worthy of a trial, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

110 **Marguerite, White**—New; nearly true from seed; extra fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

A.S. CATCHFLY.

(*Silene Armeria.*)

111 **Mixed**—Exceedingly showy, hardy border Annuals, will grow anywhere, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 106.—Marguerite Carnation.

S. CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB.

Elegant and free-flowering plants, producing, in the greatest profusion, spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots, they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The "Cristata" sorts are the true Cockscombs The seed should be sown in the open ground, during the months of September, October, and November. (For cultivation, see page 38.) Half-hardy Annuals.

112 **Cristata** (*Cockscomb*)—Dwarf crimson, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

113 **Empress**—A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

114 **Triumph of the Exposition**—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about 2½ ft. high, of free, but regular branching, habit; every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red, whilst the foliage is bronze-coloured. 6d. per packet.

115 **Ostrich Plume**—Produces very large crimson plumes, which are curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather; very novel, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

116 **Pyramidalis Mixed**—Producing long plumes of white, rose, and golden; very fine, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 114.—Cockscomb—"Triumph of the Exposition."

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 119.—CENTAUREA—"MARGUERITE."

A.S. CENTAUREA.

GOOD showy, hardy border Annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Bloom all the Summer.

117 **Candidissima**—Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

118 **Depressa**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

118A **Imperialis Alba**—It produces beautiful white, sweet-scented, noble-shaped flowers, on strong long stalks, which keep a long time when cut, rendering it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower, and for florists it should prove indispensable. Highly recommended, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

118B **Imperalis Mixed**—4 ft. 6d. per packet.

119 **Marguerite**—A beautiful, new, pure white variety, deliciously scented and exquisitely laciniated; very fine. Exceedingly valuable for cut purposes, 1½ ft. Sow in the Spriug. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

No. 125.—CHRYSANTHEMUM BURRIDGEANUM.

A.S. CENTRANTHUS.

SHOWY, compact-growing plants, useful for rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

120 **Macrosiphon**—Pink, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

121 —— **Albus**—White, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

122 —— **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CERINTHE.

(*Honey Flower.*)

123 **Mixed**—An excellent plant for bees. Moreover, its dense, strong foliage and singularly-shaped flowers make it worthy of a place in the flower-garden. Hardy Annuals, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

CHINESE PRIMROSE.

(*Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.*)

(See Florists' Flowers, pages 40 and 41.)

A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

THE great and growing demand for the Annual varieties brought Chrysanthemums into general favour. The leading sorts now grown for cut flowers, at nearly all seasons, are Burridgeanum and its varieties. Exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called Painted Daisies. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

124 **Atro-Coccineum**—Scarlet, with gold ring, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

125 **Burridgeanum**—White and dark rose; very pretty, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

126 **Chamæleon**—A new large-flowered variety. The ground colour of the flowers, or ray florets, is a light coppery-bronze, with a bright purplish-crimson zone during the first few days, the blackish-purple disc being surrounded by a golden-yellow circle; a few days later the coppery-bronze changes into a clear isabel, while the colourings of the zone and circle remain the same. Exceedingly effective, and of great value for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

127 **Dunnetti fl. pl.**—Double white (not constant), 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

128 **Double Hybrid Varieties**—Mixed. The flowers are extremely variable. Although mostly very double, there will still be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

129 **Coronarium Sulphureum fl. pl.**—A very pretty double variety, with flowers of a delicate lemon or sulphur shade of colour; splendid for bouquets, etc., 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

130 **Inodorum Plenissimum fl. pl.**—Beautiful double flowers of the purest white, unsurpassable for bouquets. Biennial, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

132 **Segetum, "Morning Star"**—A beautiful new variety, with large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

132 **Mixed**—All varieties. 3d. per packet.

No. 143.—CLEOME PUNGENS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

133 **Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord** (*Marguerite, or Paris Daisy*).—Large flowering, single white Marguerite, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

134 **Leucanthemum Maximum** (*Ox-eye Daisy*)—Large, pure white Marguerite-like flowers; showy in borders, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

135 **Indicum Mixed**—The well-known garden Chrysanthemum, including the incurved and Japanese classes, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

A.S. CINERARIA.

136 **Maritima Candidissima**—A very pretty ornamental-foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

Hybrida—For various strains, see Florists' Flower Seeds, page 40.

S. CISTUS.

137 **Helianthemum** (*Rock Rose*)—Choice mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CLARKIA.

AN exceedingly useful class of Hardy Annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders; very easy of cultivation.

138 **Elegans**—Rosy purple, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

139 **Pulchella**—Rosy crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

140 —— **Alba**—White, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

141 —— **Fl. pl.**—Double pink and white, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

142 **Mixed**—1½ to 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 142.—CLARKIA.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 156.—Tropæolum Canariensis (Climber).

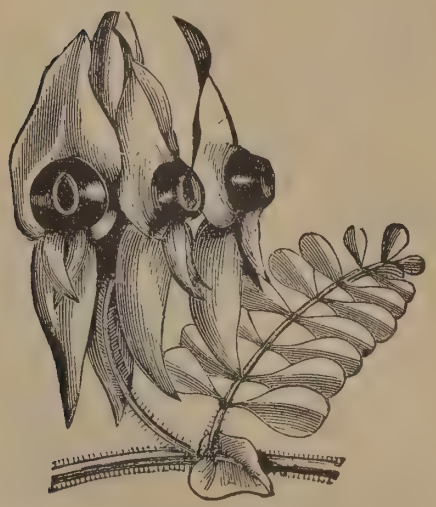
CLEMATIS.

(See Climbers, page 51.)

S. **CLEOME PUNGENS.**

(Giant Spider Plant.)

143 A very vigorous growing plant, perfectly hardy, and flowering profusely for months, It is almost a perpetual bloomer: the flowers are very showy, with long slender stamens, single petals measuring an inch across, and of a bright rose colour, the long, slender seed pods, with the still longer stipules, giving the effect of a many-legged spider. It is very effective, and grows freely in the open ground. One of the best honey-producing plants, 4 to 5 feet. 6d. per pkt.



No. 144—Clianthus Dampieri (Desert Pea).

A.S. **CLIANTHUS.**

144 **Dampieri** (*Sturt's Desert Pea*)—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower; one of the most magnificent native flowers in cultivation. The seed should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. (For cultivation, see page 38.) Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.

145 **Puniceus** (*Glory Pea of New Zealand*)—Flowers scarlet. Perennial. Height, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

CLIMBERS.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

146 **Convolvulus Major**—Mixed. Handsome climbers; indispensable for trellises, verandahs, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

147 **Humulus Japonicus** (*Japanese Hop*)—A very ornamental and extremely rapid-growing climber. The foliage is similar to that of the common Hop, and will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis-work, &c. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

148 —— —— **Variegated** (*Variegated Japanese Hop*)—A new variety, with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green; some are regularly striped and blotched. A great acquisition. 6d. per pkt.

149 **Ipomœa Quamoclit** (*Cyprus Vine*)—Scarlet. (S.) 3d. per packet.

150 —— **Noctiflora Hybrida** (*New Hybrid Moon Flower*)—Often measure five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until ten to twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 1s. per packet.

151 —— **Heavenly Blue**—A most beautiful new hybrid variety, producing its flowers in large clusters, which measure from four to five inches across, the colour of which is a lovely sky-blue, with a glow of yellow deep in the throat. It is a strong and quick grower. (S.) 1s. pkt.

No. 147.—Humulus Japonicus.

152 —— **Setosa** (*Brazilian Morning Glory*)—This new Ipomœa is one of the grandest and most luxuriant climbers ever grown. A great curiosity. Flowers three to four inches across, of a pale rose colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

153 **Mina Lobata**—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive, and beautiful flowers, borne on long racemes. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

154 **Nasturtium** — Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

Sweet Peas—(See pages 74-76).

155 **Thunbergia, Choice Mixed**—Rapid-growing climbers, flowering in great profusion; useful for trailing over fences, trellises, &c., 4 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

156 **Tropæolum Canariensis** (*Canary Bird Creeper*)—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet

(For German Collection of Climbers, see page 78.)

No. 153—Mina Lobata (Climber).

No. 150.—Giant Hybrid Moon Flower.

No. 157.—Convolvulus—Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories (Climbers).

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 183.—Coleus—New Dwarf Large-leaved

157 **Convolvulus, Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories**—Grand new climbers, which have given the greatest satisfaction and surprise to all. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet, while the foliage is quite distinct and luxuriant. Single and double mixed. 6d. per packet.

CLIMBERS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

158 **Adlumia Cirrhosa** (*Mountain Fringe, or Alleghany Vine*)—A charming climber, with feathery foliage and rose-coloured flowers. Hardy Biennial. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

159 **Centrosema Grandiflora** (*Butterfly Pea*)—Produces large clusters of inverted pea-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant, one to two and a half inches in diameter, and ranging in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, with bright feathered markings through the centre. The seed should be soaked in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. (S.) 6d. per packet.

No. 174.—Everlasting White Pea (Climber).

160 **Clematis Mixed** — Hardy, well-known climbers, for training on walls, trellises, &c. (S.) 3d. per packet.

161 —— **Flammula** — White, sweet-scented. 3d. per packet.

162 **Cobæa Scandens**—A rapid-growing climber with large purple lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. per packet.

163 —— **Macrostemma**—This beautiful new climber is distinct from the old, well-known variety C. scandens, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective with long stamens. It is a very rapid grower, and, although a perennial, it can be treated as an annual for Summer decoration in the garden. (S.) 6d. per packet.

164 **Dolichos Lignosus** (*Hyacinth Bean*)—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, &c. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

164A —— —— **Albus**—The white variety of the above, very pretty indeed. 3d. per packet.

165 —— **Lablab Albus**—White. 3d. per packet.

166 **Eccremocarpus Scaber** — Splendid climber; valuable for trellis-work, &c. Orange-coloured flowers. (S.) 3d. per packet.

167 **Ipomœa Leari** (*Blue Dawn*)—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber, flowers bright blue. The best of all the Ipomœas. (A. S.) 6d. per packet.

168 **Lophospermum Scandens**—A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Foxglove-like flowers of a rosy-purple colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

169 **Mandevillea Suaveolens**—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.

170 **Maurandia Barclayana** — A very graceful climber, with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters; flowers deep violet. (S.) 3d. per packet.

171 —— **Albiflora**—Pure white; very fine. 6d. per packet.

172 —— **Fine Mixed**—3d. per packet.

173 **Passiflora Edulis** (*Passion Fruit*)—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.

174 **Pea, Everlasting, White**—A hardy climber, useful for training on trellises, &c. Excellent for cut flowers. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

175 **Pea, Everlasting, Red**—3d. per packet.

Seed of the Everlasting Peas takes a long time to germinate.

176 **Phaseolus Caracalla** (*Snail Flower*)—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 1s. per packet.

177 **Tacsonia, Van Volxemi** (*Var. Passion Flower*)—A very pretty quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 1s. per packet.

S. **CLINTONIA.**

Beautiful little plants, with Lobelia-like flowers, suitable for pots, borders, edgings, and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

178 **Elegans**—Blue, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

179 **Pulchella**—Blue and yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

COBÆA. (See Climbers, page, 51).

A.S. **COLLINSIA.**

Much admired; exceedingly hardy, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

180 **Bicolor**—Purple and white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

181 **Verna**—Blue and white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **COLEUS.**

182 **Mixed**—A magnificent class of ornamental foliage plants, especially suitable as pot plants for table and conservatory decoration, 1½ ft. (For cultivation, see page 38.) Tender Perennials. 2s. per packet. (For German Collections, see page .78)

183 **New Dwarf Large-leaved**—A new dwarf, with leaves nearly the same size as the tall-growing varieties; variety from blackest red to red, marble and spotted. The seedlings need no cutting back whatever. Height, 6 to 8 inches. 2s. per packet.

No. 163.—Cobæa Macrostemma (Climber).

Mr. Chalice, gardener to L. C. MacKinnon, Esq., "Corry," Toorak, writes:—"Your Coleus are admired by everyone. I have been told by several that they never saw such a grand strain." 29/6/02.

A.S. **COLLOMIA.**

184 **Coccinea** — Scarlet and yellow. A very pretty Hardy Annual; useful for bees, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

COLUMBINE. (See Aquilegia).

A.S. **CONVOLVULUS.**

185 **Mauritanicus**—A Perennial Convolvulus with lavender-coloured flowers and trailing habit; very suitable for suspended baskets, &c. 6d. per packet.

186 **Minor Mixed**—Excellent for clumps and bedding; various rich-coloured flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

Major—(See Climbers, page 50).

No. 194.—Cosmos—"Klondyke."

A.S. **COSMIDIUM.**

Very showy and useful plants for beds or borders, continuing in bloom throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

187 **Burridgeanum**—Maroon and crimson, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

188 **Englemanni**—Purple, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **COSMOS.**

A new class of free-flowering Annuals, natives of Mexico. The plants grow from five to six feet high, and are covered in the Autumn with large single flowers resembling a Dahlia. Splendid for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.

189 **"Pearl"**—Pure white. 3d. per packet.

190 **Purple**—3d. per packet.

191 **Giant Early-flowering Fancy, Mixed**—The flowers of this superb strain measure from four to five inches across, and are produced in great diversity of form and colouring. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.

192 **"Dawn"**—A beautiful new early dwarf variety. The flowers are large, and of a beautiful white, with just a touch of delicate pink at the base of the petals. 1s. per packet.

193 **Marguerite**—One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches across; the petals are deeply and irregularly laciniated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerite, but are much more æsthetic and beautiful. 6d.

194 **Klondyke**—New early-flowering Cosmos, introduced from Mexico. The flowers run in size from 2¾ to 3¼ inches in diameter, and show a rich glow of orange-yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the Cosmea bipinnata hybrida. 6d. per packet.

195 **Mixed**—Rose, purple, white, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **COWSLIP.**

196 **Mixed**—Very popular old English flowers, useful for beds. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CROTOLARIA RETUSA.**

197 **The Dwarf Yellow Pea**—A very pretty dwarf Annual, producing its flowers in dense clusters, like a sweet pea in form, and of a brilliant golden-yellow, with a blotch of maroon on the wing. It blooms early, and continues a long time. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CYANUS.** (*Cornflower.*)

Very hardy, and useful for ordinary bouquets; will succeed well in the poorest of soils. The favourite flower of the late Emperor of Germany. Hardy Annuals.

198 **Minor, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

199 **Emperor William**—Very deep-blue flowers; showy and beautiful, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

200 **Victoria**—A new dwarf and distinct, compact variety of the popular blue Cornflower, Flowers azure-blue, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

201 **Double Mixed**—Producing about fifty per cent. of semi-double flowers, of various colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, page 39.)

A.S. **DAHLIA.**

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome, bright-coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

202 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

203 **Single**—Finest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 204.—Dahlia—"Tom Thumb."

204 **"Tom Thumb" Single, Mixed**—A new and distinct class, of a close, compact habit, which only need to be seen to be appreciated for their extreme value as bedders, or for edgings to bed, etc., 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

205 **Single Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. An exceedingly pretty class. 1s. per packet.

206 **Double Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a very large collection; very fine. 1s. per packet.

207 **Giant Perfection**—A new single French strain, which quite eclipses all others in cultivation, producing flowers 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, in a variety of the most splendid colours. 6d. per packet.

S. **DATURA.** (*Trumpet Flower.*)

Interesting plants, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet-scented; suitable for planting among shrubs. Half-hardy Annuals.

208 **Cornucopia** (*Horn of Plenty*)—A new variety, producing immense flowers, the colour of which is fine purple and French white. A very robust grower. 6d. per packet.

209 **Golden Queen**—A beautiful new variety, producing flowers of a gigantic size, of a bright yellow colour, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and in great numbers. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy, and compact plant, requiring no support. 6d. per packet.

No. 197.—Crotolaria Retusa (The Dwarf Yellow Pea).

No. 208.—Datura—"Cornucopia."

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 213—Delphinium Chinense.

210 **Huberiana fl. pl.** — Double mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

211 **Wrighti fl. pl.**— White and lilac, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

DAISY, DOUBLE.

(See Bellis Perennis fl. pl.)

A.S.

DELPHINIUM.

(*Perennial Larkspur.*)

The genus Delphinium, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful classes of plants, and for large and small gardens is invaluable. They produce gorgeous spikes of bloom in a variety of colour. Hardy Perennials.

212 **Cashmeranium**—The flowers of this variety are individually two inches long, broad and deep, azure blue in colour. One of the best of late introductions, 1¼ ft. 6d. per packet.

213 **Chinense** — Finest mixed, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

214 **Formosum**—Blue and white. Very fine, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

215 **Hybridum fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. 1s. per packet.

216 **Nudicaule**—Its dwarf compact habit, combined with the brilliant scarlet of its flowers, renders it particularly attractive, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 223—Dianthus Laciniatus Fl. Pl.

217 **Zalil**—New sulphur yellow, one of the most beautiful hardy perennials; flowers resembling the finest Orchids, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

DESERT PEA.

(See Clianthus Dampieri.)

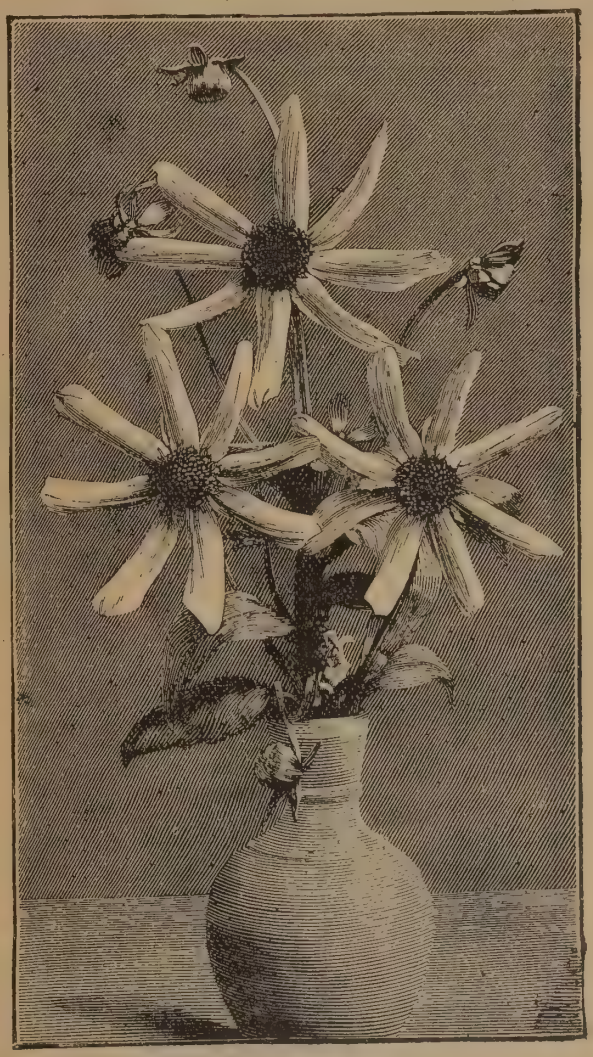
DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.

(See Nigella.)

A.S.

DIANTHUS.

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they can be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique. Hardy Biennials.



No. 205.—Single Cactus Dahlia.

218 **Chinensis fl. pl.** (*Indian Pink*)—Double mixed. Produces clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

219 **Heddewigi** — Mixed. Flowers two to three inches in diameter; a magnificent class, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

220 **Mourning Cloak**—A splendid variety, producing large double flowers of a rich deep black purple colour, with a clear white edge, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 220—Dianthus—"Mourning Cloak."

221 **Diadematus fl. pl.** (*Diadem Pink*)—Double mixed. Dwarf compact habit, flowers very large and double, comprising a great variety of colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

221A **Diadematus Albus fl. pl.** (*Double White Diadem Pink*—A splendid new double white variety. Exceedingly valuable for bouquet work. 9d. per packet.

222 **Hybridus fl. pl.** — Finest double mixed. Very large flowering, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

223 **Laciniatus fl. pl.**—Mixed. Very large and magnificent fringed double flowers, in a great variety of colours, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

223A **Laciniatus Salmoneus fl. pl.** (*Double Fringed Salmon Pink*)—A beautiful new variety, with finely fringed double flowers of a brilliant salmon colour. 9d. per packet.

224 **Eastern Queen**—Beautifully marbled variety; the broad bands of rich mauve upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and pretty, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

225 **Snowflake**—A fine pure white variety of the laced section of China Pinks; fine for cutting and border decoration, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 218—Dianthus Chinensis Fl. Pl. (Indian Pink).

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

DIANTHUS—Continued.

No. 245.—EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA.

226 **The Bride** (*Little Gem*) — Large single flowers, with a conspicuous spot of velvety dark purplish violet, with an outer zone of a still deeper shade. Plant very bushy in habit, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

227 **Imperialis fl. pl.** (*Double Imperial Pink*) —Early and abundant bloomer, with flowers borne on single stalks, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See Sweet William.)

A.S. **DIGITALIS.**

(*Foxglove.*)

A VERY showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy Perennials.

228 **Gloxinoides**—Mixed, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

229 **Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

230 **Finest Mixed**—3 ft. 3d. per packet.

DOLICHOS.

(See Climbers, page 51.)

DUSTY MILLER.

(See Centaurea Candidissima.)

EDELWEISS.

(See Gnaphalium Leontopodium—Everlastings, page 55.)

A.S. **ERITRICHIUM.**

231 **Barbigerum**—Free-flowering Hardy Annual, with pure white Forget-me-not-like flowers, blooming without interruption throughout the season, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ERYSINUM.**

EXCEEDINGLY showy, free-flowering plants for large beds or mixed borders. Hardy Annuals.

232 **Arkansanum**—Sulphur, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

233 **Perofskianum**—Sulphur, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ESCHSCHOLTZIA.**

(*Californian Poppy*).

VERY bright and free-flowering, suitable for mixed borders and masses. Hardy Annuals.

234 **Alba fl. pl.**—Double white, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

235 **Californica**—Yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

236 **Mandarin**—Bright orange flowers, shaded with crimson, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

237 **All Varieties, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

EVENING-SCENTED STOCK.

(See Mathiola Bicornis.)

A.S. **EUCHARIDIUM.**

PRETTY plants, flowering in great profusion; similar in habit and general character to the Clarkia. Hardy Annuals.

238 **Grandiflorum**—Red, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

239 —— **Album**—White, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

240 —— **Roseum**—Rose, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

241 —— **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **EUCNIDIA.**

242 **Bartonioides**—Charming pot-plant, or for rockeries. Flowers yellow. Half-hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **EUTOCA.**

GOOD serviceable flowering plants for bedding purposes. Hardy Annuals.

243 **Alba Striata** — Striped, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

244 **Multiflora**—Lavender, 1 ft. 3d per pkt.

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA.

S. (*Mexican Fire Plant*).

245 A BEAUTIFUL new variety. The leaves are at first entirely green, but about Midsummer at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts, and the surrounding leaves are either blotched with vivid carmine, or are carmine with green tips. Very effective whether in masses or grown as single specimens, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

EVERLASTINGS.

Annual Varieties.

246 **Acroclinium Album**—Pure silvery white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded, 1 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

No. 254.—DOUBLE HELICHRYSUM (EVERLASTING).

No. 244.—EUTOCA—"MULTIFLORA."

247 —— —— **fl. pl.**—Double white, 1 ft. Produces about 50 per cent. of doubles. 3d. per packet.

248 —— —— **Roseum**—Bright rose, 1ft. 3d. per packet.

249 —— —— **fl. pl.**—Double rose, 1 ft. Produces about 50 per cent. of doubles. 3d. per packet.

250 **Ammobium Grandiflorum**—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers. Useful, when dried, for bouquets, 2 ft. (A.) 3d. per packet.

Globe Amaranth—Very showy and handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button." (A.S.)

251 —— —— **Purple**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

252 —— —— **White**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

253 —— —— **New Dwarf** — Mixed. Very pretty for pots and borders, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

254 **Helichrysum Compositum Maximum**—Finest double mixed. Very handsome; suitable for bouquets. Should be cut before the blooms fully expand, 3 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

255 —— **Minimum Album fl. pl.** — Double white, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

256 **Rhodanthe Maculata**—The flowers of the Rhodanthe are of great beauty, and highly prized for bouquets. They should be cut before they become fully expanded. Flowers rose and yellow, 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

257 —— —— **Alba**—Pure silvery white, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

258 —— **Manglesi** — Pretty rose-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

259 —— **Atrosanguinea**—Deep crimson. 6d. per packet.

260 —— **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

261 **Statice Suworowi**—A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up ten to fifteen spikes, about sixteen inches long of bright rose-coloured flowers, almost hiding the foliage, 1½ ft. (S.) 6d. per packet.

262 **Xeranthemum Album fl. pl.**—Very free bloomer, and of quick growth. Excellent for crosses, bouquets, and wreaths. Pure double white flowers, 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

263 —— **Annum**—Mixed, 1½ feet. 3d. per packet.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

264 **Catananche Bicolor** — A very graceful everlasting; will thrive well in any soil. Flowers white and blue, 2 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES—Continued.

No. 277.—New Dwarf Gaillardia.

265 **Catananche Cœrulea**—Blue, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

266 **Gnaphalium Leontopodium** — (*Edelweiss*).—A very pretty white-flowered Alpine everlasting, eagerly sought after by tourists in Switzerland. The seed is rather difficult to germinate, ½ ft. (A.S.) 1s. per packet.

267 **Helichrysum Vestitum**—Large white everlasting, from the Cape of Good Hope. Splendid for cut flowers, 2 ft. (A.S.) 1s. per packet.

268 **Statice Fortunei**—Free-flowering plant, excellent for cutting. Flowers yellow and white, 2 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

269 —— **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections of Everlastings, see page 78.)

No. 271.—Fuchsias, Mixed.

S. FENZLIA.

270 **Dianthiflora**—A splendid profuse-blooming neat little plant, beautiful for pot culture; requires considerable moisture. Flowers rosy lilac. Half-hardy Annual, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

FEVERFEW.

(See Pyrethrum.)

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See Myosotis.)

FOXGLOVE.

(See Digitalis.)

A.S. FUCHSIA.

271 **Mixed**—Well-known pot plants, thriving well in the open ground. Hardy Perennials. Saved from a first-class collection. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. GAILLARDIA.

A class of very effective and showy bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Great favourites for ladies' button-holes. Hardy Biennials.

272 **Grandiflora**—Crimson and yellow. Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

273 **Picta**—Crimson and yellow, remarkably fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

274 **Amblyodon**—Taller variety. Flowers deep red, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

275 **Josephus**—Yellow and scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

276 **Lorenziana, Mixed**—Large globular heads, which have the appearance of being double. The colours range from pale yellow to deep crimson. Fine for bouquets, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

277 **New Dwarf Varieties**—New varieties, forming compact bushes, and bearing long-stemmed upright blossoms. The colouring of the flowers is exactly as rich and varied as that of the tall-growing varieties. Perennials. Height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

277A **New Variegated-leaved**—A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, introduced last season as a novelty. The flowers are large and of the grandiflora type, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

A.S. GENTIANA.

278 **Acaulis**—Very suitable for edgings and rockeries; rich ultramarine blue trumpet-shaped flowers. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

GERANIUM.

(See Pelargonium.)

A.S. GEUM.

Pretty, free-flowering, showy plants, splendid for cut blooms. Hardy Perennials.

279 **Atrosanguineum fl. pl.**—Double scarlet, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

280 **Coccineum**—Scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. GILIA.

Pretty dwarf Annuals; very hardy, growing well in any situation; free bloomers, flowers borne in clusters.

281 **Tricolor**—Variegated, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

282 **Alba**—White, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

(See Everlastings, page 54.)

GLORY PEA.

(See Clianthus puniceus.)

No. 286.—Godetia—"Gloriosa."

S. GLOXINIA.

233 **Erect and Drooping**—Mixed. A superb genus of stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, of great beauty and diversity of colour. My strain is unequalled. (For cultivation, see page 39.) Half-hardy Perennials, ¾ ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. GODETIA.

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants, extremely hardy, of compact growth, and easy of cultivation. Should be in every garden. Hardy Annuals.

284 **Bijou**—Exceedingly useful for edgings, and charming for masses. A great favourite, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

285 **Duchess of Albany**—A superb variety, producing large clusters of beautiful, glossy, satiny white, each flower, when fully expanded, measuring four inches across. Exceedingly floriferous, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

286 **Gloriosa**—A beautiful new variety, with large satiny, brilliant deep blood-red flowers; very fine. 6d. per packet.

287 **Grandiflora Maculata**—New, large white flowers, with crimson spots; very fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

288 **Lady Albermarle**—Large bright, crimson flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

289 **Rubicunda Splendens fl. pl.**—Brilliant red, double; new, fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet

290 **The Bride**—Flowers white, blotched with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

291 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

GNAPHALIUM.

(*Edelweiss.*)

(See Everlastings, page 55.)

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL.

(See page 73.)

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL.

(See page 73.)

No. 294.—Gypsophylla Paniculata.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 303.—Miniature Sunflower.

A.S. **GYPSOPHYLLA.**

Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers; excellent for rock-work, baskets, or edgings, and will grow in any soil. Hardy Annuals.

292 **Elegans**—Pink, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

293 **Muralis**—Rose, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

294 **Paniculata**—White. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **HAWKWEED.**

295 **Mixed**—Very showy plants, of free growth. Hardy Annuals, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

HEARTSEASE.

(See Pansy.)

S. **HELIANTHUS.**

(*Sunflower.*)

Tall-growing plants, with large and showy flowers, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

296 **Finest Mixed**—3d. per packet.

No. 303a.—New Double Miniature Sunflower.

297 **Globosus Fistulosus**—Large double sunflower; bright orange flowers, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

298 **Globosus Multiflorus**—Very fine and floriferous, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

299 **Henry Wilde**—Tall, single. The flowers are small, and consist of a small, jet-black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals, overlapping each other. Very effective, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

300 **Large Russian**—Very large single variety, 5 ft. 3d. per packet, 6d. per oz.

301 **Nanus Folius Variegatus**—Green and yellow variegated foliage, very ornamental, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

302 **Nanus fl. pl.**—Dwarf double (true), 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

303 **Miniature**—A dwarf, free-flowering variety, producing an abundance of small, bright, golden-yellow flowers with a dark centre; very decorative, and highly useful for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

303a **New Double Miniature**—The seed offered was gathered only from the best double flowers, the exterior petals of which have almost disappeared. They vary in colour from tender light yellow to the darkest golden-yellow, including a nearly white variety, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

304 **Orion**—A beautiful new single sunflower, the petals of which are twisted like a Cactus-shaped Dahlia. Excellent for bouquets. Very novel and interesting, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

305 **Silver Queen**—A very showy, single variety, with beautiful silvery foliage. Exceedingly floriferous, 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

306 **Stella**—A new miniature flowered variety, producing bright, golden-yellow flowers, with a dark centre; very floriferous, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

307 **Oculatus Viridis fl. pl.**—Densely double, with green centre, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

307a **Perkeo**—A charming new, perfectly dwarf variety of the well-known Miniature Sunflower (*Helianthus cucumerifolius*). The plants of this Annual form regular dwarf, round, and compact bushes, that measure, when fully developed, about 10 to 12 inches in height, and 14 to 16 inches in diameter. Above the dark-green small leaves are borne on wiry strong stems the single-ray floret flowers, that are of the same size, like those of *Helianthus cucumerifolius*. The ray florets are of a pretty yellow colour, while the centre of the flower is black. The seed offered will come about eighty per cent. true. 9d. per packet.

308 **Peruvianus**—Fine, compact habit; flowers double yellow, striped black, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

HELICHRYSUM.

(See Everlastings, page 54 and 55.)

A.S. **HELIOTROPE.**

(*Cherry Pie.*)

Popular, sweet-scented, bedding plants. Hardy Perennials. Height, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

309 **Queen Marguerite**—A new and beautiful dwarf variety, producing in abundance immense heads of deep dark-blue flowers, richly perfumed; splendid, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

309a **Regal** (*New Dwarf Giant-flowered*)—The umbels are enormous, from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, like those of *H. Regina Mar-*

No. 304.—Sunflower—"Orion."

garita and *H. giganteum*. The prevailing colours are light-blue, deep dark-blue, light and dark-violet, lilac, and pale-lavender. The seed will produce exclusively dwarf, giant-umbelled plants. It possesses all the fine qualities which make a Heliotrope valuable, with dwarf and compact growth, sweet-scented, rich, and early-blooming, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

310 **Mixed**—6d. per packet.

A.S. **HEUCHERA.**

A beautiful class of Perennials, producing long, graceful flower spikes, which furnish splendid material for bouquets. Highly recommended,

311 **Sanguinea**—Rich crimson, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

312 **Alba**—White, very fine, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

S. **HIBISCUS.**

313 **Crimson Eye**—A new variety, with very large flowers, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The colour is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the centre. A well-developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower, and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

314 **Sunset**—A new, shrubby, Perennial variety; flowers rich, deep cream, with velvety maroon centre, each petal having a dark maroon blotch. An early and continuous bloomer, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

315 **Mixed**—Exceedingly showy plants. Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 312.—White Heuchera.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 313.—Hibiscus—"Crimson Eye."

HONESTY.

A.S. (*Satin Flower*).

Old-fashioned English flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like transparent silver, and when cut and dried are exceedingly useful for Winter decorations when mixed with ornamental grasses. Hardy Biennials.

318 **Purple** — 2ft. 3d. per packet.

319 **White** — 2ft. 3d. per packet.

319A **Variegated-leaved**—A variety with green and white foliage; very fine. Comes true from seed. 6d. per packet.

S. HUMEA.

320 **Elegans** — Graceful, sweet-scented plant, producing feathery flowers of a ruby red. Half-hardy Biennial, 4 ft. 1s. per packet.

No. 322—Iberis—Gibraltarica.

A.S. INCARVILLEA.

325A **Delavayi (Pride of China)** — A most beautiful perennial, with Gloxinia-like flowers of a rosy carmine colour, with yellow and brown at the base. It is exceedingly hardy, and worthy of extensive cultivation. In England, where it has lately been grown with much success, it has created a perfect furore. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. IPOMOPSIS.

Handsome plants, with long spikes of dazzling coloured flowers, 2 ft. Hardy Biennials.

326 **Aurea**—Orange. 3d. per packet.

327 **Sanguinea**—Scarlet. 3d. per packet.

S. JACOBÆA.

328 **Double Mixed**—Beautiful free-flowering Hardy Annuals, producing dense heads of bloom, which are valuable for bouquets, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. KAULFUSSIA.

Pretty Hardy Annuals for small beds or borders ¾ ft.

329 **Amelloides**—Bright blue. 3d. per packet.

330 **Atroviolacea**—Dark purple. 3d. per pkt.

331 **Rosea**—Rose. 3d. per packet.

332 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

KENILWORTH IVY.

(See Linaria Cymbalaria).

A.S. HOLLYHOCK.

Well-known garden favourites, which need no description. The seeds offered were saved from the collection of a celebrated grower; the flowers being so very double that they yielded but little seed. (For cultivation, see page 39.) Hardy Perennials.

316 **Double** — Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

317 **Chater's Prize Strain** — Splendid mixed. Unsurpassed by any other in cultivation, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

(*Annual Japanese Hop.*)

(See Climbers, page 50).

S. HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIÆFOLIA.

321 A Beautiful Annual, with bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. IBERIS.

(*Perennial Candytuft.*)

Very showy, profuse blooming plants, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

322 **Gibraltarica** — A large-flowered variety, with rose-coloured flowers; magnificent. 1s. per packet.

323 **Sempervirens** — White, very fine. 6d. per packet.

324 **Tenoriana**—Pale lilac. 6d. per pkt.

ICE PLANT.

(See Mesembryanthemum.)

IMPATIENS.

325 **Sultani**—Very pretty half-hardy Perennial Balsam, with brilliant rosy-scarlet flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. As a decorative plant for the stove, conservatory, or dinner table, it will be found invaluable. Height, 1⅓ ft. 1s. per packet.

INDIAN PINK.

(See Dianthus.)

IPOMŒA.

(See Climbers, pages 50 and 51.)

No. 325A—Incarvillea Delavayi—"Pride of China."

No. 319A.—Honesty—Variegated-leaved.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 356—Lobelia—Barnard's Perpetual.

LADY'S SLIPPER, OR TOUCH-ME-NOT.

(See Balsam.)

A.S. **LATANA.**

333 **Mixed**—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LARKSPUR.**

(*Annual Delphinium.*)

Very showy Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth.

334 **Dwarf Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

335 **Dwarf Candelabrum**—Mixed, dwarf branching varieties; very pretty, 15 in. 6d. per packet.

336 **Emperor**—Choice double mixed, of splendid pyramidical and compact habit, with fine foliage, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

337 **Giant Hyacinth-flowered**—Mixed. Only twelve to 15 inches high, and densely covered with very double flowers; great favourites. 3d. per packet.

338 **Tall Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

S. **LAVATERA.**

(*Tree Mallow.*)

339 **Mixed**—Very showy plants for large borders Hardy Annuals, 3ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **LEPTOSIPHON.**

A most useful class of profuse blooming plants, well adapted for beds or rockwork. Hardy Annuals.

340 **Androsaceus**—A profuse blooming plant, with large heads of lilac flowers, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

341 **Densiflorus**—Beautiful lilac-coloured flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

342 **French Hybrids**—Mixed, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LEFTOSYNE MARITIMA.**

(*Giant Yellow Marguerite.*)

343 A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers, much larger than a Marguerite (which plant it somewhat resembles), right through the Winter when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Annual, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **LIMNANTHES.**

344 **Douglasi**—A very pretty free-flowered plant, growing best in a shaded situation; flowers yellow and white. Hardy Annual, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LINARIA.**

(*Toad Flax.*)

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

345 **Cymbalaria** (*Kenilworth Ivy*)—A very pretty Perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; most useful for hanging vases; flowers rich violet. 6d. per packet.

346 **Maroccana Carminea**—Flowers bright rosy carmine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

347 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea**—Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

348 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

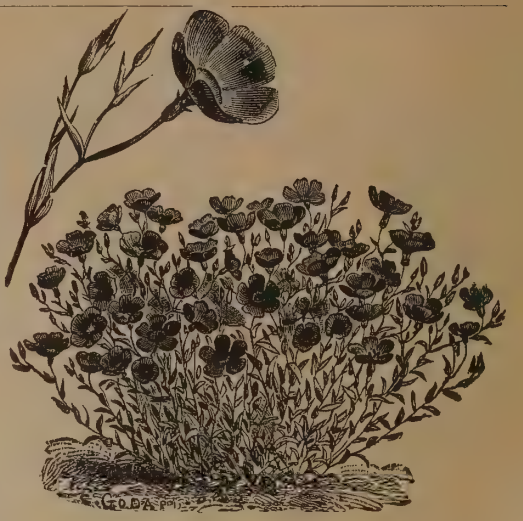
A.S. **LINUM.**

(*Flowering Flax.*)

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy Annuals.

349 **Rubrum**—Brilliant scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 343—Leptosyne Maritima.



No. 349—Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum.

350 **Cœruleum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

351 **Flavum**—Yellow, free-flowering Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LOBELIA.**

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants of widely different styles of growth, and of great value to the flower garden, being almost indispensable for beds, edgings, baskets, vases, etc. Hardy Annuals.

352 **Cardinalis, "Queen Victoria,"**—Very dark leaves, and beautiful flowers of brilliant scarlet; splendid, 2 ft. Perennial. 1s. per packet.

353 **Cobalt Blue**—Deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

354 **Crystal Palace Compacta**—The best bedding variety, flowers deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

355 **Emperor William**—Dark blue, compact large-flowering, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

356 **Barnard's Perpetual**—Flowers brilliant, ultramarine blue, with a pure white marking at the base of the two lower petals. A very compact and beautiful variety, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

357 **Prima Donna**—In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety-crimson maroon flowers are equal in size to those of Lobelia Speciosa, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

358 **Royal Purple**—A new variety, with dark stalks and deep blue flowers, with distinct white eye; splendid, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

359 **White Gem**—Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit, profuse bloomer, ¼ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

LOPHOSPERMUM.

(See Climbers, page 51.)

S. **LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.**

(*Amaranthus Caudatus.*)

360 Very showy, Hardy Annual. Useful for forming a background in mixed borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

(See Nigella.)

A.S. **LUPIN.**

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupin are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spike of bloom, 3 ft. Hardy Annuals.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

LUPINS—Continued.

No. 365—Lupinus Albo-Coccineus Nanus.

361 **Blue**—3d. per packet.

362 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

363 **White**—3d. per packet.

364 **Yellow**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **LUPINUS**

This class of plants is among the most beautiful of our border flowers; they will flourish in almost any place or soil. Hardy Annuals.

365 **Albo-Coccineus Nanus**—Of dwarf branching habit; numerous spikes of crimson white-tipped flowers. Exceedingly pretty, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

366 **Arboreus**—A Perennial with bushy and bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

366A **Arboreus Albus, "Snow Queen"** (*Snow-white Tree Lupin*)—A beautiful new variety, forming dense bushes about 4 ft. high, completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snowy white flowers; the vivid green background of foliage adds an additional charm to the effect. As a border shrub it will be highly appreciated, while market-growers will find it valuable for the quantity of bloom it produces in the early Summer when good white flowers out of doors are scarce. 1s. per packet.

No. 377—African Marigold.

367 **Hartwegi Roseus**—Rose, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

368 **President Cleveland**—A double variety, producing purple flowers, striped and shaded with rose, yellow, and crimson. The flower stalks are from six to eighteen inches in length; very floriferous, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

369 **Subcarnosus**—Deep blue, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

370 **Tricolor Elegans**—White, lilac, and purple, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LYCHNIS**

Showy herbaceous plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

371 **Chalcedonica** (*Chinese Catchfly*)—Scarlet, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

372 **Fulgens**—Brilliant scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MALOPE**

The Malope, with its large and very showy flowers, is of the easiest culture. Well adapted for large beds and borders, 2 ft. Hardy Annuals.

373 **Grandiflora**—Crimson. 3d. per packet.

374 **Rosea**—Rose. 3d. per packet.

No. 375—Malva Moschata Alba.

A.S. **MALVA**

375 **Moschata Alba**—(*White musk-scented Mallow*)—This is an attractive garden plant, growing 1 to 2 ft. high, blooming the first season from seed, and produces numerous white flowers an inch across. Hardy Annual. 6d. per packet.

MANDEVILLEA

(See Climbers, page 51.)

MARGUERITE, or PARIS DAISY.

(See Chrysanthemum Frutescens.)

S. **MARIGOLD**

Well-known free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colours. The African is the most striking in large beds or borders. Hardy Annuals.

376 **African, Lemon**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

377 —— **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

378 —— **Orange**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

379 **French, Choicest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

380 —— **Gold Edged**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 383—Single Marigold—"Legion of Honor."

381 **French, Gold Striped** — Rich maroon, regularly striped with golden yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

382 —— **Scotch Prize**—Selected with the greatest care for several years, nothing having been allowed to seed but the very best flowers, both as to colour and form, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

383 —— **Legion of Honor**—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

A.S. **MARTYNIA**

384 **Fragrans**—Handsome Annual, with large, crimson, sweet-scented flowers, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MARVEL OF PERU**

("*Four o'Clock.*")

This class of plants well deserves extensive cultivation, and deservedly so, for they produce a grand effect from their mass of bloom and dense foliage. Hardy Perennials.

385 **Mixed**—2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

386 **Tom Thumb (Mixed)**—Of very dwarf and compact habit, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

No. 354—Lobelia—"Crystal Palace Compacta."

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 399.—Mignonette—"Bismarck."

S. **MATHIOLA**

(*Evening Scented Stock.*)

387 **Bicornis**—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance as soon as the sun has set. Lilac, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

MAURANDIA

(See Climbers, page 51.)

S. **MESEMBRYANTHEMUM**

Beautiful dwarf edging-plants, flowering most profusely. They are also well adapted for rockeries, old stumps of trees, etc.; will stand drought well and the hottest sun. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September.

388 **Album**—White, ½ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

389 **Crystallinum** (*Ice Plant*)—White, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

390 **Glabra**—Yellow, ½ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

391 **Tricolor**—Crimson and white flowers, ¾ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MIGNONETTE**

Universal favourites. Golden Queen is a very distinct variety, of pyramidal habit and exceedingly floriferous. Machet, another new variety, very deliciously-scented, especially valuable for pot culture. Hardy Annuals.

392 **Large-flowered**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

393 **Golden Queen**—Distinct yellow spikes of flowers, exceedingly bright and showy; one of the best, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

394 **Machet**—Very dwarf and vigorous, with dark-green foliage, and deliciously-scented red flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

395 **Parson's Tree**—Tall variety, of pyramidal growth. Flowers reddish-buff, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

396 **Gabriele**—A very robust variety, producing large spikes of red flowers; very fine; 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

397 **Fiametta**—A new dwarf variety, with large umbels of sweet-scented, dark-reddish flowers. It is one of the most beautiful, if not the best, of all the Resedas. Excellent for cutting; very constant. 6d. per packet.

398 **Golden Machet**—A distinct new variety. The plants are of strong compact habit, with the large crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long massive spikes, crowded with golden-yellow blossoms. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

398A **Goliath**—A new giant-flowered variety, and one of the most beautiful Mignonettes in existence. It has a candelabrum-like compact growth with a rich green foliage. The flower spikes are strong, stiff, and erect-standing; but of the most striking effect are the giant trusses of flowers, which have sometimes a length of 7 inches, and a diameter of more than 2 inches at the base. The single flowers attain a diameter of up to half-an-inch. The colour of the flowers is a magnificent pure bright red, by far surpassing all other red-flowering Mignonettes. 1s. per packet.

399 **Bismarck**—A splendid new variety, with large spikes of deep red flowers; a great improvement on "Machet." 9d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

S. **MIMOSA**

(*Sensitive Plant.*)

400 **Pudica**—A very interesting and curious plant, leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy Perennial. Pink, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MIMULUS**

(*Monkey Flower.*)

A genus of exceedingly handsome, profuse blooming plants, singularly-shaped, brilliantly-coloured flowers, splendid for greenhouse and conservatory. (For cultivation, see page 78.) Half-hardy Perennials.

401 **Cardinalis**—A tall variety, with showy scarlet flowers, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 394.—Mignonette—"Machet."

402 **Clapham's Superb Strain**—Mixed Remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers, ¾ ft. 1s. per packet.

403 **Emperor**—This variety was raised by crossing the well-known old duplex Mimulus with flowers of the large-flowering strain. The calyx is very large, and of the same rich and wonderful colouring as the flower itself. Awarded a large silver medal by the Floral Exhibition at Frankfort-o-M., 1888, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

404 **Tigrinus Duplex** (*Hose in Hose*)—Beautiful double tigered and spotted varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

405 —— **Grandiflorus**—Very large flowering, new tigered and spotted varieties; most beautiful, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

MORNING GLORY (See Convolvulus.)

A.S. **MUSK**

406 **Moschatus**—The well-known scented variety of Mimulus. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

407 **Moschatus Compactus**—A great improvement upon the preceding; it forms round and compact bushes. An excellent pot plant, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 410.—Myosotis Robusta Grandiflora (Forget-me-not).

No. 415.—Dwarf Nasturtium.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 417.—Nemophila Insignis.

A.S. **MYOSOTIS**—(*Forget-me-not.*)

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed; they succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

408 **Dissitiflora**—Flowers blue, larger than any other Myosotis, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

409 **Palustris**—Blue, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

410 **Robusta Grandiflora**—A remarkably fine large-flowered variety, the central blooms of which are double; habit pyramidal, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

411 **Sylvatica**—Pale blue, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

412 **"Victoria"**—A splendid new variety, of dwarf and regular habit, sky-blue flowers, with double centre. One of the finest Forget-me-nots, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

S. **NASTURTIUM**

The dwarf-improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich-coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. Hardy Annuals.

Tall Mixed—(See Climbers, page 50.)

413 **Tom Thumb, Crystal Palace Gem**—Sulphur-coloured flowers, spotted maroon, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 428.—Nycterinia Selaginoides.

414 —— **Empress of India**—A very compact variety, with dark-green foliage. Flowers deepest scarlet-crimson, very rich, and full of fire, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

415 —— **Finest Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **NEMOPHILA**

(*Love Grove.*)

This is the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing Hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours the most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style that fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking.

416 **Atomaria Cœrulea**—Rich deep-blue, white eye, surrounded with black spots. New, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

417 **Insignis**—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful, light-blue flowers, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

418 —— **Alba**—White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

419 **Maculata**—White flowers, spotted with black, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

S. **NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI**

420 One of the most charming Annuals introduced for many years. The plants are of irregular, branching habit, and about a foot high. The flowers, of unique and fascinating form, are of almost endless diversity of colours or shades, including white, yellows from cream to ochre, orange, reds from rosy carmine to magenta purple. Mixed colours, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. **NICOTIANA**—(*Var. Tobacco Plant.*)

421 **Affinis**—Produces splendid, long, white flowers, on long, terminal tubes, which renders it valuable for bouquets. Very deliciously scented, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

422 **Colossea**—A very fine, ornamental-foliaged plant, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

422A **Sylvestris**—A beautiful plant, producing large clusters of pendant, tubular, white flowers, which are deliciously perfumed, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 6d. per packet.

S. **NIEREMBERGIA**

423 **Gracilis**—Pretty little plant, excellent for edgings or hanging baskets. Flowers lilac and white. Hardy Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **NIGELLA**

(*Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-the-Bush.*)

Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

424 **Damascena fl. pl.**—Double blue. 3d. per packet.

425 **Hispanica Alba fl. pl.**—Double white. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **NOLANA**

426 **Mixed**—Very pretty trailing plants, well-adapted for rockwork, hanging baskets, etc., ½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

No. 420.—Nemesia Strumosa Suttoni.

S. **NYCTERINIA**

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, etc.

427 **Capensis**—White, brown centre, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

428 **Selaginoides**—Pink, with yellow centre, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ŒNOTHERA**

A beautiful, free-flowering class of plants, very useful for mixed beds, borders, rockwork, etc., 1 ft. Hardy Annuals.

429 **Acaulis**—A dwarf variety, with large white flowers, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

430 **Bistorta Veitchiana**—Yellow, with crimson spots. 3d. per packet.

431 **Drummondi**—Light yellow. 3d. per packet.

432 **Rosea Mexicana**—Bright rose flowers, beautiful, ¼ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 421.—Nicotiana Affinis.

A.S. **OXALIS.**

433 **Rosea**—A pretty and neat erect-growing plant, with bright rose-coloured flowers. Most excellent for edging, etc. Hardy Perennial, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

434 **Tropæloides**—Dark yellow flowers and rich brown foliage; fine. Hardy Perennial, 4 inches. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **OXLIP.**

435 **Mixed**—A distinct variety of Polyanthus, very pretty and novel. Hardy Perennials, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

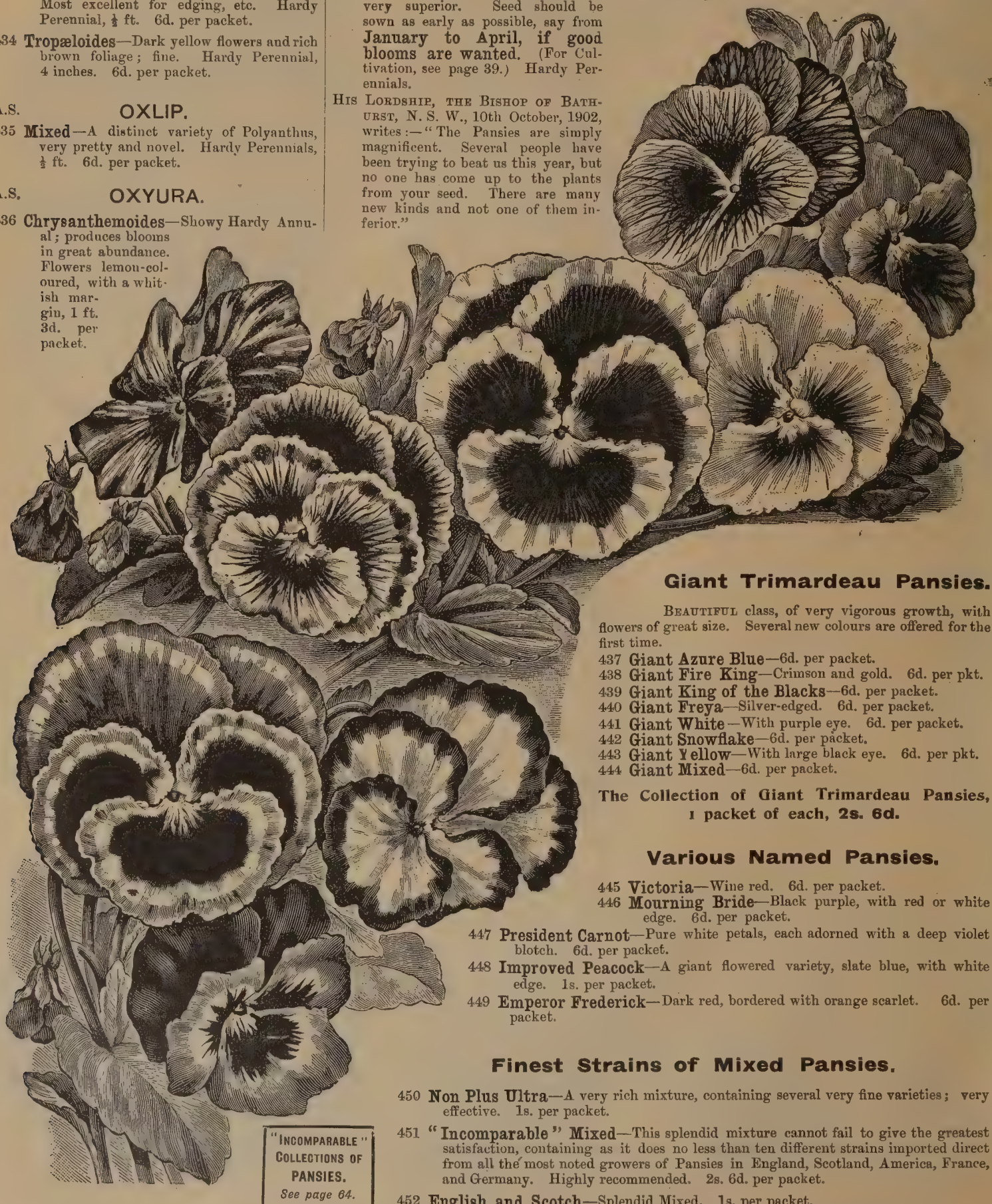
A.S. **OXYURA.**

436 **Chrysanthemoides**—Showy Hardy Annual; produces blooms in great abundance. Flowers lemon-coloured, with a whitish margin, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

PANSY—My Great Specialty.—*Heartsease.*

I make Pansies one of my specialties, and spare no expense or trouble in procuring, direct from the growers, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. Seed should be sown as early as possible, say from **January to April, if good blooms are wanted.** (For Cultivation, see page 39.) Hardy Perennials.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Bathurst, N. S. W., 10th October, 1902, writes:—"The Pansies are simply magnificent. Several people have been trying to beat us this year, but no one has come up to the plants from your seed. There are many new kinds and not one of them inferior."



Giant Trimardeau Pansies.

Beautiful class, of very vigorous growth, with flowers of great size. Several new colours are offered for the first time.

437 **Giant Azure Blue**—6d. per packet.
438 **Giant Fire King**—Crimson and gold. 6d. per pkt.
439 **Giant King of the Blacks**—6d. per packet.
440 **Giant Freya**—Silver-edged. 6d. per packet.
441 **Giant White**—With purple eye. 6d. per packet.
442 **Giant Snowflake**—6d. per packet.
443 **Giant Yellow**—With large black eye. 6d. per pkt.
444 **Giant Mixed**—6d. per packet.

The Collection of Giant Trimardeau Pansies, 1 packet of each, 2s. 6d.

Various Named Pansies.

445 **Victoria**—Wine red. 6d. per packet.
446 **Mourning Bride**—Black purple, with red or white edge. 6d. per packet.
447 **President Carnot**—Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch. 6d. per packet.
448 **Improved Peacock**—A giant flowered variety, slate blue, with white edge. 1s. per packet.
449 **Emperor Frederick**—Dark red, bordered with orange scarlet. 6d. per packet.

Finest Strains of Mixed Pansies.

450 **Non Plus Ultra**—A very rich mixture, containing several very fine varieties; very effective. 1s. per packet.
451 **"Incomparable" Mixed**—This splendid mixture cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, containing as it does no less than ten different strains imported direct from all the most noted growers of Pansies in England, Scotland, America, France, and Germany. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per packet.
452 **English and Scotch**—Splendid Mixed. 1s. per packet.

"Incomparable" Collections of Pansies. *See page 64.*

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 459A.—Giant Ruffled Pansy—"Masterpiece."

No. 456A.—New Giant Pansies—"Madme. Perret."

453 **Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed**—The *ne plus ultra* of all varieties. Very large and of good substance; rich and brilliant shades of colours; very fine. 2s. per packet.

454 **Giant Striped, Mixed**—The perfection of all the striped varieties; the growth of the plants being vigorous and robust, whilst the flowers are of enormous size. 1s. 6d. per packet.

455 **Empress Mixture**—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore. 1s. 6d. per packet.

456 **Wrede's Prize German**—A magnificent strain, containing many beautiful gold and silver-edged varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

456A **New Giant "Madame Perret"**—The Introducer says:—"This strain is distinct from all others by its foliage, which is very large and of intense deep green, and very strong and vigorous. The flowers, which measure from 3¼ to 3¾ inches in diameter, pass through all the shades of red, from light rose to pink, lively red striped to the darkest red, and are very effective. This strain will prove a great acquisition to all lovers of this beautiful flower." 1s. 6d. per packet.

457 **Bugnot's Superb Blotched, Mixed**—Very beautiful, but shy-seeding new class, extra large flowers with very broad blotches, the two upper petals finely lined; yields a great diversity of the handsomest colours only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

458 **Mixed**—Excellent for bedding purposes, 3d. per packet.

459 **Fine Mixed**—Containing several named varieties. 6d. per packet.

459A **Giant Ruffled, "Masterpiece."**—This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant five spotted Pansies, and for this reason it has been named "Masterpiece." The plants are strong growers, bushy and compact, and flower freely well into the Summer. The enormous large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance, are perfectly round, and contain the richest combination of colours that have ever been offered in a five-spotted strain of Pansies. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers are margined with a light white or yellow edge. 1s. per packet.

No. 459C.—New Tufted Pansies.

459B **Parisian Giant Improved**—A remarkably fine strain of the old favourite Parisian five spotted Pansy, the result of a careful and continuous selection for many years. The flowers are enormous, as oftentimes in the height of the season, under high cultivation, flowers are produced measuring 4 inches across. The shades of colour are charmingly numerous, and the delicate perfume of the flowers may fairly entitle them to be called the Sweet-scented Pansies. 1s. per packet.

459C **New Tufted Varieties**—The plants grow in dense, compact little bushes, which are completely covered with their bright flowers from early Spring until late in the Winter. The colours range in all shades of white, pink, blue, purple, yellow, as self-colours or in combinations. Excellent for borders. Although grown in England for many years, but always propagated by cuttings, they have never been offered in seed before. 6d. per packet.

PANSIES—Continued.

The "Incomparable" Collection of Pansies.

This Collection contains one packet each of the following superb strains :—

Giant Five Spotted, Mixed | Empress Mixture | Giant Trimardeau, Mixed
Giant Striped, Mixed | Wrede's Prize German, Mixed | Non Plus Ultra, Mixed.

Price, 3s. 6d. per Collection. (No Half-collections supplied.)

CAUTION.—Owing to the great success attained by my "Incomparable" Mixture, other Seedsmen have been induced to offer strains under the same name and at a cheaper rate.

(For German Collections of Pansies, see page 78.)

No. 467—Petunia—"Giants of California."

A.S. PENTSTEMON

Handsome herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental.

462 **Mixed**—Height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

463 **Wrighti**—A lovely variety, with large, brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the best, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. PERILLA

Ornamental foliage plants, very useful for beds or ribbon borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

464 **Atropurpurea Laciniata**—Similar to P. Nankinensis, but leaves finely laciniated and deeper in colour, 2 ft, 3d. per packet.

465 **Nankinensis**—A rich bronze-coloured foliage plant. Seed germinates slowly, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 462—Pentstemon.

469 **Inimitable Nana Compacta Multiflora**—Its little bushy plants of five to eight inches in height, studded with their regularly striped flowers, are exceedingly effective, whether in masses or in pots. Splendid. 1s. per packet.

469A **Intus Aurea** (New Fringed Yellow-throated Varieties).—A beautiful new class, with quite a number of fresh and very delicate shades, making altogether quite a wonderful display of colouring. All the beautifully fringed flowers are marked by a sharply defined golden-yellow throat, which hitherto had only appeared in the even-edged class, and the effect is remarkably fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

470 **Single, Large-flowered**—Superb mixed. From show flowers; unequalled. 2s. per packet.

471 **Double Striped and Blotched**—Choicest mixed, producing about 25 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. PELARGONIUM

(*Geranium.*)

Beautiful showy free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.

460 **Large-flowered, or Show** — Choicest mixed. 2s. per packet.

461 **Zonale**—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. per packet.

No. 469A—Petunia—Fringed Yellow-Throated.

A.S. PETUNIA

This flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders, 1½ ft. (For cultivation, see page 39.) Hardy Perennials.

466 **Single**—Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

467 **"Giants of California"**—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 inches across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most grotesque and beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon running off into intricate veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

468 **Grandiflora Fimbriata fl. pl.**—Double fringed, large flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2s. 6d. per packet.

468A **New Giant Double**—This new class of Giant Double Petunias was offered last year for the first time, after years of patient experiments on the part of the introducer. About 30 per cent. of seedlings will yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ inches. When well grown, these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great number on one plant, and it may be added that they display all the variety of colour hitherto known among Double Petunias. 1s. 6d. per packet.

No. 468—Petunia—Double Fringed.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 482.—Phlox Drummondi, Extra Choice Mixed.

A. Phlox D. Grand. Splendens. B. Phlox D. Cuspidata. C. Phlox D. Fimbriata.

PETUNIA—Continued.

472 **Hender and Sons' Single Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

473 —— **Double Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

Hender and Sons are the most celebrated growers of Petunias in the world. During the past season their strains have produced as many as sixty per cent. of really first-class flowers.

(For German Collections, see page 78).

A.S. ## PHACELIA.

Very pretty, free-flowering plants, allied to the Whitlavia.

474 **Campanularia** — Flowers rich deep blue. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

475 **Parryi**—Flowers purplish violet, with pure white spot at the base. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 487.—Phlox Decussata.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA.

(*Snail Flower*).

(See Climbers, page 51),

PHEASANT'S EYE.

(See Adonis Aestivalis).

S. ## PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

476 **Drummondi**—Choicest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

477 **Alba**—Pure white, 1¾ ft, 6d. per packet.

478 **Grandiflora** — Choice mixed. A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flowers being much larger, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

479 **Double Mixed** — Produces semi-double varieties. Very fine for bouquets, doubles best in sandy soils, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

480 **Cuspidata** (*The Star-shaped Phlox*)—Finest mixed. Produces flowers of a star-like form, whilst the plants are of compact habit. Novel and beautiful, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

481 **Fimbriata**—Finest mixed. An elegant and novel class, with fimbriated petals, all of which are distinctly bordered with white. A charming addition to this favourite flower. 6d. per packet.

482 **Extra Choice Mixed** — A selection of brilliant colours of all the tall classes. 1s. per large packet.

483 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens** — Vivid crimson, with white eye; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

484 **Graf Gero**—Mixed. Very fine varieties, of sturdy habit; adapted also for pot culture, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

485 **Heynholdi** — Mixed. Dwarf free-flowering Phloxes, of great beauty; particularly adapted for pot culture, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

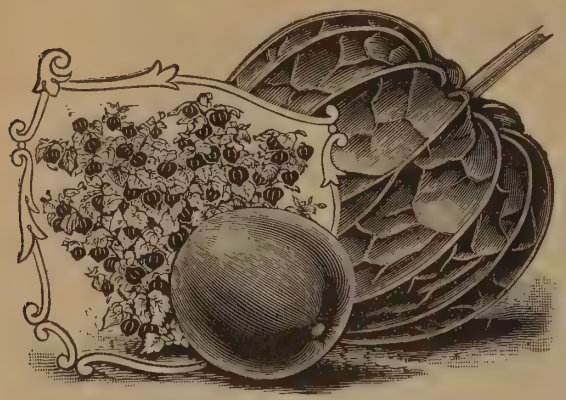
486 **Nana Compacta**—Finest mixed. A distinct section, distinguished by its dwarf and compact habit; a really handsome class, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

487 **Decussata**—Perennial mixed. Saved from named varieties, 2 ft. Sow the seed early in Autumn. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78).

No. 474.—Phacelia Campanularia.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.



No. 488—Physalis Franchetti.

S. PHYSALIS

488 **Franchetti** (*Giant Japanese Winter Cherry*)—A remarkable showy Annual, the branches of which are covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx, about three inches long by seven to eight inches in circumference, at first pale green, then gradually changing as they mature to orange, then finally to crimson. It is very effective in the open ground in the Autumn, or as a pot-plant in the greenhouse. The fruit is edible to those that like it. 6d. per packet.

A.S. PICOTEE

489 **Choice Mixed**—Saved only from the finest stage plants. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.
(For German Collections, see page 78.)

A.S. PINK

490 **Turner's Show** — Extra choice double mixed, from show flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials. 1s. 6d. per packet.

491 **Mrs. Simkins** — A double white clove-scented variety, good for cutting; splendid, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

S. PLATYSTEMON

492 **Californicum**—A very showy dwarf Annual, with bright lemon-coloured flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. POLYANTHUS

Beautiful class of plants; well adapted for borders and pot culture, producing immense trusses of bloom, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

493 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

494 **Duplex** (*Hose in Hose*) — Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

495 **Gold Laced**—Mixed. 1s. per packet.

S. POPPY

Gorgeously coloured plants; very effective for large mixed beds or shrubbery borders. In gathering for house decoration, it is most important to take a jug of water out to the bed, and as each flower is cut, at once to drop it into the water, else if the white viscid juice is allowed to become dry at the cut end, the flowers are sure to fade. They should, too, be gathered early in the morning, and only the newly-opened or opening ones plucked. Treated thus, they will last in water two or three days well. The seed of the Perennial varieties takes a long time to germinate.

S. **Annual Varieties.**

Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November.

496 **Danebrog** (*Danish Flag*)—Brilliant scarlet flowers, the base of each petal being blotched with silvery-white; very effective, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

497 **Double Carnation, Mixed**—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, 2½ ft. 3d. per packet.

498 **Glaucum** (*Tulip Poppy*)—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, resembling, in both shape and colour, scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips. It commences to bloom very early, and continues for a period of about eight weeks, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 500—Poppy—"Shirley."

499 **French Dwarf**—Finest mixed. A beautiful race of Poppies, producing bright semi-double flowers, having thin paper-like petals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

500 **Shirley**—A new strain of the Ranunculus flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc.; some are edged with white, and the petals have a glossy, silk-like texture, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

501 **The Mikado** (*Striped Japanese Poppy*)—A very attractive double-fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 6d. per packet.

502 **Umbrosum**—Flowers rich vermilion, with a deep shining spot on each petal; a very showy and highly recommended species, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

503 **Snowdrift** — A beautiful double-white fringed variety, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.
(For German Collections, see page 78.)

No. 493—Polyanthus.

No. 507—White Iceland Poppy.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

POPPY—Continued.

No. 511A.—Poppy—Oriental, New Hybrids Mixed.

A.S. **Perennial Varieties.**

504 **Alpinum Album**—A pure white variety; charming, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

505 **Bracteatum Nanum Splendens**—A very fine dwarf variety, with large, single orange-scarlet flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

506 **Nudicaule** (*Yellow Iceland Poppy*)—Beautiful clear yellow, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

507 —— **Album** (*White Iceland Poppy*)—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or for cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

508 —— **Aurantiacum**—(*Orange Iceland Poppy*)—Bright orange, very beautiful and effective, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

509 **Iceland Poppies**—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

510 **Iceland Poppies**—Double mixed. The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. per packet.

511 **Oriental** (*The Large Oriental Poppy*)—A charming, showy, Summer-flowering Perennial, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ ft. high, which are covered with deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

511A **Oriental, New Hybrids, Mixed**—Containing several charming new colours—salmon, glowing scarlet, pink-blotched purple, reddish-orange, etc., etc. Very fine. 1s. per packet.

S. ## PORTULACA

Most brilliant class of Annuals in cultivation. Their dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, give them a highly-attractive appearance. A sunny situation is best for them. Sow the seed from September to December. Half-hardy Annuals.

512 **Grandiflora**—Finest single mixed, ½ ft. 3d. per packet,

513 **Choicest Double Mixed**—½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ## POTENTILLA

Beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage. Excellent for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

514 **Single Mixed**—1 ft. 6d. per packet.

515 **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 1s. per packet.

A.S. ## PRIMROSE

Well-known Spring flowers. Succeed best in a cool situation. Hardy Perennials.

516 **Common Yellow**—Yellow, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

517 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Splendid, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

518 **New Blue**—A very distinct variety, developing many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. The flowers are freely produced on foot stalks rising well above the foliage. 1s. per packet.

S. ## PRIMULA JAPONICA

(*Queen of Primroses.*)

519 **Mixed**—One of the finest hardy Primroses known. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate, ½ ft. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

PRIMULA SINENSIS

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, pages 40-41.)

A.S. ## PYRETHRUM

(*Feverfew.*)

Excellent for bedding and edgings. Hardy Perennials.

No. 513.—Double Portulaca.

No. 526.—Rose—New Dwarf Polyantha.

520 **Cinerariaefolium**—Californian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

521 **Golden Gem**—Bright golden foliage, the best for edgings, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

522 **Hybridum fl. pl.**—Very handsome herbaceous plants; a large percentage of double flowers are obtainable from seed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

523 **Roseum**—Persian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

523A **Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum**—This new variety produces flowers often 4 inches in diameter. They vary in colour between light rose and deep carmine. The splendid long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

A.S. ## RANUNCULUS

Among dwarf flowers, the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower. As a cut flower, it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours, the effect is magnificent. Easily raised from seed, and flowers the same season if sown early. Hardy Perennials; 6 inches.

524 **Asiaticus Superbissimus**—Finest mixed. 3d. per packet.

RHODANTHE

(See Everlastings, page 54.)

A.S. ## RICINUS

(*Castor Oil Plant.*)

525 **Cambogiensis** (*The Beautiful Cambodium Palma-Christi*)—A rapid-growing foliage plant, with large, palm-like leaves, of a bronzy-red maroon colour, with large red veins. The leaf, stems, and younger growth are of rich reddish-brown, while the main stem or trunk is of ebony black. Splendid for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or border, 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 527A.—Saintpaulia Ionantha.

A.S. **ROSA MULTIFLORA POLYANTHA**

(*New Dwarf Polyantha Rose*).

526 It produces flowers about an inch across usually very double, but occasionally semi-double, and single, and are borne in many-flowered clusters. What is most remarkable, they grow only ten inches high, and commence blooming in a few weeks after the seed is sown. At first the flowers are isolated, but they group themselves as the plant advances, and continue year after year to bloom in uninterrupted profusion. Although they bloom the first season from seed, yet it is not until the second year that they present the best effect. Before sowing the seed, the pods should be broken open. 6d. per packet.

S. **RUDBECKIA**

527 **Bicolor Superba**—A lovely new Annual variety, growing about 2 feet in height, forming a many-branched, dense bush, producing its long-stemmed flowers in the greatest abundance. The disk is brown, the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Very effective, and exceedingly useful for cutting. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA**

(*African Violet*).

527A This Violet makes a neat and compact plant; the dark green leaves form as it were a rosette, in the centre of which springs up quite a bouquet of flowers violet-like in colour, borne on stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Not only is the Saintpaulia very free-flowering, but it commences blooming while quite young. As soon as the leafy rosette is formed the flowers commence to spring up, and continue their display almost uninterruptedly. The seed is very fine, and should be carefully sown in fine soil. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **SWEET ROCKET**

(*Dame's Violet*).

528 **Mixed**—Early-flowering herbaceous plants, free in growth and fragrant, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

S. **ROMNEYA**

529 **Coulteri** (*The great white Californian Tree Poppy*)—This fine Perennial is of supreme and stately beauty. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens resembling large white single Pæonies. The seed of this beautiful plant takes several months to germinate. 1s. per packet.

S. **SALPIGLOSSIS**

Beautiful large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

530 **Grandiflora**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

531 **Multiflora, Tom Thumb**—New dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

532 **New Emperor**—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. The throat is wide, open, and short. The edge of the flower is not so deeply incurved as with the old variety, which gives it a more round shape. In short, this novelty is so extraordinary and beautiful that everybody, even the greatest experts, pronounce it as something really of unusual excellence. 6d. per packet.

Collection of Emperor Salpiglossis, 4 distinct Varieties, 1s. 6d.

(For German Collections, see page 78)

No. 545.—Schizanthus Pinnatus Roseus.

537 —— ——**fl. pl.** — Very double, golden yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **SAPONARIA**

Charming little Annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like flowers; excellent for beds, rockeries, or ribbon borders. Hardy Annuals.

538 **Calabrica**—Rich deep pink, ½ ft. 3d. per pkt.
539 —— **Alba**—White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.
540 **Ocymoides**—An elegant trailing Perennial, suitable for rockeries, with pretty rose-coloured flowers. 3d. per packet.
541 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **SCABIOSA**

(*Sweet Scabious*).

Well-known Hardy Annuals; are very useful for cut flowers.

542 **Mixed**—3 ft. 3d. per packet.
543 **Nana fl. pl.**—Double mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 527.—Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba.

S. **SALVIA**

(*Flowering Sage*).

Handsome free-flowering Perennials; fine for large beds. S. Patens is one of the brightest and purest of all blue-flowered plants. S. Splendens has fine large scarlet blossoms.

533 **Coccinea**—Scarlet, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
534 **Patens**—Blue, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.
535 **Splendens**—Scarlet, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **SANVITALIA**

Dwarf-growing, free-blooming plants, suitable for rockwork and edgings. Hardy Annuals.

536 **Procumbens** — Rich brown and yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 532.—Salpiglossis—New Emperor.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 562—Stock, Excelsior.

A.S. **SCHIZANTHUS**

Beautiful showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. Schizanthus, from its curious and fantastic form, resembles the Orchid, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

544 **Papilionaceus** (*Butterfly Flower*)—A charming variety; the flowers resembling some varieties of Orchids. 3d. per packet.

545 **Pinnatus Roseus**—A new variety; flowers of a delicate rose-colour, shading off at the centre to white, whereas the uppermost petal is almost entirely covered with a blood-red spot, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

546 **Retusus Nanus**—Rose and orange flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

547 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **SCHIZOPETALON**

548 **Walkeri**—A very fragrant and delicately pretty Hardy Annual. White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 552—Stevia Serrata.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(See Mimosa Pudica.)

A.S. **SILENE**

Bright coloured free-flowering plants; very showy, and suitable for rockwork, etc. Hardy Annuals.

549 **Pendula**—Flowers bright rose; makes a fine show in early Spring, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

550 —— **Compacta Rosea fl. pl.**—Beautiful rose-coloured double flowers. Habit dwarf, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

SNAPDRAGON

(See Antirrhinum)

A.S. **SPHENOGYNE**

551 **Speciosa**—A very pretty plant, known also under the name of Ursinia Pulchra. Its dwarf habit, elegantly cut foliage, and creamy-yellow flower heads like those of a single Chrysanthemum, which are produced and in long succession, render it a very desirable plant. Hardy Annual, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **STEVIA**

552 **Serrata**—Excellent for cutting purposes; large heads of small white flowers of graceful effect. Hardy Annual. Height, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

STATICE

(See Everlastings, page 54.)

A.S. **STOCK**

These universally known, admired, and delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for the flower garden; they remain in bloom for a long time, and are very useful for bouquets, etc. All the seed offered is saved from pot-grown plants.

Ten-Week Varieties.

(*Hardy Annuals.*)

553 **Dwarf German**—Very finest mixed, 1⅓ ft. 6d. per packet.

554 **Dwarf White**—1⅓ ft. 6d. per packet.

555 **Giant Perfection**—Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

556 **Large-flowering**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

557 **Newest Perpetual**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks of strong growth and fine branching habit, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

558 **Princess Alice**—A magnificent white variety, of strong growth. Excellent for cut flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

559 **Snowflake**—Very valuable and effective Wallflower-leaved variety, the earliest of the whites; excellent for forcing; large spikes of snow-white flowers, 1⅓ ft. 1s. per packet.

560 **Wallflower-leaved**—Mixed. Distinguishable from other kinds by their glaucous foliage, 1⅓ ft. 6d. per packet.

561 **Princess May**—A new variety; flowers most delicate primrose colour; bears immense trusses, 1⅓ ft. 1s. per packet.

562 **Excelsior**—A new giant variety of remarkably vigorous growth, producing one single and absolutely straight flower spike to a height of from 24 to 30 inches. The flowers are extremely large, of the purest white, and very fragrant. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

No. 556—German Large Flowered Ten-Week Stock.

563 **Dwarf German**—Mixed, 1⅓ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78.)

Winter or Brompton Varieties.

(*Hardy Biennials.*)

564 **Early Large-flowering**—Finest mixed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

565 **Giant White**—Massive spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

566 **Cottager's Scarlet**—Splendid, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 553—Dwarf German Ten-Week Stock.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 571.—Auricula-Eyed Sweet William.

566A **Empress Elizabeth**—A splendid variety of recent introduction, growing about 18 inches high. Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers, of a beautiful carmine-rose. The whole plant forms a grand, pyramid-shaped bouquet, the effect of which is enhanced by the bright-green foliage, which is a feature of this variety. It comes in early, and produces about 70 per cent. of double flowers. Very fine. 1s. per packet.

Intermediate Varieties.

567 **East Lothian**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.

568 **Victoria**—A new, pure white, Winter-flowering variety of dwarf; robust habit. For florists it is invaluable, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
(See German Collections, page 78.)

SUNFLOWER
(See Helianthus.)

SWAN RIVER DAISY
(See Brachycome.)

A.S. ## SWEET SULTAN

569 **Mixed**—Fine, sweet-scented, hardy border Annuals, of easy culture, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

570 **Yellow**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 574.—Torenia.

A.S. ## SWEET WILLIAM
(Dianthus Barbatus.)

Well-known favourites, producing large heads of rich and beautifully-coloured flowers, effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy Biennials.

571 **Dean's Auricula-Eyed**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

572 **Finest Double Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

TACSONIA
(See Climbers, page 51.)

S. ## TAGETES

573 **Patula Nana Flaviflora**—A profuse-blooming Annual; very showy in Autumn. Flowers bright yellow, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ## TORENIA

574 **Fine Mixed**—Beautiful plants for vases, baskets, etc.; also do well in the open ground in the Summer. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Perennials. 6d. per packet.

THUNBERGIA
(See Climbers, page 50.)

No. 572.—Sweet William—Double Mixed.

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSIS
(See Climbers, page 50.)

TRUMPET FLOWER
(See Datura.)

A.S. ## VALERIAN
(Jacob's Ladder.)

575 **Mixed**—Well-known garden plants; grow freely in any good garden soil. Hardy Perennials, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ## VENUS' LOOKING GLASS

576 **Mixed**—Very pretty, free-flowering Hardy Annuals, ½ ft.; excellent for rockeries, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ## VERBENA

Handsome and free-flowering trailers; suitable for beds. Hardy Perennials.

577 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

578 **Italian Striped**—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

579 **Mammoth**—Mixed. Produces a small percentage of plants with very large flowers. 1s. per packet.

No. 573.—Tagetes—Patula Nana Flaviflora.

A.S. ## VINCA
(Madagascar Winkle.)

Compact-growing, free-flowering, evergreen shrubs, with beautiful foliage and handsome flowers. Hardy Perennials.

580 **Alba**—White, with crimson eye, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

581 **Rosea**—Rose, with dark eye, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ## VIOLET

Great favourites, on account of their fragrance and profusion of bloom. Hardy Perennials.

582 **Common Blue**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

583 **Czar**—Large, fragrant, purple flowers, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

584 **White**—Flowers pure white, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. ## VIOLA

Valuable Perennial bedding plants, profuse bloomers; excellent for bedding purposes; hybrids between a Pansy and a Violet. Height, ½ ft.

585 **White Perfection**—6d. per packet.

586 **Admiration**—Dark-blue; splendid. 6d. per packet.

No. 586.—Viola—"Admiration."

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

No. 598—Extra Early Parisian Wallflower.

A.S. VIRGINIAN STOCK

One of the most popular of Hardy Annuals; very floriferous, and excellent for small beds and edgings or ribbon borders; will grow freely in any ordinary garden soil.

587 **Crimson King**—Crimson, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

588 **Red**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

589 **White**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

590 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VISCARIA

(*Rock Lychnis*).

Very ornamental and brilliant flowering Annuals, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

591 **Cardinalis** — Very showy variety, producing a profusion of magenta-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 590—Virginian Stock.

592 **Oculata**—Pink, with crimson eye, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

593 **Cœrulea**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

594 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. WALLFLOWER

Old-fashioned English favourites; very fragrant and effective for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

Single Varieties.

595 **Blood Red**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

596 **Harbinger** — One of the earliest Wallflowers; brown flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

597 **Finest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

598 **Extra Early Parisian** — The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. Very useful for bouquets, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page, 78).

Double Varieties.

599 **Tall Sorts**—Choice mixed, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 611.—Zinnia—New Lilliput.

600 **Dwarf Mixed**—A very pretty dwarf strain, ¾ ft. 1s. per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78).

A.S. WHITLAVIA

Good, useful, free-blooming Hardy Annuals, with pretty bell-shaped flowers.

601 **Grandiflora** — Purple 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

602 **Alba**—White, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

603 **Gloxinoides** — Blue and white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

604 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

XERANTHEMUM

(See Everlastings, page 54).

S. ZINNIA

(*Old Age*).

One of the most brilliant of Annuals, and a general favourite. The double varieties are an immense improvement upon the single. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

605 **Finest Double Mixed**—Height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 599.—Double Wallflower.

606 **Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima** (*New Giant Zinnias*)—A very robust growing strain, producing perfectly-formed double flowers of immense size (often five inches across), 2 ft. Finest mixed. 6d. per pkt.

607 **Keating's Exhibition Strain**—A magnificent strain of Zinnias, which produces extra large double flowers, perfect in form, and of the most brilliant colours, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

608 **Tom Thumb**—Double mixed. Charming little plants. The seed will produce a great diversity of colours. Very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary Double Zinnia, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

609 **Zebra**—Double striped. The seed offered was saved from the most characteristic blooms, which produce about 50 per cent. of very fine striped varieties, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

610 **Curled and Crested** — Double mixed, Charming new varieties, unique in appearance, with twisted and curled petals, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

611 **New Liliput**—A new miniature class, the plants of which fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers, hardly exceeding a large Daisy in size, 1 to 1½ ft. 1s per packet.

(For German Collections, see page 78).

No. 605.—Finest Double Mixed Zinnia.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

The "VICTORIA" Collections of FLOWER SEEDS.

BOUQUET OF FLOWERS, RAISED FROM BRUNNING'S "VICTORIA" COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Easily grown from Seed.

For Autumn and Spring Sowing.

THESE Collections contain only seeds of the best quality and of the most popular varieties, and will produce an abundant supply of bloom. Specially recommended for Ladies' and Amateurs' gardens.

Post Free to any part of the World, 2s. 6d. each.

FOR AUTUMN SOWING.

Contains the following :—

PKT.
1 Stock, German, Ten-week. Finest Mixed.
1 Candytuft, Mixed.
1 Dianthus Chinensis fl pl., Mixed.
1 Linaria reticulata aurea purpurea.
1 Mignonette, Machet.
1 Pansy, Fine Mixed.
1 Saponaria calabrica.
1 Canterbury Bells, Mixed.
1 Foxglove, Finest Mixed.
1 Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.
1 Godetia, Duchess of Albany.
1 Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum.
1 Calliopsis Lanceolata.
1 Gaillardia Lorenzia, Mixed.
1 Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Finest Mixed.
1 Kaulfussia Amelloides.

FOR SPRING SOWING.

Contains the following :—

PKT.
1 Aster, Finest Mixed.
1 Balsam, Double, Finest Mixed.
1 Zinnia, Double, Mixed.
1 Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora, Mixed.
1 Linum Rubrum.
1 Calliopsis, Mixed.
1 Brachycome, Mixed.
1 Sweet Peas, Mixed.
1 Collinsia bicolour.
1 Virginian Stock, Mixed.
1 Marigold, French, Mixed.
1 Cosmos, Mixed.
1 Salpiglossis, Finest Mixed.
1 Poppy, Shirley, Mixed.
1 Sunflower, Miniature.

Choice Collection of Flower Seeds. Post Free.

Collection A.—Price, 2s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of twelve varieties, Hardy Annuals.

Collection B.—Price, 5s.; post free. A choice assortment of twenty-four varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals.

Collection C.—Price, 7s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of thirty-six varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials.

Collection D.—Price, 10s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of fifty varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

Collection E.—Price, 21s.; post free. A choice assortment of forty-five varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Chinese Primrose.

FERNS.

FERN SEEDS.

Greenhouse Species, Mixed—1s per packet.
Tree Varieties, Mixed—1s. per packet.

HONEY-YIELDING PLANTS FOR BEES.

EASILY RAISED FROM SEED.

Alyssum
Anchusa
Asperula
Calliopsis
Centaurea
Cerinthe
Chrysanthemum (Annual)
Clarkia
Cleome Pungens
Clover, Bokhara
Collinsia
Collomia
Gilia
Jacobæa
Leptosiphon
Limnanthes
Lupins
Malope
Martynia
Marvel of Peru
Melitotus Coeruleus
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Œnothera
Petunia
Phacelia
Phlox Drummondi
Poppies
Portulaca
Salvia
Scabious
Schizanthus
Stocks
Sunflower
Sweet Sultan
Sweet Peas
Virginian Stock
Wallflower
Whitlavia

Collection of 12 Varieties (my own selection) - 2s., Post Free.
Collection of 24 Varieties - - - - - - - - 3s., Post Free.
Imported German Collections of 12 Varieties - - 2s., Post Free.

All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.

Useful for Edgings, Centres of Beds, Ribbons, Bouquets, etc.

Ornamental Grasses

Bouquet of Ornamental Grasses.

Sow in the open border, and thin out or transplant, giving each plant plenty of room.

612 **Agrostis nebulosa.**—Very ornamental grass, of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual, 3d. per packet.

613 **Andropogon Argenteus**—Majestic grass. with splendid silvery spikes, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

614 **Arundo conspicua.**—This exceedingly ornamental grass is well adapted for contrasting with other plants of large growth. It produces elegant silver plumes, and requires plenty of water in Summer, 7 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

615 **Briza gracilis.** Small quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

616 **Briza maxima**–Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

617 **Eleusine indica.** — A curiously horned grass, very effective in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

618 **Eragrostis elegans** (*Love Grass*).—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

619 **Erianthus ravennae.**—Fine handsome grass, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

620 **Eulalia japonica.** — Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

621 **Festuca rigida.**—Very pretty dwarf grass, suitable for bouquets and edgings, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

622 **Gynerium Argentium** (*Pampas Grass*). Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy Perennial, 8 to 10 ft. 3d. per packet.

623 **Hordeum jubatum.** — The handsome plumes of this variety look well in bouquets. 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

624 **Lagurus ovatus** (*Hare's Tail Grass*).—Indispensable for bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

625 **Panicum plicatum.**—Very graceful, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

626 **Pennisetum Ruppelianum.**—A most beautiful new variety; excellent for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 6d. per packet.

627 **Stipa pennata** (*Feather Grass*).—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets, 2 ft. Hardy perennial. 3d. per packet.

628 **Tricholaena Rosea.**—Producing magnificent feathery panicles, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

629 **Uniola latifolia.**—Beautiful for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

630 **Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor** (*New Giant Striped Japanese Maize.*)—Leaves bright green, silver, white, sulphur yellow, and rose striped; most effective. 6d. per packet.

Imported German Collections of Ornamental Grasses.

No. 738—**12 varieties - 2s.** | No. 739—**6 varieties - 1s.**

Ornamental Grasses *Post Free.*

Ornamental Gourds.

ALL GOURDS *Post Free.*

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before the end of September. Annuals. **6d. per packet.**

Japanese Climbing.—A very novel variety, producing fruit about the size of a cherry; light green, striped with white.

Nest Egg.—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Dish Cloth, or Bonnet.—This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only shade your porch with its rapid growing foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you a Natural Dishcloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent Chemists' shops; it will also make a neat Summer Bonnet. Excellent as a substitute for a sponge.

Spoon.—A small Gourd, which is both useful and beautiful. Colour creamy-yellow, capped, and striped green. Shell very hard and durable, so that when Gourds are cut open (the large part) we have a unique spoon or ladle, with a fine round handle. A most useful article in many ways. Free, rank grower.

Sugar Trough. Syphon.—The fruits make very useful household requisites.
Pear Shaped.—Green, white striped.

Angora. Hercules' Club. Serpent. Double Bottle. Turk's Turban. Snake, Finest Mixed.

Imported German Collections of Gourds, 6 varieties, 1s.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

General Collection of Sweet Peas.

Dainty, Delicate, Lovely.

Everyone Should Grow Them.

This Collection contains all the Newest, Best, and Most Distinct Varieties.

No. 635.—Blanche Burpee.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS,

Selected from the following Varieties :—

12 Distinct Varieties	-	2/-
24 ,, ,,	-	3/3
30 ,, ,,	-	4/-
36 ,, ,,	-	4/6
42 ,, ,,	-	5/6

My Own Selection. All Post Free.

No. 659.—Hon. F. Bouverie.

THE improvement in Sweet Peas the last few years has been marvellous. There is no flower so deserving of more extensive cultivation; they are excellent for cutting—the more you pick from them the more they yield. To have them early, commence sowing in June; but, to have a long succession of flowers, several sowings should be made. The seeds should be planted not less than two inches deep, and as the plants become established, bank the soil against them, repeating this two or three times in a season. They must not be expected to thrive in soil too poor for anything else, or in a sunless location; they do best in a good-worked, enriched soil. Give the plants occasionally some liquid manure, such as guano, using about a handful to four gallons of water; cow-manure liquid is also very beneficial. If the flowers are allowed to mature and form seeds, the blooming period will be very short; but if all the flowers are kept cut, and no seed pods allowed, then the plants will continue to yield an abundance of their sweet-scented blooms for quite a long time. When cut, the flowers will last for several days in water, and are most useful for the vase, bouquet, or buttonhole.

If gathered in the bud, and placed in a cool structure, Sweet Peas may be retarded a little; or they may be hastened by gathering them whilst in the bud, and placing them in a warm structure—buds will open beautifully in one night, and have good colour.

Where space can be given, the Sweet Pea looks well grown as a hedge, with branches of dead brushwood to scramble over; or clumps of about a dozen plants standing singly, dotted about here and there in the flower borders, look very well. Care must be taken not to crowd the plants.

Price—3d. per packet,

except where otherwise priced.

No. 669.—Navy Blue.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Novelties of 1902.

630A **Admiration**—A charming new and distinct variety, of a most delicately-beautiful pinkish-lavender throughout. As of most perfect form and size, "Admiration" will be particularly valuable for cut flowers. It is the first of a new shade that is sure to become immensely popular.

631 **Alice Eckford**—A very dainty creamy-white, with just a tinting of purplish-violet. Awarded first-class certificate.

632 **America**—A heavy, blood-red, striped sort, the finest of the cardinal stripes; very distinct.

633 **Aurora**—A giant-flowered variety, the standards and wings being flaked and striped on a white ground with bright orange-salmon. Awarded first-class certificate.

634 **Black Knight**—Colour a deep maroon self, clear and shining, the standard bearing a bright metallic polish; flowers well expanded, also well placed on the long, stout stem; the plants are of vigorous growth and very free-flowering.

635 **Blanche Burpee**—A giant-flowered, pure white variety; very fine.

636 **Blanche Ferry**—Pink and white.

637 **Brilliant**—Deep scarlet.

638 **Captain of the Blues**—Bright purple and pale blue.

639 **Captivation**—Rosy-purple, inclining to light magenta; a distinct colour.

640 **Cardinal**—Crimson-scarlet.

641 **Celestial**—A large-flowered variety; colour tender aërial-blue.

642 **Chancellor**—Standards bright orange, wings bright orange-pink, just a shade lighter than the standards; it is really a self-coloured flower, of intense glowing colour, grand form, good substance, large size, usually three-flowered, well placed on long, stout stems.

643 **Coquette**—Deep primrose colour, just shaded fawn, suffused with a pleasing and subtle tint of pinkish-rose.

644 **Countess of Powis**—Glowing orange, suffused with light purple, with a beautiful satin polish. Novel in the extreme. Awarded three first-class certificates.

644A ***Countess of Cadogan**—Reddish-mauve standard; wings violet-blue.

645 **Countess of Aberdeen**—White, margined with pale pink.

646 **Creole**—Standard light pinkish-lavender, while the wings are of a pure lavender.

647 **Crown Jewel**—Creamy-primrose ground, shaded and veined with violet-rose.

No. 633.—Aurora.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

SWEET PEAS.—Continued.

648 **Daybreak** — Crimson-scarlet on white ground, wings white.

649 **Dorothy Tennant**—Dark mauve.

650 **Duke of York**—Bright rosy-pink standards, wings, primrose, tinted white; distinct and line.

651 **Earliest of All**—A very early variety; fully two weeks before any other, flowers pink and white. Excellent for florists. A great acquisition.

652 **Eliza Eckford**—Pale rose, flaked with deeper rose; pretty and attractive.

653 **Emily Henderson** — A distinct and valuable white variety.

654 **Fashion**—A sport from "Captivation." Colour between a reddish-mauve and rich crimson. Large flowers, fine form and substance, and borne generally three upon a stem.

655 **Gaiety**—Lively stripes of bright crimson on white.

656 **Golden Gate** — Pinkish-mauve and lavender: upright wings. A very novel variety.

657 **Gorgeous** — Erect, broadly-expanded standards of rich orange-salmon, deepening in the veins. Wings quite large, of suffused orange-salmon, deeper in shade than the standard. A vigorous grower, bearing the large gorgeous flowers, generally in threes, at the end of long, stout stems.

658 **Gray Friar**—Large shell-shaped flower, white clouded, and minutely dotted with reddish lilac.

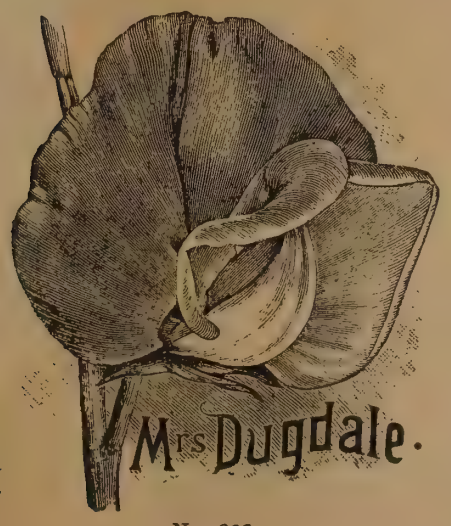
659 **Hon. F. Bouverie**—Awarded two certificates of merit. Standards a most beautiful coral pink, wings slightly lighter of same colour; a charming flower of grand shape and substance.

660 **Juanita** — Large shell-shaped flower; white, delicately flaked and striped, rosy lavender.

661 **Katherine Tracey**—Soft carmine-pink; very fine.

661A ***Lady Grisel Hamilton** — Pale lavender-blue; very fine.

661B ***Lady Nina Balfour**—Very beautiful mauve.



No. 666A.

662 **Lottie Hutchins** — After the style of "Ramona," white, delicately flaked with pink. The flowers are large in size and finely formed; borne on heavy substantial stems.

663 **Lovely** — Soft shell-pink. Truly most "lovely."

664 **Maid of Honor** — Beautiful flowers, shaded light blue on a white ground, and edged violet.

No. 664A.—Tall Sweet Pea—"Majestic."

664A ***Majestic**—The Introducers say:—"The illustration herewith can give but a faint idea of the bold, grand appearance of a spray or of the size of the magnificent flowers. Borne almost uniformly three on a stem, and all facing one way, the flowers are of the largest size and most perfect form, slightly hooded. They are practically a self colour, much richer and deeper than 'Her Majesty,' but softer in shade than 'Salopian.' The standard is a deep rose-pink, of rich tone, while the wings are also deep rose, but even softer in tone. We have not introduced a more lovely Sweet Pea; it is a most charming novelty." 6d. per packet.

665 **Mars**—Bright scarlet.

666 **Meteor**—Bright orange-salmon wings light pink.

666A **Mrs. Dugdale**—One of the finest and largest flowered varieties in cultivation; colour light carmine rose. A beautiful flower for cutting.

667 **Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain** — White, striped and flaked heavily with bright rose.

668 **Mrs. Gladstone**—Delicate soft pink, with rosy blush wings.

668A **Mont Blanc**—This is without doubt the earliest and finest white variety in existence.

The raiser says:—"It gives me exceptional pleasure to be able this season to introduce to the gardening world a splendid new pure white Sweet Pea, which by the extreme precocity of its bloom, may be regarded as the forerunner of an extra early flowering race, and will be sure to attain a great popularity."

Its great value lies in its extreme earliness. In trials it proved itself to be earlier than other varieties sown at the same time by 14 to 18 days. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

669 **Navy Blue**—An entirely distinct colour. General colour-effect, dark-blue; standards, brilliant royal purple; wings, pure violet. A most vigorous grower.

670 **Oddity** — A novel variety, with curled standards, pale carmine, edged with bright rose.

671 **Oriental**—Orange-salmon colour.

672 **Pink Friar** — A large-flowered variety. Colouring a soft carmine rose, delicately suffused on a white ground. The wings are widely expanded, slightly recurved at the edges, and the whole surface is suffused in soft rosy-carmine on a crystalline white ground.

673 **Prima Donna**—A splendid variety; very large and finely formed; colour bluish-pink.

674 **Primrose**—Pale primrose-yellow, novel and distinct.

675 **Ramona**—A giant-flowered variety, creamy-white, daintily splashed with pale pink; beautiful.

676 **Royal Rose**—The standards are deep rosy-pink; the wings are a most charming light rosy-pink—almost a self-coloured flower, of handsome shape and immense size.

677 **Sadie Burpee**—Finest new giant white variety in cultivation. Awarded four first-class awards of merit.

678 **Salopian** — A beautiful variety. Colour deep crimson, tinged with mulberry-red, suffused with rich orange-scarlet. Awarded four first-class certificates.

679 **Senator** — Chocolate, creamy-white, fine large well-formed flowers.

No. 637.—"Brilliant."

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

680 **Sensation**—This variety bears three and often four large flowers, all facing one way on the top of long stiff stems. Flowers blush-white.

681 **Shahzada**—Rich dark maroon, with a shade of purple; is most distinct and attractive.

681A **Snapdragon (Hooded Sweet Pea)**—A curious variety. The standard is white, tipped with bright rose at the extreme top. It forms a ball-shaped flower, similar to a Snapdragon. The flowers are borne three on a stem, and sweetly scented.

682 **Splendor**—Coppery crimson, suffused with rosy-pink; very rich.

683 **Stanley** — A magnificent large flower; standard rich mahogany brown; wings garnet maroon.

684A **Stella Morse**—A large-flowered variety, of a delicate primrose colour. A strong grower, and profuse bloomer, splendid.

684A **Sunproof Salopian**—The best Scarlet Sweet Pea in cultivation; does not burn under a hot sun, as is the case generally with Scarlets.

685 **Triumph** — An enormous flower. The standard is bold and well expanded, of the most exquisite bright orange-pink; the wings white, slightly flushed with delicate purple; a perfect flower.

686 **Wawona**—Quite a new colour; a beautiful heliotrope, distinctly striped with white. Flowers of large size and fine form.

Mixed Sweet Peas.

687 **Tall Mixed Sweet Peas** — 3d. per packet; 6d. per oz.

688 **Best-named Mixed Sweet Peas**—A splendid mixture of all the best varieties. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Tall Sweet Peas.

Arranged in Colours and in Order of Merit, as adapted by the National Sweet Pea Society, England.

White.
Blanche Burpee
Sadie Burpee
Emily Henderson
Mont Blanc

Lavender.
Lady G. Hamilton
Lady Nina Balfour
Princess May
Celestial
Creole

Rose and Carmine.
Mrs. Dugdale
Royal Rose
Majestic
Lord Kenyon (see Novelties for 1903)
Splendour
Fashion
Eliza Eckford

Orange Shades.
Gorgeous
Chancellor
Countess of Powis
Oriental
Meteor

Bicolors.
Triumph
Blanche Ferry
Duke of York
Earliest of All

Yellow & Buff Shades.
Queen Victoria
Primrose

Maroon and Bronze.
Othello
Black Knight
Stanley
Shahzada

Mauve.
Dorothy Tennant
Admiration
Fascination (see Novelties for 1903)

Pink.
Prima Donna
Lovely
Hon. F. Bouverie
Countess of Latham (see Novelties for 1903)
Katherine Tracey
Mrs. Gladstone
Royal Rose

Stripes and Flakes.
(Purple and Blue)
Senator
Grey Friar
Wawona
Juanita

Stripes and Flakes.
(Red and Rose.)
America
Aurora
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain
Pink Friar
Gaiety

Magenta.
Captivation
Calypso (see Novelties for 1903.)

Blue.
Navy Blue
Countess Cadogan
Captain of the Blues

Crimson.
Salopian
Mars
Cardinal
Brilliant
Sunproof Salopian

Blush.
Sensation

Picotee-edged.
Maid of Honor
Golden Gate

Fancies.
(Those with more than two distinct shades.)
Lottie Hutchins
Stella Morse
Coquette
Mrs. Fitzgerald (see Novelties for 1903)
Ramona
Alice Eckford
Crown Jewel

New Dwarf "Cupid" Sweet Peas.

Collection of 6 Cupids, 1/3.
„ 12 „ 2/6.
„ 15 „ 3/6.

(Containing Novelties of 1902). Post Free.

A NEW race of Dwarf Sweet Peas, growing only from six to seven inches high, and covering a circumference of about eighteeen inches. They throw up innumerable short branches of green foliage, which soon become studded with flowers equal in form and beauty to those of the tall varieties. They are easily cultivated, and for pot culture, edgings, and small beds they are unique and beautiful.

PRICE—3d. per Packet, except where otherwise priced.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk were offered for the first time last year.

NEW DWARF "CUPID" SWEET PEAS.

689 **Alice Eckford** — The standards are a rich creamy-white, suffused or blended with a delicate shading of soft flesh-pink; the wings are silvery-white, with a faint pink blush in the centre portion.

689A **Apple Blossom**—The flowers are of a fine form and large in size, coloured in the same combination of exquisite shades of pink and silvery white as the original tall variety of the same name.

689B ***America** (Novelty of 1902) — The standard and wings are very broad and spreading, being of the true Grandiflora form, showing effectively the bright blood-red stripings on silvery-white ground. The colour is most showy and pleasing. 6d. per packet.

690 **Beauty** — Standard delicate rose colour, lightening to nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base. The wings are suffused rosy-carmine, deepening at the edges.

691 **Boreatton**—Self-coloured in a rich wine-brown, with heavier veinings of darker shade.

691A **Captain of the Blues**—An improvement on the tall variety "Captain of the Blues" as to the flowers, which are larger and finer.

692 **Countess of Radnor**—Standard large and of delicate lavender, suffused in centre with soft rose. Wings broad, widely spread—not recurled—of a clear, light lavender throughout.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

NEW DWARF "CUPID" SWEET PEAS—Continued.

Double Sweet Peas.

693 **Firefly**—Standard large and erect, of pointed form when fully open, and of deep glowing scarlet. Wings large, and curling close to keel, and of rich rose colour.

693A ***Her Majesty** (Novelty of 1902)—The flowers are the same in form and colouring as those of the tall "Her Majesty," and are even larger in size, the standards being much broader at the base. They are self-coloured in a soft shade of rosy-crimson, slightly deeper in the wings than in the standards. 6d. per pkt.

693B ***Lottie Eckford** (Novelty of 1902)—The flowers are of large size, with broad, slightly rolled standard, and the broad wings widely spreading. Both standard and wings are clear silvery-white, outlined or edged with rich purple-lavender, with fainter shapings of the same colour frequently shading the inner portions. 6d. per packet.

694 **Pink**—Standard bright rose-pink; wings either pure white or blush.

695 **Primrose**—Rich creamy-white.

695A **Royalty**—Deep rosy pink standards, light pink wings; a most beautiful variety.

695B **Stella Morse**—The ground colour a rich creamy buff, tinted apricot in centre of the standard, the inner part of the wings shaded rosy carmine.

696 **White**—Pure white.

696A **Mixed Cupids.**

DOUBLE SWEET PEAS.

A new race of great beauty. The plants are of very robust growth, with richly fragrant flowers; the flowers are extra large, frequently measuring over two inches across.

They have from two to three standards, and frequently three wings. All of the petals composing the flower are beautifully incurved and daintily frilled. The effect of the extra number of petals is to throw tinted and varying shadows into the depths of the flower, intensifying the colouring, and bringing the high lights into strong relief. The seed offered will produce about 30 per cent. of Double flowers.

697 **Double Mixed**—Price, 6d. per packet.

New Bush Sweet Pea.

The Bush Sweet Peas grow in perfect bush form. They require no trellis like the tall Sweet Peas; neither do they hug the ground, verbena-like, as does the Cupid race. An average bush grows 16 to 18 inches high, by from 12 to 14 inches wide. One of the largest plants measured was 17 inches high, and branched so vigorously that it measured 24 inches across. All the flowers are borne on top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this new type will be to plant the seed in a row, to make a neat, even edge, when no supports whatever will be required. Grown as separate, individual plants, the slight support of a light stick should be furnished, just such as would be required for a dwarf, bushy Marguerite carnation.

NEW BUSH SWEET PEAS.

786 **Bush "Blanche Burpee"** (Novelty of 1902)—The flowers are of the pure paper-whiteness, fine bold form, and firm lasting substance, as in the famous tall variety, but average about two-thirds the size. They are produced in pairs at the top of stiff, slender stems, 6 inches long, and make excellent cut flowers for bunching bouquets, etc. 6d. per pkt.

787 **Bush "Gray Friar"**—The first variety of this most distinct type of growth in the Sweet Pea, which was introduced simply as New Bush Sweet Pea. It is identical in colouring with our beautiful "Gray Friar," although differing slightly in form of standard. The large flowers are borne in twos and threes on quite long stems. The standard is large, stiffly erect, and broadly spreading; wings wide and well spread, edges slightly rolled. The colouring in suffused shadings and watered veinings is of lavender-purple on a silvery-white ground. 6d. per packet.

788 **Bush "Monarch"**—Fine large flowers, generally three in a cluster at top of long stiff stems. They exactly reproduce in size and colouring those of the tall or running "Monarch." The rich dark colouring of the flowers contrasts most admirably with the light-green foliage. Standard large and wide, rounded in form, well spread, and of a deep claret or wine-brown; wings heavily rolled, rich purple. The standard becomes hooded, and changes to purplish violet as they remain open. 6d. per packet.

789 **Bush "Prima Donna"** (Novelty of 1902)—Like those of the tall-growing "Prima Donna," the flowers are of a beautiful soft-pink tint and self-coloured—the most exquisite shade of flesh pink, a true peach blossom tint. Standard slightly folded, and the upper edges heavily rolled; wings nearly erect and well spread, making a fine hooded effect. 6d. per packet.

790 **Bush "Senator"** (Novelty of 1902)—The flowers, while not so large as those of the tall "Senator," are finely formed, the standard being broad and pointed; wings well spread and heavily rolled. Both standard and wings are silvery grey, heavily-striped with brownish claret, changing to a violet-purple as flowers remain open. 6d. per packet.

791 **Bush Sweet Peas, Mixed**—6d. per packet.

Collection of 5 Varieties Bush Sweet Peas, 2/-. Post Free.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

...Collections of Choice German Seeds

Imported from the best German Firms and sold in their original sealed packets as received.

Please give the Marginal Numbers only, and Date of Manual.

		Per Collection.
Asters—		
698	Cocardeau or Crown ...	6 varieties 1/6
699	Comet	6 „ 2/-
700	Dwarf Bouquet	6 „ 1/6
701	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	12 „ 2/6
702	Pæony-flowered Perfection	12 „ 2/6
703	Pæony-flowered Perfection	6 „ 1/6
704	Pæony-flowered Globe ...	12 „ 2/6
705	Quilled German	12 „ 2/-
706	Quilled German	6 „ 1/-
707	Victoria	6 „ 1/6
708	*White flowering	6 classes 2/-
709	*Mixed Colours	12 „ 3/-
710	*Mixed Colours	6 „ 2/-
	*Highly recommended.	
Antirrhinum—		
711	Tall (*Snapdragon*) ...	12 varieties 2/6
Balsams—		
712	Improved Camellia-flowered	6 varieties 2/-
713	Camellia-flowered or Spotted	12 „ 3/-
714	Rose-flowered	6 „ 1/6
715	**Calliopsis**	12 „ 2/-
716	**Carnation**	6 „ 1/6
717	**Centaurea** (*Cornflower*)	6 „ 1/-
718	**Climbing Plants** ...	6 „ 1/6
719	**Coleus**	6 „ 2/-
720	**Dianthus**	12 „ 2/-
721	„	6 „ 1/-
722	**Everlastings**	18 „ 3/-
723	„	12 „ 2/-
724	**Hollyhock,** Double ...	18 „ 3/6
725	„ Double ...	12 „ 2/6
726	„ Double ...	6 „ 1/6
727	„ Chater's Superb Double	6 „ 2/-

		Per Collection.
Larkspur—		
728	Dwarf Rocket	12 varieties 2/-
729	Hyacinth-flowered ...	12 „ 2/-
730	Hyacinth-flowered ...	6 „ 1/-
731	Tall Rocket	12 „ 2/-
732	**Lobelia**	6 „ 1/6
733	**Marigold,** French and African	12 „ 2/-
734	**Marvel of Peru** ...	10 „ 2/-
735	**Mignonette**	6 „ 2/-
736	**Nemophila**	12 „ 2/-
737	**Ornamental Gourds** ...	6 „ 1/-
738	„ **Grasses** ...	12 „ 2/-
739	„ „ ...	6 „ 1/-
740	**Ornamental-leaved Plants**	12 „ 3/-
Phlox Drummondi—		
741	Ordinary Class	18 varieties 3/6
742	Ordinary Class	12 „ 2/6
743	Ordinary Class	6 „ 1/3
744	Grandiflora (large-flowered)	18 „ 4/6
745	Grandiflora (large-flowered)	12 „ 3/6
746	Grandiflora (large-flowered)	6 „ 1/6
Pansy—		
747	Pansy	18 varieties 4/6
748	Pansy	12 „ 3/6
749	Pansy	6 „ 1/6
Petunia—		
750	Large-flowered, Single ...	12 „ 3/6
751	Large-flowered, Single ...	6 „ 2/6
752	Fringed, Double	12 „ 4/6
753	Fringed, Double	6 „ 2/6
754	**Picotee**	6 „ 1/6
755	**Poppy, Dwarf French**	6 „ 1/6
756	**Plants for Hanging Baskets**	6 „ 2/-

		Per Collection.
Portulaca—		
757	Single	8 varieties 1/6
758	Double, Large-flowered ...	8 „ 2/-
759	Double, Large-flowered ...	6 „ 1/6
Stocks—		
760	Autumnal East Lothian ...	4 varieties 1/6
761	Dwarf German Ten Week	12 „ 2/6
762	Dwarf German Ten Week	6 „ 1/6
763	Giant Perfection Ten Week	12 „ 2/6
764	Giant Perfection Ten Week	6 „ 1/6
765	Large-flowered Ten Week	12 „ 2/6
766	Wallflower-leaved Ten Week	12 „ 3/-
767	Brompton (Biennial) ...	12 „ 3/-
768	Brompton (Biennial) ...	6 „ 1/6
769	Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	12 „ 3/6
770	Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	6 „ 2/-
771	**Sweet Peas**	12 „ 1/6
772	**Salpiglossis**	12 „ 2/-
773	**Verbenas**	6 „ 2/-
774	**Wallflower,** Double ..	12 „ 3/6
775	„ Double ...	6 „ 2/-
776	„ Single ...	6 „ 1/6
777	**White-flowered Annuals,** for cutting purposes ...	12 „ 2/-
Zinnia—		
778	Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	12 varieties 2/6
779	Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	10 „ 2/-
780	Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	6 „ 1/6
781	Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Dwarf Double	6 „ 2/-
781½	Annuals for Bees... ...	12 „ 2/-

Pictorial Collections of Choice German Annual Flower Seeds

Containing ...
Asters, Balsams, Stocks, Pansy, Dianthus, Phlox Drummondi, Grandiflora, Salpiglossis, &c., &c.

782	Collection	B	containing	8 varieties	... ... 2/-
783	„	F	„	18 „	... ... 4/-
784	„	H	„	24 „	... ... 5/-
785	„	K	„	30 „	... ... 6/-

Highly Recommended

The "Wild Flower" and Children's Garden Seed Mixture

Containing over fifty varieties of splendid flowers, which will produce a continuous supply of bloom the whole season. It comprises Mignonette, Poppies, Asters, Foxgloves, Stocks, and very many other garden favourites. This mixture will be found very useful for ornamentation in shrubberies parks, and churchyards, and for sowing in bare spots so frequently found about nearly every country place and farm-house.

6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz. Post Free.

Please give number in the margin only (not name), and date of Manual.

POSTAGE

Charged Extra on all Bulbs.

. . GENERAL LIST OF . .

Bulbs, Tubers,

Etc., for 1903.

NOTE.

Any Variety not offered in this List can be supplied at Catalogue Rates.

AGAPANTHUS (GREAT AFRICAN LILY.)

THESE are perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower-stalks three to four feet high. They require plenty of water during the Summer. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Highly recommended for any garden.

Umbellatus, Albiflorus, White—1s. 6d. each.
" Blue—1s. each.
" Flore Pleno—A new variety, with large bouquets of double blue flowers. 1s. 6d. each.
Umbellatus, Folius Variegatus—2s.
" Maximus—Leaves, flowers, and bouquets much larger than the old varieties; immense heads of blue flowers, a foot across. 1s. 6d. each.

Obtainable from April to September.

AMARYLLIS.

FROM their large, handsome, and attractive bell-shaped flowers, added to the ease with which they can be cultivated, these are most desirable for decorative purposes.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Pure white, striped pink, sweet-scented; similar in habit to the Guernsey Lily. 1s. each.
Belladonna Blanda—Noble umbels of white blossoms; most charming variety. 1s. 6d. each.
Belladonna Minor—Pearly rose and white; very fine. 1s. each.
" Purpurea—Rosy purple; grand colour. 1s. 9d. each.
" Spectabilis Bicolour—White, carmine stripes. 1s. 6d. each.
Brighti—Bright scarlet, marked with white; very fine. 2s. 6d. each.
Formosissima (Sprekelia Formosissima, Jacobæa Lily)—Blood crimson; a beautiful flower; hardy. 1s. each.
Purpurea (Valotta Purpurea)—Sanguine red; extraordinary free blooming, very beautiful; easy of cultivation. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.

Obtainable from April to September.

ANEMONES (WINDFLOWER.)

THE ANEMONE takes a foremost place among the Spring-flowering bulbs. It succeeds well in this State, in almost any soil which is well-drained. Plant two-and-a-half to three inches deep, by four to five inches apart. These flowers are exceedingly beautiful, the growth neat and compact, and when planted in groups, arranged either in distinct colours or mixed, they produce a unique effect. The single varieties are somewhat similar to single poppies, only that they possess tints of colour unknown in the poppy.

ANEMONES—SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered Mixed—This beautiful class differs entirely from the other Double Anemones, the petals, all of the same shape, being regularly imbricated, like those of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Chinese Aster; the plants are vigorous and very floriferous. 3s. per doz.
Double, Named Varieties—2s. per doz.
Double Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Blue—2s. per doz.
Single Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Scarlet—2s. per doz.
Single White (The Bride)—2s. doz.
St. Brigid (Crown), Mixed—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double and semi-double flowers. Very interesting. Highly recommended. 3s. per doz.

GIANT FRENCH POPPY-FLOWERED ANEMONES.

"Beauty of Cannes" (Double), Red-flowered—Beautiful species, producing numerous and very fine red-scarlet flowers. 3s. per doz.
"Beauty of Cannes" (Double), White-flowered—Very pretty form of the preceding; flowers of a delicate rose in the centre, the outer petals being white. 3s. per doz.
"Beauty of Cannes" (Single), Mixed Varieties—Very pretty indeed. 2s. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

ANEMONES, VARIOUS.

Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower—Brilliant crimson; splendid and grand acquisition to the Spring-flowering tubers; very hardy, and blooms profusely. 3s. per doz.
Fulgens fl. pl.—Fine double form of the fiery Anemone, of great merit. 3s. per doz.
Hortensis (Star Windflower, Stellata)—Single mixed. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Hortensis fl. pl.—Double mixed. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Nemerosa Alba (Wood Anemone)—Well-known old English flower; requires a cool, shady situation; flowers pure white. 1s. each.

The varieties of A. Stellata (the Star Anemone) are very beautiful.

Obtainable from February to May.

BABIANAS.

BABIANAS.

A MOST charming species, dark green hirsute foliage, and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers, produced in the utmost profusion, and many of them are sweetly scented. One of the most desirable of the Cape bulbs.

Named Varieties, 2s.; Mixed, 1s. 6d. per doz. **Obtainable from February to April.**

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 86.)

BEGONIAS (TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS are easily grown, but they must not be coddled. They require no artiffcial heat whatever (fire heat is fatal to their well-doing), simply a cold green-house, or in some very sheltered spot outside, or under a bush house. My own experience is that a cold green-house is the best place to grow them in; and, like most other plants grown under glass, they should be shaded during the hottest part of the day. After they have done flowering, and when the bulbs are thoroughly ripened, they can be lifted out of the ground, placed in a pot, and stowed away in any corner of the green-house, or under the stages, where no drips can get at them, but they must first be covered with dry sand or soil to prevent them shrivelling. Those that have been grown in pots can be dried off and remain in pots. In the Spring, when they show signs of starting, they should be shaken out of the old soil, and re-potted, using moderately open porous soil, not pressed too hard in the pots; and as growth proceeds, shift them to larger pots, as they require it. During the blooming season, a little weak liquid manure should be given them two or three times a week.

Extra Selected Seedling Varieties—2s. 6d. each, or 24s. per dozen.

Dry Bulbs obtainable from June to August.

Single and Double Named Varieties (choicest)—3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

Single Seedling Varieties——1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.

CANNAS.

THERE is probably no class of plants that have been so greatly improved upon during the last three or four years as Cannas.

I have lately been paying particular attention to this class of plants, and have recently introduced from Europe some most magnificent varieties, which I now offer.

Cannas are a class of plants particularly suited for out-door cultivation in this and in the Northern States. They are stately in their appearance, and their broad massive foliage, relieved by rich crimson-scarlet, orange, or yellow flowers during the Summer and Autumn months, render them eminently adapted for our gardens; in fact, there is no class of plants which produce such a gorgeous effect. They bloom profusely for months together; and even though their flowers are destroyed by an occasional hot wind, they soon recover, and are in full bloom again in two or three days afterwards, and for cut flowers for table decoration they are equally as showy as Gladioli. Their culture is very easy, merely requiring a plentiful supply of water during the blooming season. Named Varieties, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; obtainable in pots at any time.

(For list of Named Varieties, see G. Brunning and Sons' Catalogue for 1903, post free.)

LILY OF THE VALLEY (CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.)

CONVALLARIA.

Fortunei (Lily of the Valley)—A new and very large flowered variety; quite distinct 1s. each.

Majalis Alba (Lily of the Valley)—Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented; a great favourite. (See cut.) In pots, 1s. each; strong tubers out of the ground, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Majalis Rosea (Rose-coloured Lily of the Valley)—Flowers rosy white. 1s. each.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)—Flowers cream coloured, tipped with green. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Obtainable from March to June.

CROCUS.

ONE of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of cultnre. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep and two inches apart.

Blue, yellow, striped, white, purple, and mixed, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

DAHLIAS.

DRY TUBERS of many of the sorts can be supplied during Winter, and Spring-struck plants of all the varieties in November. Price, 1s. each, or if the selection is left to myself, 10s. to 12s. per dozen for best Show Varieties.

Bouquet Varieties—1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.
Cactus Varieties—1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.
Large-flowered Varieties—1s. each, or 10s. to 12s. per dozen.
Single Varieties—1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

(For list of Named Varieties, see G. Brunning and Sons' Catalogue for 1903 post free.)

TREE DAHLIA—"IMPERIALIS."

A TREE-GROWING species, attaining a height from seven to ten feet, producing an abundance of single papery-looking kind of flowers; colour rosy white, invaluable for cutting purposes, flowering late in Autumn and Winter, and when in full bloom has an unusually grand appearance. 1s. 6d. each.

FREESIAS.

"ONE of the most charming introductions of recent years. Their beautiful flowers last for a long time when cut. All the varieties of Freesias have their own distinct perfume. It is quite surprising what power these plants have in perfuming a room, and yet their fragrance, though strong, is never overpowering."—*Garden.*

Leichtlini—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Leichtlini Major—Yellow, marked with orange, fragrant. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Refracta Alba—White, sweet scented. (See cut.) 1s. 3d. per dozen

Obtainable from February to April.

FREESIA—"REFRACTA ALBA."

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 83.)

GLADIOLI.

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can equal the brillancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, violet, etc. They do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy, merely requiring to have the soil well broken up, and a liberal quantity of decayed manure forked in, planting the bulbs three inches deep. As cut flowers, too, they have much to recommend them, and will continue in all their brilliancy for ten days or a fortnight in water, developing every unopened bud. Where it is required to have a succession of flowers they may be planted at intervals, from August to January. The new varieties I have added to my collection during the last five or six seasons are simply grand; I imported them direct from Europe, being the finest procurable, and having worked up a nice stock, I have considerably reduced the prices.

12 Very Best Varieties - - - - 18s.
12 Fine Varieties - - - - - 15s.
12 Good Distinct Varieties - - - 12s.
12 Good Sorts - - - - - - 8s.

(For list of Named Varieties, see G. Brunning & Sons' Catalogue for 1903, post free.)

GLADIOLI—VARIOUS SPECIES.

Colvilli Albus—"The Bride."—A miniature variety; flowers pure white, of medium size; magnificent bouquet flower. A variety that should be in every garden. 4d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.

Lemoine.—A beautiful large-flowered class, very distinct. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Nanceianus ("Butterfly" Gladiolus).—The newest, largest, and most brilliant Gladiolus ever introduced. In varieties, 1s. 6d. each, or 16s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to July.

HYACINTHS.

The Hyacinth is a most valuable and beautiful flower. It thrives well in the open ground; is hardy, free blooming, deliciously perfumed, and effective for masses. They do well in any light garden soil. Turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well-decayed manure, is perhaps the best of soils for them; and if the natural soil be so stiff and adhesive as to requiring modifying, these are the materials that should be used. The bulbs should be planted with their crowns four inches below the surface, covering the ground after planting with two inches of loose pulverised manure. Hyacinths planted out of doors seldom require any water.

Named Single Varieties, 9s. per dozen.
Named Double Varieties, 15s. per dozen.
Good Mixed Varieties, 4s. per dozen.

☞ In ordering Hyacinths, I would advise my customers to leave the selection to myself, when only the largest bulbs of the best and most distinct sorts will be sent. Double varieties are very scarce this season indeed, and the bulbs very small.

Hyacinths.

Giant Japanese Iris.

HYACINTHS—VARIOUS SPECIES.

Feather (Muscari Comosus Monstrosus).—Singular and remarkably beautiful; flowers purplish-lilac. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Grape (Muscari Botryoides Cœrulea).—Dwarf blue; very pretty; early. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Grape (Muscari Botryoides Albus).—One of the prettiest of bulbs; flowers of the purest white. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Musk (Muscari Moschatus).—Greyish yellow, powerfully scented, flowers in dense clusters, 6d. each.

Obtainable from February to May.

Hyacinthus Candicans (Galtonia).—An entirely distinct and very noble plant, producing spikes five feet long, covered with bell-shaped flowers of the purest white; quite hardy, and valuable for table decoration; extra large bulbs. 1s. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

IRIS.

Spanish.—Earlier in blooming, but smaller than the English Iris. Flowers of the most distinct and beautiful shades of purple, blue, white, yellow, and violet-purple.

Separate Colours, 3s. per dozen. Mixed, 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

GIANT JAPANESE (IRIS KÆMPFERI).

The varieties of this fine Japanese species, now offered, will be found most valuable additions to the hardy Perennial class. Their large tripetaloid clematis-like, both single and double flowers, from five to seven inches in diameter, are perfectly distinct from all other species. They are exceedingly beautiful. The colours range from the finest white, through various shades of violet-blue to the darkest purple, several being what may with propriety be called selfs, while very many are charmingly striped in varying degrees of density, or are suffused tenderly with harmonious tints, or have patches of gold on the segments. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen. **Obtainable from April to July.**

IRIS—VARIOUS SPECIES.

Alata (Scorpoides).—Flowers pale blue; a very remarkable and pretty variety, 2s. 6d. each.

Aurea.—Golden yellow, from Cashmere; very fine. 1s. each.

Cristata.—Rich amethystine blue, with yellow star, beautifully fringed; very dwarf. 1s. 9d. each.

Germanica (German Iris).—A grand section, which should be in every garden; exceedingly free blooming, and very beautiful; varieties. 1s. each, or 8s. per dozen.

Iberica.—Satiny white, lower petals crimson-purple, spotted black; flower very large. 1s. 9d. each.

Lorteti.—The pink variety of Susiana; flowers of large size; very novel. 3s. 6d. each.

Lupina (Wolf's Fur Iris).—Deep purple. 2s. 6d. each.

Ochroleuca.—Large white and yellow blooms, three to four feet high. 1s. 9d. each.

Pavonia (Peacock Iris).—Flowers pure white, with three bright blue spots, one on each petal; exceedingly beautiful; a general favourite. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Iris Pavonia (Peacock Iris).

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 86.)

IRIS—Continued.

IRIS—"SUSIANA."

Pumila—Violet purple. 1s. each.

Reticulata—Of exquisite beauty; very early sweet-scented sort, of a fine purple-blue colour, lower petals of a darker shade, with yellow and white stripes, spotted black. 1s. each.

Robinsoniana—A very strong and tall-growing variety—The Wedding Flower of Lord Howe's Island. The expanded flower is of a pure white colour, except at the inner base of the outer and large petals, which are marked by irregular lines of a bright golden-yellow hue. The fully-developed flower measures four inches across. Probably the finest Iris yet known. Strong plants. 2s. each.

Stylosa—Fine foliage; loveliest blue, golden bands and blotches; very sweet scented. 1s. each, or 10s. 6d. per dozen.

Susiana—Grows two feet high, and produces flowers of great size of a fine greyish blue, richly netted with chestnut lines; very fine. (See cut.) 1s. 9d. each.

Tuberosa (The Snake's Head Iris)—Very early; large and fantastic flower, the interior petals green, the exterior velvety black, edged with deep green; curious. 1s. each.

Obtainable from February to June.

IXIAS.

IXIAS.

FOR their refined colouring and graceful habit, Ixias never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultivated taste. The growth is in spikes, with blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the fashion of a Gladiolus on a miniature scale. Wherever these flowers are once grown, they become established favourites. Excellent for cut flowers. They prefer a sheltered sunny position, where the delicate flowers will not get damaged by the high winds.

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS, *See page 86.*

Named Varieties, 1s. 9d.; Mixed Varieties, 1s. 3d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS, *See page 86.*

JONQUILS, OR SCENTED DAFFODILS.

MOST excellent for early blooming; charming large golden and deliciously perfumed flowers freely produced; of the finest effect for the open garden. May be successfully grown by everyone.

Campernelle—The original variety; fine yellow. Excellent for cutting; used greatly by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Double—Rich yellow; very handsome. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Queen Anne's Double Jonquil—Yellow; very double, and extremely pretty. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Rugulosus—One to three flowered. Very rich in colour, and greatly prized for forcing and cutting. 3s. per dozen.

Single, sweet-scented—Bright yellow. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Tenuior—The Silver Jonquil. Perianth sulphury white; cup yellow; in neat compact clusters, richly perfumed. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

LACHENALIAS (CAPE COWSLIPS.)

VERY pretty plants, with spotted leaves, and spikes of pendent bell-shaped flowers of lively colours; well suited for pot culture. They should have abundance of water, when they will produce leaves two inches across, and spikes of flowers double the size of those commonly met with.

Aurea—Pure yellow, fine. 6d. each.

Bicolor—Yellow-edged purple, spotted leaves. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Pendula—Yellow; splendid. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Tricolor—Very free flowering; spotted leaves; yellow flowers, margined with green and red; early. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Obtainable during February and March.

LACHENALIAS.

LILIES (LILIUM.)

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms. Rich and varied in colour, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Nearly all of them are deliciously fragrant, and as cut flowers are most excellent for the table. Plant about eight inches deep. They can be had in flower from September to April. This list contains all the best and most rare varieties.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, with yellow-striped and brownish-red spots, of powerful and delicious fragrance. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Candidum (Common White Lily)—Has a strong upright stem, about three feet, with large diverging odorous blooms; most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1s. each.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 83.)

LILIES (LILIUM)—Continued.

Humboldti—Rich golden yellow, spotted dark crimson; noble species and large flowers, 5 ft. 3s. each.

Lancifolium Album—Pure alabaster-white blooms. 1s. each.

Lancifolium Rubrum—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1s. each.

Longiflorum — Fine pure white, forces well, deliciously fragrant, flowers trumpet-shaped six to eight inches long, yellow stamens. 9d. each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—A splendid and desirable variety, differing from the type in being more floriferous, and producing larger flowers of finer substance. The flowers are pure white, of most delicious fragrance, averaging four to five inches in length, and well opened at the mouth; excellent for forcing. 1s. 6d. each.

Pardalinum—Orange, spotted. 1s. each.

Speciosum Punctatum—Frosted white, rich pink spots, yellow anthers; very beautiful. 2s. each.

Testaceum—White. 2s. 6d. each.

Thomsonianum—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free blooming; highly recommended. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Thunbergianum—Varieties. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily) — Rich red, black spots; splendid. 1s. each.

Tigrinum fl. pl.—Immense flowers, nearly six inches across, very double, deep scarlet, large black spots; magnificent. 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum Splendens — Very fine, large, rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1s. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

Popular Plants known under the name of LILIES.

AFRICAN LILY	Agapanthus
AMAZON LILY	Eucharis Amazonica
AMERICAN WOOD LILY	Trillium
BELLADONNA LILY ...	Amaryllis Belladonna
BERMUDA EASTER LILY	Lilium Longiflorum Harrisii
BRISBANE LILY	Eurycles Australasica
CANADIAN LILY	Lilium Canadense
CUBAN LILY	Scilla Peruviana
DAY LILY	Hemerocallis Flava
EASTER LILY	Lilium Candidum
GOLDEN-RAYED LILY OF JAPAN	Lilium Auratum
GUERNSEY LILY	Nerine Sarniensis
JACOBÆA LILY	Amaryllis Formosissima
LENT LILY	Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus
LILY OF THE NILE ...	Calla Æthiopica
LILY OF THE VALLEY	Convallaria Majalis
MADONNA LILY	Lilium Candidum
MEXICAN TIGER LILY	Tigridia
ORANGE LILY	Lilium Croceum
PERSIAN LILY	Fritillaria Persica
QUEEN'S LILY	Tritoma Uvaria
SCARBOROUGH LILY ..	Amaryllis Purpurea
THE GOLDEN LILY ...	Lycoris Aurea
THE NATAL LILY ...	Crinum Natalense
TIGER LILY	Lilium Tigrinum
TRUMPET LILY	Calla Æthiopica
TURK'S CAP LILY, (scarlet)	Lilium Chalcedonicum

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS, . . See Page 86 . .

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP.

AJAX, OR SINGLE TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

FOR CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS, . . See Page 86 . .

Self Yellow Varieties.

Ard-Righ, or Yellow King—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow; one of the earliest and most useful varieties for market purposes yet introduced. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

Emperor—A splendid variety, with pale yellow outer petals and bright orange trumpet-shaped centre; the finest Daffodil in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

General Gordon (Coronatus) — Perianth pale yellow, trumpet rich yellow; an immense flower. 1s. 3d. each, or 12s. per dozen.

Golden Plover—Perianth and trumpet rich yellow; excellent for florists. 9d. each.

Golden Spur—In the way of Trumpet Maximus, rich yellow in colour. One of the largest and finest of Daffodils in cultivation. 9d. each.

Henry Irving — Broad yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet; of grand substance and habit. 8d. each, or 7s. per dozen.

Johnstoni (Queen of Spain)—Very distinct from all other bulbs both in colour and outline. Perianth and trumpet rich sulphur. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Major—Trumpet and perianth rich yellow. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Maximus (Hale's Vase of Beaten Gold)—One of the best Daffodils in cultivation, with its bold rich orange-coloured appearance, both in perianth and trumpet. 1s. 3d. each.

Nanus—A narrow-leaved variety; bright yellow. 4d. each.

Obvallaris (the famous Tenby Daffodil)—Quite distinct from all others; very early. Trumpet and perianth bright yellow, fine for cut bloom. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Rugilobus—Sulphur perianth, with golden trumpet; a lovely variety for cutting. 1s. each.

Shirley Hibberd — Deep yellow expanded trumpet, lighter yellow perianth, slightly twisted. 9d. each.

Spurius—Very distinct, self yellow, with a broad, imbricated, hooded perianth, large expanded-trumpet. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

NARCISSUS CORBULARIA, OR BULBICODIUM.

The Crinoline (or Hoop Petticoat) Trumpet Daffodils.

Album—Pure white, dwarf and early. 1s. each.

Citrinum—A bold and handsome flower of soft sulphur. 1s. each.

Conspicuus—Deep yellow flowers. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Choice - - - Collections of DAFFODILS.

12 Long Trumpet Varieties, 12 varieties, **7s. 6d.**
12 Long Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), 12 varieties, **10s.**
12 Short Trumpet Varieties, 12 varieties, **7s. 6d.**
12 Short Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), 12 varieties, **10s.**
12 Polyantha Varieties, 12 varieties, **4s.**
Other Choice Collections, 21s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s., & 100s. each.

All collections to the value of 10s. 6d. and upwards delivered CARRIAGE FREE to any Railway Station in Victoria.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 86.)

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP—Continued.

DAFFODILS—"EMPEROR" AND "EMPRESS."

WHITE-WINGED BICOLOR VARIETIES.

THE meaning of the word bicolor is that the perianth or petal is distinct in colour from the tube.

Bicolor—Pure white perianth, rich yellow trumpet. 1s. 3d. each.

Cambricus (Welsh Lent Lily)—Whitish perianth, yellow trumpet; very early. 1s. each.

Dean Herbert—Perianth full primrose changing to sulphur, trumpet deep yellow; stiff, erect habit; very fine. 1s. 3d. each, or 12s. per dozen.

Empress—Somewhat similar to "Horsefieldi," but a larger and stronger grower; white perianth, extremely stiff in substance; trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges; most excellent and beautiful variety for cutting. (See cut.) 8d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Grandis—Pure white perianth, finely imbricated, large yellow trumpet; a fine variety, and one of the latest in this section. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Horsefieldi—A general favourite; it is often called the "Queen of Daffodils"; pure white perianth, rich yellow trumpet; a very fine large variety for cutting. 1s. each.

James Walker—Silvery-white perianth, twisted and gracefully imbricated, light yellow trumpet; very fine. 9d. each.

Lobularis, or Dutch Minor—Perianth sulphur, trumpet yellow; dwarf and distinct; very early. 6d. each.

Michael Foster—Large sulphury-white perianth, thick-set and very firm in quality, trumpet yellow. 1s. each.

Mrs. Walter Ware—The finest bicolour. 3s. each.

Princeps—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, large flower; early and showy; one of the best for cutting. Very largely grown by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Pseudo-Narcissus of England—The native garland or Lent Lily of England; most valuable, the commonest form having a whitish perianth and yellow trumpet. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Scoticus (Scotch Garland Lily)—Perianth white, trumpet yellow, elegantly serrated; very early. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Variiformis—Large white perianth, large canary-yellow expanded trumpet, brim elegantly lobed, flowers variable, erroneously sold under the names of Nobilis and Maw's Bicolour. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

WHITE AND SULPHUR VARIETIES.

Albicans—Perianth white, trumpet primrose passing to white, elegantly recurved at brim. 8d. each.

Bishop Mann (Syn. Butterfly)—Similar to Cernus, but much taller in height. 1s. each.

Cernus Pulcher—Perianth silvery-white, with a large spreading primrose trumpet, passing to white; a beautiful flower; extra. 1s. 6d. each.

Cernus—Perianth and trumpet silvery-white, and of the same length; early and very beautiful. 8d. each.

Exquisite—One of the finest white varieties. 2s. 6d. each.

Lady Grosvenor—Perianth white, trumpet sulphur-white, brim elegantly recurved; very distinct. 2s. 6d. each.

Leda (Syn. Tortuosus and Sarnian Belle)—Perianth pure white, twisted, somewhat shorter than the trumpet, which is pale sulphur passing to a snow-white; exhales a delightful perfume. 1s. 6d. each.

Moschatus—Perianth and trumpet first opening a straw colour, changing to pure white; a handsome flower. 9d. each.

Moschatus (Snow-white Daffodil of Spain)—Variable in size of flower; a charming dwarf variety. 9d. each.

Mrs. F. W. Burbidge—Perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose passing to snow-white. 2s. 6d. each.

Mrs. J. B. M. Camm—Perianth white and elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 5s. 6d. each.

DAFFODILS—MEDIO-CORONATI GROUP.

Incomparabilis, Peerless, and Chalice-cupped Daffodils (Star Narcissi).

Aurantius—A small form of Sir Watkin; excellent for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Cynosure—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, with large, conspicuously stained orange-scarlet cup, remarkably showy; a very handsome and effective variety for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Figaro—Perianth yellow, cup large-spreading and stained orange-scarlet; flower large and well formed. 6d. each.

Frank Miles—Large yellow perianth and cup; very elegant. 6d. each.

Goliath—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 2s. 6d. each.

Lorenzo—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, cup yellow; a very distinct, beautiful variety. 6d. each.

Mary Anderson—A medium-sized flower, divisions white, with bright scarlet cup; very pretty. 1s. 3d. each.

Princess Mary—Perianth creamy-white, broad and well imbricated, cup yellow, stained orange-scarlet; large, very much expanded; the cream of the Peerless Daffodils. 1s. each.

Semi-Partitus—Perianth pale primrose, cup sulphur, deeply lobed; a very distinct form. 9d. each.

Sir Watkin (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)—A magnificent large-flowered variety, of rich sulphur; very fine. (See cut.) 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Stella—Very large, narrow petalled, perianth pure white, slightly drooping over; cup large, pure yellow, one of the handsomest of this section; largely grown for cut bloom for Covent Garden, England. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Narcissus Backhousei.

Wm. Wilks—Closely imbricated spreading primrose perianth, with striking orange-yellow trumpet, foiled brim. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

DAFFODIL—"SIR WATKIN."

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 83.)

DAFFODILS.—Continued.

BARRI VARIETIES.

Conspicuus — Large broad-spreading yellow perianth, broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange-scarlet; a flower of great beauty and refinement; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 9d. each.

General Murray—Creamy-white perianth, canary cup, elegantly edged, orange, very distinct, beautiful and free flowering. 6d. each.

Shortened Chalice-cupped Daffodils.

Maurice Vilmorin—Very distinct from the above; broad cream perianth, lemon cup, stained with orange scarlet; very fine and early (scarce). 1s. each.

Miriam Barton—Perianth and cup soft delicate primrose; beautiful. 6d. each.

Vivian—Perianth twisted and sulphur, cup yellow. 1s. 9d. each.

LEEDSII VARIETIES. Leeds' Eucharis-flowered Chalice-cupped White Daffodils, most fragrant.

Acis—White, with apricot cup. 6d. each.

Amabilis—Silver white, lemon crown, very large flower. 4d. each.

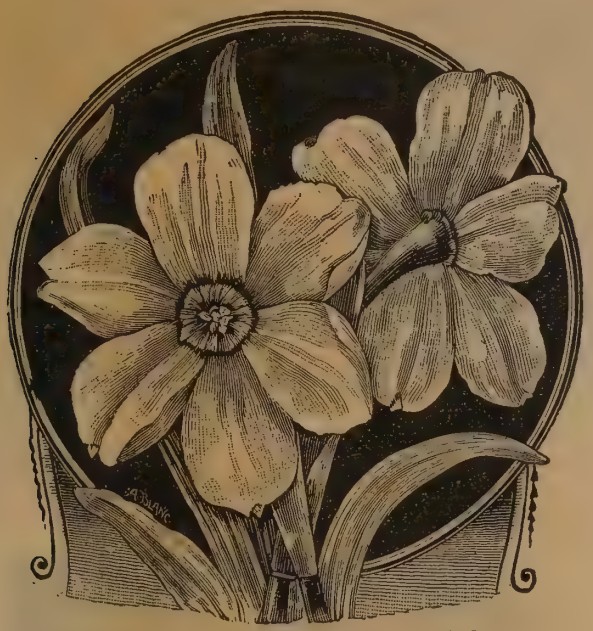
Circe—White, canary cup; very chaste. 9d. each.

Leedsii—White starry flowers; sweet scented. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Minnie Hume—Large white perianth, cup large and spreading, passing from canary to white; a very handsome flower. First-class Certificate, R.H S., England. 1s. 3d. each.

Mrs. Langtry—Perianth white and broad, with large white cup, edged bright canary yellow, beautiful; very free bloomer. 1s. each.

Princess of Wales—Small neat white perianth, large spreading, elegantly filled white cup; a gem. 2s. 6d. each.



Narcissus Poeticus—"Pheasant's Eye" Daffodil.

NARCISSUS TRIDYMUS. Three-crowned Daffodils.

S. A. De Graaff—Large, bold, well imbricated yellow perianth, yellow cup. 1s. each.

NARCISSUS NELSONI. Nelson's Daffodils, with goblet-shaped cup.

Nelsoni Major—Perianth white and large, cup yellow, straight, and usually suffused with orange on opening. 1s. each.

Nelson Minor—Perianth white, cup yellow, and comparatively dwarf, with the pistil projecting beyond the brim of the cup; very distinct. 1s. each.

DAFFODILS—PARVI-CORONATI.

NARCISSUS POETICUS, or the Poet's Daffodil. Excellent for cutting.

Burbidgei—Divisions pure white, cup edged bright scarlet; early and fine. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Ornatus—Pure white perianth and beautifully formed, eye rosy scarlet; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Poetarum—Pure white, crown margined crimson, deliciously perfumed; a charming variety. 1s. each.

Poeticus—White, crown margined red; fine. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Butter and Eggs (Golden Phœnix)—Rich yellow, with orange nectary. 3d. each, or 2s. per doz.

Codlins and Cream (Sulphur Phœnix)—The true variety. Large full creamy-white, excellent for wearing; very fine, 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Eggs and Bacon (Orange Phœnix)—Large white, with orange centre; fine. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Poeticus Plenus (Gardenia Daffodil)—Extra fine, with immense flowers like white roses; fragrant; a great favourite. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Rip Van Winkle—A little gem. The blooms are small, like a Pompom Chrysanthemum, and of a rich golden-yellow. 1s. each.

Van Sihon, or Telamonius Plenus—The Dutch variety, golden-yellow. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Double Daffodil—"Poeticus Plenus."

Double Daffodil—"Van Sihon."

TAZETTAS OR CLUSTER VARIETIES.

I can supply upwards of 50 varieties of Tazettas.

Commonly called Polyanthus Narcissus, on account of having a number of flowers borne on one stem in the same manner as a Polyanthus.

Beautiful sweet-scented, free-flowering bulbs of the easiest culture. They do well in any soil, and are very effective when planted in groups and lines; yielding an endless amount of cut bloom when flowers are scarce, and, being hardy, with no trouble.

Double Roman—Double white, in clusters, with yellow crown; grown in enormous quantities for Covent Garden Market, England. 3s. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Paper White (True)—A very early snow-white variety, one of the most useful for early-cutting; grown for florists in great quantities. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Paper White Grandiflora (Large-flowered)—Very fine; flowers much larger than the above. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Queen of the Netherlands—Very fine white, with yellow cup; fine large handsome truss. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Soleil d'Or—Rich yellow, with deep reddish orange-cup; a favourite variety; largely grown for cut flowers. 3d. each, or 2s. per doz. **Obtainable from February to May.**

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 83.)

PÆONIES.

A beautiful class of bulbous plants. The Tree varieties are very fine.

Pæonia (Pæony; Rose).— Double white. 2s. 6d. each.
Pæonia Fragrans.—Red. 2s. 6d. each.
Pæonia Hericartiana.—Pink. 2s. 6d. each.
Pæonia Reevesii Plena—Pink. 2s. 6d. each
Pæonia Sinensis.—2s. each.
Pæonia.—Single red. 2s. each.
Pæonia.—Single white. 2s. each.
Pæonia.—Tree varieties; very fine. 5s. to 7s. 6d. each.

I can supply upwards of 160 varieties of Herbaceous Pæonies, new and other varieties, at 2s. 6d. each, or 25s. per doz.

RANUNCULI.

Among dwarf flowers the Ranunculus is unrivalled for it lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower.

As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours the effect is magnificent. The roots should be planted about two inches deep and six inches apart. The claw extremeties should be pressed firmly into the earth. They do well in any ordinary garden soil.

Turban, 12 Varieties (named), 2s. 6d, per dozen. Turban Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Persian.—A very useful class of this grand family, either for beds or mixed borders. The flowers, whether variegated or self-coloured, are finely formed, borne in great profusion, and brilliant in colour.

Named Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Mixed Varieties. 2s. per dozen.

Giant French.—A vigorous and free flowering class of very rich colours, and although not always so double, they are more showy than the Scotch and Persian varieties.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Scotch.—A truly gorgeous section of this grand family. Most floriferous, and in beauty of form and brilliancy of colouring leave nothing to be desired.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

SNOWFLAKES (LEUCOJUM).

A good substitute for the old English Snowdrop, producing spikes of snow-white blossoms tipped with green; very hardy; will do well in any soil or situation.

L. Aestivum (Summer Snowflake).—1s. per dozen.
L. Vernum (Spring Snowflake).—1s. per dozen.
L. Pulchellus Major.—The largest white-flowered variety in existence; nearly twice the size of the others; a great acquisition. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

The Giant-flowered Snowflake.

SPARAXIS.

They are mostly low-growing Ixia-like plants, of gorgeous colours and rich markings. They are perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation.

Named Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Choice Mixed, 2s. per dozen.

Pulcherrima.—Rose. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

Choice Collections OF BULBS

For Planting in the ... Open Ground ...

My Own Selection.

These Collections contain only good flowering Bulbs, and of the most popular Varieties, and are selected so as to produce a succession of bloom.

Collection A.—5s.; per post, 6s. Suitable for a small garden.

Collection B.—10s. 6d.; per post, 12s. Suitable for villa garden.

Collection C.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 1s. Suitable for a moderate-sized garden.

Collection D.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 11s. 6d. Suitable for a large garden.

Collection E.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £3 3s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

Collection F.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £4 4s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 83.)

TUBEROSES.

PRODUCE tall spikes of wax-like flowers, deliciously scented. Excellent for cut flowers, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike be placed in water.

Single or Double White, 6d. each, out of the Ground. In Pots, 1s. each.

The Pearl—A splendid variety of recent introduction. 9d. each. **Dry Bulbs obtainable from May to July.**

TIGRIDIAS (THE TIGER FLOWER.)

PRODUCE exceedingly large and beautiful tiger-spotted like flowers, about four inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant frequently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly-coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.

Conchiflora Grandiflora (the Shell Plant)—Yellow and red spotted. 1s. each.

Grandiflora Alba (the White Tiger Flower)—White, spotted crimson; novelty of great merit; large and beautiful. 1s. each; 8s. per doz.

Pavonia—Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen. **Obtainable from May to August.**

TRITELIAS.

Uniflora—Very exquisite little plant; flowers vary, white, tinged blue or purple mauve, of a beautiful waxy texture; sweet scented. The flowers are of a long duration, and the plant is quite hardy. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Uniflora Alba—Pure white. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

TRITONIAS.

A GROUP of Iridaceous plants allied to Ixias. Exceedingly free-blooming and bright. Succeeds under the same treatment as Ixias and Sparaxis.

Separate Varieties, 2s. 6d.; Mixed, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

TULIPS.

FOR beauty of form and brilliancy of colour, Tulips cast all other Spring flowers into the shade. Nothing can equal, much less excel, their gorgeous appearance in beds or groups. In form they are the most perfect of all florists' flowers, whilst their wealth of colours, and the purity and variety of their markings, furnish abundant evidence of their extreme beauty and effectiveness in any and every position in which they may be placed. As they succeed well in any ordinary soil, I can recommend them with the greatest confidence. In planting, the crown of the bulb should be three inches under the surface.

Early Double, Named Varieties—3s. 6d. per dozen.

Double Mixed—3s. per dozen.

Early Single, Named Varieties—3s. per dozen.

Early Single, Mixed—2s. per dozen.

Parrot—A most interesting section. The flowers are of immense size, and extravagantly showy, and present occasional shades and markings that are marvellous. They are worth growing for the interest their flame-like flaunting flowers will afford.

Named Varieties, 4s.; Mixed, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

WATSONIAS.

A GENUS of hardy plants, deserving of more extensive cultivation on account of their stately appearance and brilliant colours. They succeed well in the open border, in any ordinary garden soil.

Alba—One of the most lovely of all bulbs, long spike of pure white flowers; will grow anywhere. A splendid novelty. 1s. 3d. each.

Fulgens—The finest of this family. A tall stately plant, with very showy pink flowers. 1s. each.

O'Brieni—Pure white; a beautiful variety. 1s. 3d. each.

Pendula—Crimson. 1s. each.

Rosea—Rose, fine, 2 feet; tall and handsome. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Spicata—Lilac, very fine. 1s. each.

Obtainable during February, March, and April.

List of Miscellaneous BULBS, TUBERS, &c.

Allium Moly Luteum (*Golden Garlic*)—Very showy and hardy: valuable for cut flowers, which keep long in water. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— Neapolitanum—Pure white flowers, in large umbels. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— Roseum—Pale rose, in umbels. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Alstrœmeria Peregrina—Flowers large and handsome; outer petals pale purple, the inner white suffused with yellow and spotted with purple. 1s. 3d. each.

—— Haemantha — Scarlet, purple, and orange. 1s. 3d. each.

Amorphophallus Rivieri — A palm-like ariod; very rare and curious; excellent for table decoration when grown in pots. 2s. each.

Anomatheca Cruenta—A charming little Irid, with Ixia-like foliage, and a profusion of brilliant red flowers. This little gem is one of the prettiest of the small bulbs. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

Arum Arisarum (*Friar's Cowl*)—Dark red. 2s. each.

—— Cornutum — Red, spotted black, large curiously spotted stems. 2s. each.

—— Crinitum — Rosy pink, stem beautifully marbled; enormous flower; wonderful plant. 2s. 6d. each.

—— Dioscorides — Black purple flowers. 1s. 6d. each.

Palestinum (*Sanctum—the Black Calla*)—New, flowers purple; sweet scented. 2s. each.

An interesting and curious class of plants, with ornamental foliage and striking flowers.

Bessera Elegans—A most elegant plant, with drooping bell-shaped flowers, vermilion outside, streaked with rosy-white inside; very rare. 2s. 6d. each.

Bravoa Geminiflora—Large racemes of pretty crimson flowers on stems two feet high, tube coral-red, rose at the orifice; very fine and hardy. 2s. 6d. each.

Brodiæa Congesta—Blue; very fine. 9d. each.

—— Grandiflora—Dwarf blue; found in the Sacramento Valley; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Brodiæae are a very fine class of bulbs, with star-like flowers.

Brunsvigia Josephine—Produces a spike two or three feet high, surmounted by an immense umbel measuring three feet in diameter, and containing fifty to sixty flowers three inches in width; bright crimson inside, exterior purplish-orange. 6s. each.

Calliprora Lutea—Yellow, striped brown free-flowering. 2s. each.

Camassia Esculenta — A beautiful hardy bulb, flower-stem from eighteen inches to two feet high; flowers purplish-blue, nearly two inches in diameter. 1s. each.

Chionodoxa Luciliæ (*Glory of the Snow*)—Blue, white centre; very fine; requires to be grown in the shade. 1s. each.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s. (See Page 86.)

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.—Continued.

Chlidanthus Fragrans—Yellow flowers, four to five inches in length, very fragrant. 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen. Ready in June.

Coburgia Incarnata—Very beautiful, of easy culture, orange-red flowers, 4 to 5 inches long, hanging in clusters; native of Peru. 2s. each.

Commelina Tuberosa—Intense blue. Very elegant plant, producing flowers in great profusion. 2s. each.

Crinum Capense—White, free blooming, and large; very beautiful. 1s. 9d. each.

—— Natalense (*The Natal Lily*)—Pink-rayed. tall, free-flowering, noble plant. 1s. 9d. each.

—— Pedunculatum—White. 1s. 9d. each.

A magnificent class of plants, producing large clusters of grand lily-like flowers. They flower well, and will grow almost anywhere.

Cyanella Capensis—Most elegant, with Ixia-like blue and yellow flowers disposed in spreading panicles. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Cylcobothra Alba (*Alabaster Star Tulip of California*)—White, beautifully fringed, 2s 6d. each.

—— Pulchella (*The Golden Star Tulip*)—Fine golden-yellow. 2s. 6d. each.

These bulbs remain a long time in bloom.

Cyclamen—Magnificent Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants; very hardy and handsome, both in foliage and flower. They range in colour from purest white to the deepest purple, and are in many cases strongly and pleasantly scented. Most excellent plants to cultivate in pots, and are easily managed.

—— Persicum Grandiflorum — Sorts, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Cypella Herberti—Very beautiful, like a Tigridia; bright orange-yellow flowers, with dark purple stripes and purple spots; blooms all the Summer. 1s. each.

Cyrtanthus McKenii—Long creamy-white flowers; very sweet-scented. 1s. each.

Dicentra Spectabilis (*Dielytra*)—Sometimes called Bleeding Heart; bears heart-shaped deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful drooping raceme a foot or more in length; excellent for the garden, and perfectly hardy anywhere. Price, 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to August.

Dolechodeira Tubiflora — Long white flowers, having a most delicious, peculiar scent; very pretty. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Elisena Ringens — A very grand bulb, flowers dazzling white, large and curious in shape. 3s. 6d. each.

Epimedium Pinnatum Elegans —Yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

Fritillaria Persica (*Persian Lily*)—A very curious bulb, with elegant foliage and peculiar bell-shaped hanging flowers, purplish-brown outside, yellowish inside; from Mount Ararat. 2s. each.

Funkia Lineata Alba—Flowers pure white and very sweetly scented; very hardy. 1s. 9d. each.

Geissorhiza Rochensis—Deep indigo blue, with a ring of black inside the flowers, deep scarlet centre. 2s. each.

Gloxinias—Gloxinias rank second to no other flowers for their noble form and beauty. They are easily grown, and in this State they will flower well in an ordinary greenhouse. Price, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each, or 15s. to 24s. per dozen varieties. Selected seedlings, not named, 1s. 6d. each.

Haemanthus Tigrinus (*Blood Flower*)—A noble species, with bright crimson flowers appearing between the two immense leaves, which spread for two feet along the ground. 2s. 6d. each.

—— Albiflos—White. 2s. each.

—— Coccineus—Scarlet. 2s. 6d. each.

—— Rotundiflorus—Flesh colour. 2s. each.

Hemerocallis Flava—Yellow; sweet-scented. 1s. 6d. each.

—— Fulva fl. pl (*Beautiful Day Lily*)—A very showy border plant; easily cultivated. Very fine plants for the conservatory or open ground. 1s. 6d. each.

Lycoris Aurea (*The Golden Lily*)—From China; beautiful golden flowers. 1s. each.

—— Radiata—From Japan; rich crimson; one of the finest bulbs in cultivation. 1s. 6d. each.

—— Californica—Yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

Milla Biflora—A very fine bulb, with ivory-white flowers, borne on a long slender stem 12 to 18 inches high. 2s. each.

Montbretia Feu d'Artifice — Crimson. 1s. each.

—— Pottsi—Fine golden-orange and scarlet, like a miniature Gladiolus; very fine and free-flowering; most effective. 1s. each.

Nerine Fothergilli — A superb variety, larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermilion-scarlet colour. 2s. 6d. each.

—— Alba—White. 1s. 9d.

—— Sarniensis (*Guernsey Lily*)—A well-known plant, producing flowers of a rosy-crimson colour; very pretty. 1s. each.

Obtainable from March to May.

Nymphæa Odorata (*Water Lily*)—Can be grown in any swampy piece of ground, and even in tubs of water sunk in the ground or on the surface, and even in aquariums in the house. For ponds, if a soft muddy bottom, tie the root close to a stone large enough to sink it; drop it near the shore in two or three feet of water, as the bloom is much better in shallow water. If a hard bottom, dig a small hole, and cover lightly. For tubs, take any strong barrel free from oil, tar, or spirits, saw in two, put in six or eight inches of fine loam, or pond mud, if handy; lay in the roots, being careful to straighten out the small fibres, and cover two inches deep; fill the tub gently with water, and keep full. This is all the care they need. Plants, 3s. 6d. each. Obtainable in pots any time.

Ophiopogonum Japonicum (*Japan Hyacinth*)—Produces a fountain of narrow foliage, amongst which arise numerous blue flower spikes, recalling the Grape Hyacinth. 2s. each.

Ornithogalum (*Star of Bethlehem*) Niveum —White. 2s. 6d. per dozen.

—— Arabicum—White, black eye; fragrant. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

—— Thyrsoides (*New*)—White; very pretty. 1s. each.

—— Umbellatum—White. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

The above varieties of the favourite Star of Bethlehem are exceedingly fine border Perennials, and bloom upon thick-set racemes, 12 to 18 inches, and continuing a long time in bloom; excellent for cut flowers.

Oxalis Cerna fl. pl.—Double yellow flowers. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

—— of Sorts—2s. 6d. per dozen.

The varieties of Oxalis are very pretty, and useful for border purposes.

Pancratium Maritimum—White, very beautiful, hardy; requires plenty of water when commencing to bloom. 1s. 6d. each.

—— Illyricum—One of the finest white bulbs, very fragrant. 1s. 6d. each.

—— Littorale—Fine new species, pure white. 1s. 6d. each.

Richardia Alba Maculata—One of the most elegant plants; the leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 2s. each.

Sternbergia Lutea—Golden-yellow, Autumn flowering; a native of Palestine, and well worthy of cultivation. 9d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Strumari Crispa—Rose-coloured flowers; very pretty. 9d. each.

Scilla Campanulata Carnea—Rose, distinct and pleasing. 4d. each.

—— —— Alba—Large drooping Campanulata-like flowers, pure white. 4d. each.

—— Hyacinthoides (*Nutans*) Cœrulea (*Bluebell*)—Fine blue, showy. 2s. per dozen.

—— —— Alba—Fine white free-flowering. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— —— Rosea—Distinct flesh colour. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen.

—— Peruviana Cœrulea (*Peruvian Hyacinth*)—One of the finest bulbous plants. Its large corymbs of brilliant flowers are very beautiful; blue, with yellow stamens. 6d. each.

—— —— Alba—Large and fine, white. 1s. each.

Obtainable from February to May.

Splendid early Spring-blooming plants. All are perfectly hardy, and succeed in any soil or situation; deserving of more extensive cultivation.

Snowdrops (*English*) — These should be planted in clumps in shady, moist places, and left alone for years. The double-flowering variety is exquisitely beautiful; the flowers are snow-white, bell-shaped, sometimes delicately tipped with light green. These must not be confounded with "Snowflakes."

—— (Galanthus Nivalis) — Single. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

—— (Galanthus Nivalis fl. pl.)—Double 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Obtainable during March and April.

Tritoma Uvaria (*Queen's Lily*) — Brilliant carmine-orange, makes a fine effect in the garden. 1s. 3d. each.

—— Media—1s. 3d. each.

The Tritomas are admirably adapted for large beds or groups, the many flame-coloured racemes forming a stately object. The lower stem grows from 4 to 5 feet high, surmounted by a spike of curious red and orange flowers a foot in length; very showy. The Tritoma is hardy almost anywhere.

Trillium Grandiflorum (*American Wood Lily*)—2s. each.

Wachendorfia Brevifolia—Pale yellow, flowers in panicles. 6d. each.

Zephyranthes Carinata—Flowers 3 inches across; deep rich rose and white; free-blooming. 1s. 6d. each.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 7s. 6d. to £5. (See Page 83.)

ROOT CROPS

TURNIPS AND SWEDES.

SOW TWO TO THREE POUNDS PER ACRE.

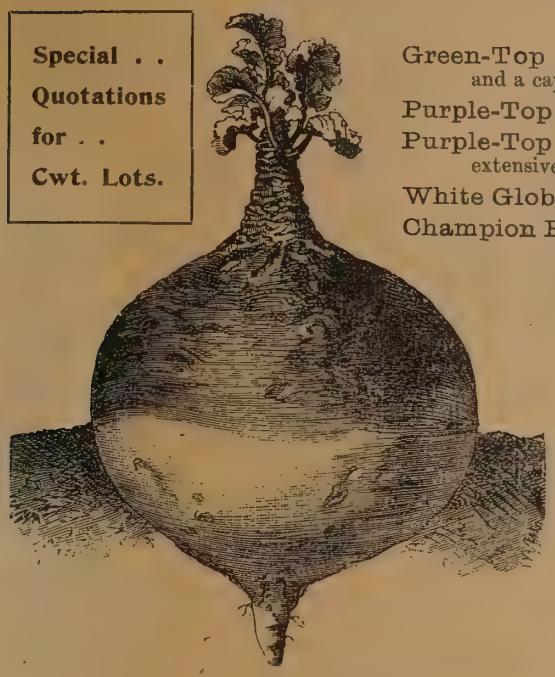
SOW TWO TO THREE POUNDS PER ACRE.

ALL comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

4d. per oz.; 8d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. per ½ lb.; 2s. per lb. If per post, 1 oz., 5d.; ¼ lb., 11d.; ½ lb., 1s. 5d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels, Postal, and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Special . . Quotations for . . Cwt. Lots.



SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip—A heavy cropper, well-shaped, and very solid.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

White Globe Turnip—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

Champion Purple-Top Swede—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.

Defiance, Large Purple-Top Swede—A very heavy cropper of the finest quality, growing to a large size; it succeeds well on nearly all kinds of soil and in any locality.

Elephant Swede—Distinct in shape and colour; very hardy, and a great cropper.

Kangaroo Swede—A new variety; very hardy, and a good keeper.

Skirving's Giant King Swede—A distinct variety; very hardy, and a heavy cropper.

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best.

CARROT.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

THE best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy friable loam of about eighteen inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and, in some instances, land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a most magnificent return. Soils of almost any kind are suitable which possess the requisites of depth, openness, and perfect freedom from stones. 1s. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 3s. per lb. If per post, ¼ lb., 1s. 3d.; ½ lb., 1s. 11d.; 1 lb., 3s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels, Postal, and Railway Rates, page 3).

"Sinclair's Champion"—This new giant variety, which originated in New Zealand, and which was offered for the first time in 1900, is a great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. Highly recommended. Obtained 1st Prize Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, 1901.

6d. per oz.; 1s. 3d. per ¼ lb.; 2s. per ½ lb.; 4s. per lb. Per post—7d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 2s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 4s. 9d. per lb.

Long Red Altringham. Improved Giant White Belgian. Long Yellow Stump-Rooted.

(See Novelties of 1902, coloured pages).

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

MANGEL.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

IT is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich, friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform, it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state, and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills thirty inches apart, and from twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early Summer crop; September and October for main. 4d. per ¼ lb.; 6d. per ½ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, add the following extra—¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. (except where otherwise priced).

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels, Postal, and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Mammoth Long Red. Mammoth Long Yellow. Yellow Tankard ... ... } Best for deep soils.

Champion Yellow Globe. Champion Red Globe. } Best for shallow soils.

Monarch Yellow Globe.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended. ¼ lb., 6d.; ½ lb., 9d.; 1-lb., 1s. 6d.

SUGAR BEET

THE Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep, friable loam, or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about two feet apart, and the distance between the plants about one foot, September, October, and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of Lime is most suitable manure, if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed required to sow an acre. 4d. per ¼ lb.; 6d. per ½ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, ¼ lb., 7d.; ½ lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. 9d. [See next page for article on Sugar Beet.—Extract from *The Argus*.]

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels, Postal, and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Vilmorin's Improved. Wanzleben. White Silesian.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

Note.—NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED OFF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

VARIOUS ... AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

Nothing less than Half-Bushels will be charged at the Bushel rate.
When writing for Samples and Prices please state approximate quantity required.

Owing to the fluctuations of the market it is impossible to affix prices to several articles, but samples and quotations will be sent post free on application.

LARGE-ROOTED CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

(Large-rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee.)

THE culture of this root should not be attempted unless the soil is of first-class quality, otherwise the expense of preparing the soil, keeping it clean, and digging and harvesting the crop, would exceed its value. The soil should be prepared as for Carrots, and the seed dropped at intervals of nine inches, in shallow drills eighteen or twenty inches apart. From August to October, according to the weather, is the best time to put in the seed. The young plants should be carefully singled as soon as large enough to handle, and the soil must be regularly cultivated throughout the season. 4lbs. required to sow an acre in drills. 2s. 6d. per lb.; very scarce this season.

FIELD CORN, OR MAIZE.

56 lbs. to the bushel.

Sow the seed in drills to admit of cultivation with the horse-hoe, but for green fodder it is best sown broadcast, unless the ground is foul with weeds, as it is better to stand thick on the ground so that the stalks may be finer. For large varieties, the drills should be four feet apart, and the seeds dropped eighteen inches to two feet apart; dwarf sorts may be three feet by twelve inches apart The soil must be well cultivated and kept free from weeds from the time the seed is sown; and when the plants have attained the height of one or two feet, a portion of soil must be thrown up to the stems to cover the surface roots. Sowing should not be performed earlier than September in the warmest districts, nor before October where the climate is cooler. 112 lbs. required to sow an acre. Prices according to Market.

Ninety Day. | Large, or 120 Day.
White Horse Tooth.

FIELD PEAS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

THIS is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without subsoiling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition, a dressing of superphosphate may be given previous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at eighteen inches to two feet will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 2 to 2½ bushels (60 lbs. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian | Grey or
Blue Imperial. | Partridge
Dun | White

(For Cow Peas, see page 94.)

LINSEED, OR FLAX.

56 lbs to the bushel.

THIS is a most profitable crop to grow, and one to which farmers should pay attention. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre, which is worth £40 per ton. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to lie very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn at the rate of 1½ bushels for seed, and 2 to 2½ bushels for cordage purposes. Price on application.

BROOM CORN.

BROOM CORN is a variety of Sorghum, and succeeds well in this State. In addition to its well-known commercial value for supplying the fibre for broom-making, it has to a large extent the nutritive properties of the Sorghum tribe, and this forms a useful fodder plant. The seed yield, too, is heavy, and is capital food for poultry. The seed heads (stripped, of course, of the seed) give the fibre for making the well-known American house broom, dandy brushes, clothes dusters, etc. Its value depends on its length and toughness, and these in turn depend on a proper selection of seed and method of curing. It requires similar soil and culture to corn, and the ground should be in good condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and a half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart. September to November is the best time to sow the seed. Varieties, 1s. per lb.

Extract from "The Argus" 7th July, 1902.

Although the cultivation of beetroot for the purpose of making sugar has so far been a failure in Victoria, dairymen are beginning to realise the value of beetroot as a fodder for their stock. The story of a very successful experiment in this direction was told recently in "The Argus." It seems that Mr. W. Thomas, a dairyman near Traralgon, in Gippsland, began feeding his cows on beetroot at the end of March, with the result that from 19 cows, on half an acre, his milk-cheque came to £36 17s. for two months. Mr. Thomas' next-door neighbour, Mr. Beard, was much impressed with these results, especially as from 15 cows, fed in the ordinary way, he had received £7 5s. only for the month of April. Mr. Beard therefore began to feed on beetroot at the end of April, and was gratified to find that for the month of May his milk cheque rose to £13 7s. 1d. The publication of these facts naturally caused considerable comment by dairymen, who have not hitherto used beetroot in the feeding of their stock.

BUCKWHEAT.

50 lbs to the bushel.

IN China and Japan the seed is used for making bread, and in Europe it is employed for various purposes. It is an excellent food for poultry, and also useful for bees.

Japanese—This variety supersedes both the silver Hull and the Common as regards its enormous yield and earliness. The seed is distinct in size, shape, and colour. 4d. per lb.; 10s. 6d. per bushel (50 lbs.)

PUMPKIN.

THE Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil. Seed should be sown in Spring, as early as the weather will permit, three or four seeds in a patch, twelve feet apart each way, the plants to be thinned to one or two. The only cultivation necessary is keeping the soil loose on the surface and free from weeds, but it may be covered with mulch to advantage. 1 lb. required to sow an acre.

Connecticut Field — Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6d. per oz.; 5s. per lb.

Ironbark—A well-known hardy variety; useful for cattle or table. 9d. per oz.; 8s. per lb.

Mammoth Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.

Mammoth Tours—Grows to a large size; excellent for feeding stock. 6d. per oz.; 5s. per lb.

OPIUM POPPY.

THE seed should be sown in drills, which may be thirty inches to three feet apart, to afford facility for cultivating the ground, and room to gather the opium. Sow in August. 1s. per oz.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

TOBACCO.

This plant requires a great amount of care throughout its growth, and an equal solicitude to prevent it from mould when kept for any length of time. As the success of the crop will depend in a great measure on the quality of the land chosen for its culture, a stiff, heavy, or poor, hungry soil should be avoided. The best adapted for the purpose is a deep chocolate, or rich sandy loam. Sow in July and August, to have the plants ready to transplant during September and October showers. The seed should be well mixed in sand or ashes, and it will distribute much more evenly. 2 ozs. of seed is sufficient to plant an acre. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed Leaf | Kentucky
Havana | Virginian

SUNFLOWER.

This plant furnishes a large yield of excellent poultry food, besides oil of a quality little inferior to that of the olive. As 40 bushels of seed, yielding as many gallons of oil, may be obtained from an acre of ordinary soil, the crop would be certainly profitable if a market could be obtained. The residue, or oil-cake, is of great fattening value for stock. The stalks are useful as fuel, leaving a large residuum of potash; they also furnish a good textile fibre. The Sunflower has the merit of occupying the soil for a short period only, the crop arriving at perfection in a few months. The seeds should be sown in drills in September, the plants left three by two feet apart, thus affording space to clean foul land. It prefers calcareous soil, and requires to be well manured. 6 to 7 lbs. of seed is required to the acre.

Large Russian—6d. per lb.

Black Seeded—Best of all for oil purposes. 1s. per lb.

WHITE MUSTARD.

In some countries Mustard is a profitable field crop; and, when the value of rotation of crops is fully recognised, will probably come into cultivation here also. The land requires to be well worked, and the crop will pay for a considerable application of manure. The seed may be sown broadcast, or in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart, for the sake of cleaning the land, in the end of September or the beginning of October. The seed ripens in three months or less, so that it may be made available as a fallow crop. The crop should be harvested before any of the pods burst, as if seeds are scattered, they foul the land to a serious extent. It may be covered effectually by rolling, without the use of the harrow. A yield of twenty to forty bushels of seed to the acre may be expected. It is very useful for sheep food. 8 to 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

TICK OR HORSE BEANS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil, and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing Beans is to sow rather thickly, in drills wide apart—twenty-seven to thirty-six inches—and the seeds four or five inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 2½ to 3 bushels. Price on application.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale.

FIELD CABBAGE.

The Cabbage can be cultivated in two ways: by raising young plants in a seed-bed and transplanting, and by sowing the seed in drills where the crop is to grow. For the former style, 1 lb. is sufficient for an acre; for the latter from 4 to 6 lbs. is required.

If required to be mailed, 1 oz., 1d.; ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra.

Giant Drumhead—A late variety, growing to an immense size; very solid. Largely cultivated. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 3s. per ½ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Schweinfurt—One of the earliest and largest white varieties, excellent for stock. 9d. per oz.; 2s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 4s. per ½ lb.; 8s. per lb.

Jersey Cow Kale—A valuable fodder for cows, sheep, etc. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 2s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 5s. per lb.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale—This is invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the immense quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and may be fed off twice and sometimes thrice. It is a plant that produces more food per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land, and never causes sheep or lambs to blow or scour. 6d. per oz.; 1s. 3d. per ¼ lb.; 2s. per ½ lb.; 4s. per lb.

S. L. Officer, Esq., Maryvale, Goroke, writes:—"The Kale seed obtained from you last year has given splendid results, and the stock are very fond of it, especially the sheep."

HEMP.

Hemp has been cultivated with great success in Gippsland. It likes a rich, moist soil, but will grow on almost any soil that is well manured. If sown in drills, a stronger fibre will be produced than that sown broadcast. It can be sown either in the early Autumn or Spring. About 120 lbs. required to sow an acre broadcast.

SHEEP'S PARSLEY.

A little of this ought to be used on all pastures. It is more especially valuable for sowing with Lucerne and Clovers, to prevent cattle from being blown when first put on the young grass; biennial. From half to 1 lb. of seed is sufficient for an acre when mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

CASTOR OIL OF COMMERCE.

Ricinus communis.

The plant is tender, and will not withstand heavy frosts. It grows in almost any ordinary soil, and produces seed profusely the first year from planting. Cattle will not interfere with it. Prices on application.

PYRETHRUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM.

Californian Insect Powder Plant.

Produces white flowers, which are used for making insect powder. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.

SEED GRAIN.

Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seed Grain is sold for NETT PROMPT CASH *only.*
Exchange to be added to Cheques.

WHEAT (60 lbs. Bushel).

Purple Straw | Red Tuscan
White Tuscan | Steinwedel

BARLEY (50 lbs. Bushel).

Cape | English

OATS (40 lbs. Bushel).

White Tartarian | Calcutta
Black Tartarian | Algerian

RYE (60 lbs. Bushel).

MAIZE (56 lbs. Bushel).

Ninety-day | White Horse Tooth
Large, or 120-day.

(For Cultivation of Maize, see page 90.)

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

Agricultural Seeds

MY LEADING SPECIALTY.

Samples and Prices for large quantities Post Free on application.

FORAGE CROPS.

When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.

Important Notice.—As I deal very largely in Agricultural Seeds of all Descriptions, and make them one of my specialties, I am enabled to supply large purchasers on unusually favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing, etc.

NOTE.—All Agricultural Seeds are Net, no Discount Allowed.

AUSTRALIAN SALTBUSH.—*Atriplex.*

THIS is one of the most valuable of our native fodder plants. It is particularly adapted for a dry hot climate like ours. The plants grow from two to five feet high, are of a salty flavour, and very succulent. It continues green after all the natural grasses have been dried up, and affords feed for stock in the middle of Summer, when it is so scarce. It is a well-known fact that Saltbush is one of the most fattening of plants, and stock fed on it are always kept in good health.

CULTIVATION.—As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about half-inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised. All the varieties can be easily propagated by cuttings, made into lengths of about one foot, and planted when the ground is sufficiently moist, early Spring or early Autumn being the best time.

The following descriptions are extracted from Baron Ferd. von Müeller's work, *Select Extra-Tropical Plants:*—

Halemoides—One of the best dwarf species for saltbush pastures. Stands the most extremes of drought. 5s. per lb.

Halemoides, Var.—Somewhat similar to the above; excellent. 5s. per lb.

Leptocarpum—This is another of the perennial saltbushes which render many of our dry, sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. It will bear a great amount of drought. 5s. per lb.

Nummularium (*Old Man Salt Bush*)—One of the tallest, most fattening, and wholesome of Australian pastoral saltbushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Sheep and cattle pastured on saltbush country are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from this distoma disease and other allied ailments. 5s. per lb.

Semibaccatum—A perennial very much liked by sheep, considered among the best of saline herbage of the saltbush country. Mr. Will Farrer pronounces this variety as wonderful for its productiveness and its drought-resisting power. 5s. per lb.

Vesicarium—One of the most fattening and most relished of all the dwarf varieties. Stands the drought well. A valuable variety. 5s. per lb.

TREE LUCERNE (TAGOSASTE.)

TREE LUCERNE (*Tagosaste*) is a very vigorous fodder shrub, and one that *will stand the severest frost or drought.* Cattle and horses are very fond of it, eating it greedily and fattening upon it very quickly. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. It succeeds well on poor land, but care should be taken that the land is well drained, for wet at the roots kills it. The seed should be sown early in the Spring or Autumn. As the young plants do not stand transplanting very well, it is advisable to sow the seed thinly where it is to remain, and if they come up too thickly, the surplus may be transplanted without damaging the others. The seed, which which is very hard, should be steeped overnight in boiling water before sowing. The trees should stand ten to fifteen feet apart. In New South Wales it grew twelve feet high in six months from the time of sowing the seed. Besides its value as a fodder plant, it is exceedingly useful for shelter purposes. It is very ornamental in appearance, being covered with deliciously-scented white flowers, which are very attractive to bees. The seeds are valuable for feeding poultry. About 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient to sow an acre.

6d. per oz., 1s. ¼ lb., 1s. 6d. ½ lb., 3s. per lb.

VELVET OR MAGNET BEAN.

A FORAGE plant of recent introduction to this State. Stock are said to readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod are used in place of oats or corn. As a fertiliser it is unequalled. It should be sown in the Spring, when all frosts are over, in hills, four feet apart each way, three to five Beans to a hill. About 10 lbs. required to sow an acre.

1s. per lb.

SHEEP'S BURNET.

THIS is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the poorest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle if sown with other grasses and clovers. Mr. Ingham, of Book Book Station, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., thinks very highly of it, and has several acres entirely devoted to it.

1s. per lb.

Extract from the *Australasian*, 29th May, 1897:—

"WAGGA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The Sheep's Burnet is another plant that grows readily, stands the drought well, and furnishes splendid pasture for stock."

SULLA.

Hedysarum coronarium.

A SPLENDID forage plant of very nutritious qualities, greatly liked by cattle, both in the green and dry state. It is very largely grown in Italy, where it is highly thought of. It requires a calcareous-argillaceous heavy and good deep soil, with sufficient but never stagnant moisture, and a great deal of warmth. These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result. The plant grows very bushy, and attains a height of about three feet.

1s. per lb.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Sowing Rape—Dwarf Essex.

Every Sheep Farmer should try it.

The Great Feed for Sheep.

Imported and Colonial Saved Seed.

RAPE is without doubt one of the most useful plants for fattening sheep, containing as it does about eight per cent. of carbo-hydrates, two per cent of albumen, and a little fat. It succeeds best in the cooler districts during the Summer, and in the warmer districts during the Winter. It likes well-cultivated land, fairly moist, and, if sown in August or September, will give a good Summer crop. If sown early in April, just after the first Autumn rains, it will provide good Winter feed. The seed should be sown broadcast on a finely harrowed surface, and the roller passed over it. This is sufficient covering, for if buried too deeply it will not germinate. Stock should never be turned into rape when hungry, otherwise they will become blown, and many will die. One acre will fatten about a dozen lambs. If not eaten too bare, its broad foliage enables it to smother the weeds; and by judicious grazing it will last throughout the season, and leave the land in good condition. It is also exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previons to the ploughing. 4 to 6lbs required to sow an acre.

Special Price for 5 cwt. to Ton Lots on Application.

TRUE DWARF BROAD-LEAF ESSEX RAPE (Imported), 4d. per lb., or 32/8 per cwt.

COLONIAL SAVED ESSEX RAPE, 4d. per lb. or 32/8 per cwt.

NOTE.—Not less than Half-cwt. at the Cwt. rate.

KIDNEY VETCH, OR YELLOW SAND CLOVER

Anthyllis vulneraria.

THE Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover, is a deep-rooted, herbaceous, hardy Perennial, a native of Britain. It is exceedingly valuable for dry sands and poor soils, where nothing else will thrive. Sheep, cattle, and horses are very fond of it. It flourishes during the most severe droughts, and should be included in all mixtures for dry soils, as it produces an abundance of hay. 1s. 6d. per lb.

TARES OR VETCHES

THE Tare or Vetch is a most valuable forage plant, and also makes excellent green food. The crop should be sown in Autumn as early as the seed is able to vegetate. It is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye (which helps to support it, and thus adds to its productiveness) at the rate of half-bushel (60 lbs. bushel) to the acre, or singly, 2 bushels.

Golden, Grey, or Black — Approximate price, 10s. 6d. per bushel (60 lbs.).

KIDNEY VETCH, OR YELLOW SAND CLOVER.

THE VILLOUS OR HAIRY VETCH

Vicia Villosa.

AN excellent forage plant, which can be sown at almost any time, hardy, and succeeding well in all soils, and withstands drought well. It is highly thought of by German and Austrian farmers, and is very largely cultivated by them. It is valuable for feeding green, or for cutting for silage. About 30 lbs required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

GIANT SPURRY

Spergula maxima.

THE Spurry is an Annual plant which is largely grown in Russia for making hay. It is said that milch cows fed on it give superior milk and butter, and sheep excellent mutton. It grows well on poor dry sandy soil almost too poor to grow any other crop. Its value as a manurial plant on light soils is pronounced. It is readily eaten by cows and sheep. 15 lbs required to sow an acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

SACALINE

Polygonum Sacchalinense.

THIS new Perennial Fodder Plant, which is a native of the Island of Sakhalin, situated between Japan and Siberia, is likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as it is capable of **withstanding drought and resisting great cold.** It is easily cultivated, requiring no manure, and being a very vigorous grower, yields immense crops. Sheep, cattle, and horses are exceedingly fond of it. In France it succeeded well during the great drought of 1893.

It has been largely sown in many parts of the State, but as it takes some two or three years to establish itself, very little can so far be said of its merits. I have received several reports more or less in its favour.

The seed is rather difficult of germination if not properly sown and looked after.

Clean seed, without the husk, 1s. per packet, 2s. oz.; per post, 2s. 1d.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.

The seed, which is very light, may be sown almost at any time, except during the Winter months, in a seedpan, box, or open frame, in a loamy soil. Cover the seed lightly, and water when required. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, transfer to their permanent quarters. The young plants do not make much growth the first year.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE

Hedysarum onobrychis.

New Double Cutting.

CATTLE are very fond of Sainfoin or Esparcette, whether in its green state or made into hay. It is especially valuable for dry climates, and yields two crops a year. Sainfoin is a Perennial, grows upright, reaching a height of from two to three feet, and bearing a broad flesh-coloured flower. If the crop is intended to stand for more than one season, the ground should be clean and well-worked. 20lbs (in the husk) required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

SCOTCH BROOM

(*Genista scoparia.*)

The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. 2s. 6d. per lb.

SERADELLA

A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 lbs. to an acre. Per lb., 1s.

LUPINS

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 150 lbs. required to sow an acre. 4d. per lb.

FORAGE CROPS.—Continued.

JAPANESE MILLET.

JAPANESE MILLET.

Panicum Crusgalli Major.

THIS new Millet, which was introduced about two years ago, has proved itself to be one of the most popular forage plants in the United States and Canada. It is an Annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six to eight feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent quality of hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Its drought-resisting qualities will also render it a valuable green food when pastures are short. This Millet will prove most desirable, being rich in milk-producing properties, and yields a much heavier crop than the grasses and clovers generally used.

When ripe, it has a large loose seed-head; and as the seed is greedily eaten by all kinds of birds, it will prove invaluable for sowing in game coverts. Sow—broadcast, 15 lbs. per acre; drills, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

6d. per ¼ lb.; 9d. per ½ lb.; 1s. 3d. per lb.

TARES OR VETCHES.

EGYPTIAN, OR PEARL MILLET.

Penicillaria spicata.

A VERY productive and useful forage plant, which has grown in New South Wales with great success. It is a strong grower, and yields a great amount of green fodder. When the plant first comes up the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily, and growing rapidly after each cutting. It should be sown in drills, dropping two or three seeds two feet apart in the drill; the drills should be three feet apart. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre.

6d. per ¼ lb.; 9d. per ½ lb.; 1s. 3d. per lb.

SOY BEAN.

Soja hispida.

RESEMBLES in habit of growth the ordinary Dwarf Kidney Bean. It is very strong and hardy, growing to a height of 20 to 24 inches. The pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and each contain four seeds. As many as 350 pods have been counted on a single plant. If cut when in flower it makes excellent fodder; or when the beans are ripe, good hay. The beans can be used green, cooked like peas or broad beans, or in the dry state like haricot beans. They are appreciated by all kinds of stock and poultry. One of the most valuable beans grown either for man or beast. 1s. per lb.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

A VERY quick growing variety, excellent for a Summer crop, and producing in a moist season two crops of hay. For warm districts it cannot be excelled. Sow 15 lbs. per acre broadcast. 6d. per lb.

COW PEAS.

A VALUABLE fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower, when they will eat the entire plant. It is also very valuable as a green crop to plough under. 1 to 1½ bushels required to sow an acre.

6d. per lb., or 20s. per bushel.

SORGHUMS.—Valuable Fodder Plants.

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. in Drills, and 12 to 14 lbs. Broadcast.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

THIS is a useful and valuable fodder plant which is greatly relished by horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. It may be fed green, or made into ensilage. If fed green it should not be used until the seed head has shot out, as before it reaches that state it has a bitter flavour. Lately a great number of cattle have been killed by being allowed to eat it before it has fully matured. Seed may be sown in drills, three feet apart, or broadcast, from September to January. 6d. per lb.

JERUSALEM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

THIS variety belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. 9d. per lb.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

WHITE BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

THIS non-saccharine Sorghum when cut for feeding starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. 9d. per lb.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

Syn. Holcus.

THIS is a valuable plant in warm districts where the soil is good, for use as green fodder during Summer, being similar to Maize in that respect. It is found to be more fattening than milk producing, and, therefore, better adapted for store than for dairy cattle. It also requires the same kind of culture as Maize. Seed may be sown in September, and again in the course of the next two months for succession. It should be sown in drills three feet apart, put in thinly, as its habit is to tiller. The plants may be thinned for use as they progress, until the remainder stand a foot apart. 8d. per lb.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

FORAGE CROPS.—SORGHUMS, Continued.

YELLOW BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

NON-SACCHARINE; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. 9d. per lb.

DHOURA, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A NON-SACCHARINE variety of Sorghum, producing a great yield of grain. It stands drought well, and grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green fodder. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A NON-SACCHARINE variety of low stocky habit. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages is available for green feed. Withstands drought well, and is said to succeed on land too poor to grow anything else. Sow from September to January. **Red. White.** 9d per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS, OR EVER-GREEN MILLET.

Sorghum halapense.

A VALUABLE Perennial variety of Sorghum, which has now come largely into use. It thrives well in almost all soils and situations, however warm and dry; but where it can be irrigated it produces enormous crops. Cattle, horses, and pigs are exceedingly fond of it. The seed takes a long time to germinate. Sow broadcast 14 lbs to the acre. 1s. per lb.

LUCERNE.—The King of the Fodder Plants.

LUCERNE.

Excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc.

Every Farmer Should Grow Some.

MY GREAT SPECIALTY.

AMERICAN. HUNTER RIVER. HUNGARIAN.

THE great drought which has been experienced in many parts of Australia for several seasons in succession, should awaken those who did not prepare for such emergencies by taking time by the forelock and laying down a certain portion of land in Lucerne, as, owing to its deep-rooting qualities, it withstands drought excellently, and with only a shower or two of rain produces an abundance of fodder, which is eaten by horses, cattle, and sheep with great relish. It can be depastured on during the Winter months, if cut during the Summer, without destroying its permanence. It excels all other fodder plants for the purpose of hay, our climate and rich deep soil being especially adapted to its growth. In a very favourable season it will produce four or five cuttings from the beginning of August to the latter end of March, each cutting producing from one to two tons per acre, according to the character of the soil. This seed should be sown in good deep rich land, the roots penetrating to a great depth. The more the land is worked, the better chance there will be of producing a crop. It should be subsoiled during the Summer to as great a depth as possible. After this, cross plough, harrow, and roll, until staple is as well pulverised and the surface as smooth as it is possible to get it. Care should be taken to eradicate all couch grass from the land before the seed is sown, as it is very injurious to a Lucerne crop. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of the hay. The seed should be sown in Autumn or Spring. 5 to 6 lbs. in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast, required to sow an acre.

NOTE.—All seed is specially machined and hand-sieved before being sent out.

Price, 1s. per lb. Cheaper by the ¼ cwt. and ton.

☞ **When writing for price, please state quantity required.**

FACTS.—The experiments conducted at Hawkesbury College, N.S.W., with different samples of Lucerne Seed, proved decidedly that the **American Seed** produced the heaviest crop of all, and came up more regular than the locally-saved seed. Plots sown side by side, under exactly the same conditions, produced the following results:—

AMERICAN Seed - 1 ton 12 cwt. 16 lbs. | Tamworth (N.S.W) Seed - 1 ton 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.

Singleton (N.S.W.) Seed - 12 cwt. 2 qrs.

SUGAR GUM.—*(Eucalyptus corynocalyx.)* As a Fodder Plant.

(Extract from the *Argus*, 21st June, 1897.)

"THE value of Sugar Gums for shelter purposes in the arid, treeless districts of the colony has long been recognised. They are of rapid growth, and make good breakwinds, but their leaves have now been proved to be very useful as a fodder during a season of drought. The Principal of Longerenong Agricultural College has written to the Council of Agricultural Education stating that ten merino sheep had during the past fortnight been fed exclusively on the foliage of this tree. The animals ate it readily, and maintained their strength, although exposed to the cold of frosty nights. Cattle will, he says, also eat the leaves of the Sugar Gum. Hence, in times of drought, farmers and graziers might sacrifice shelter belts of these trees to feed their stock. The Sugar Gum sends forth strong, quick-growing suckers if cut down short. In this way a fresh supply of foliage would not be long in coming into existence." 2s. 6d. per oz.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

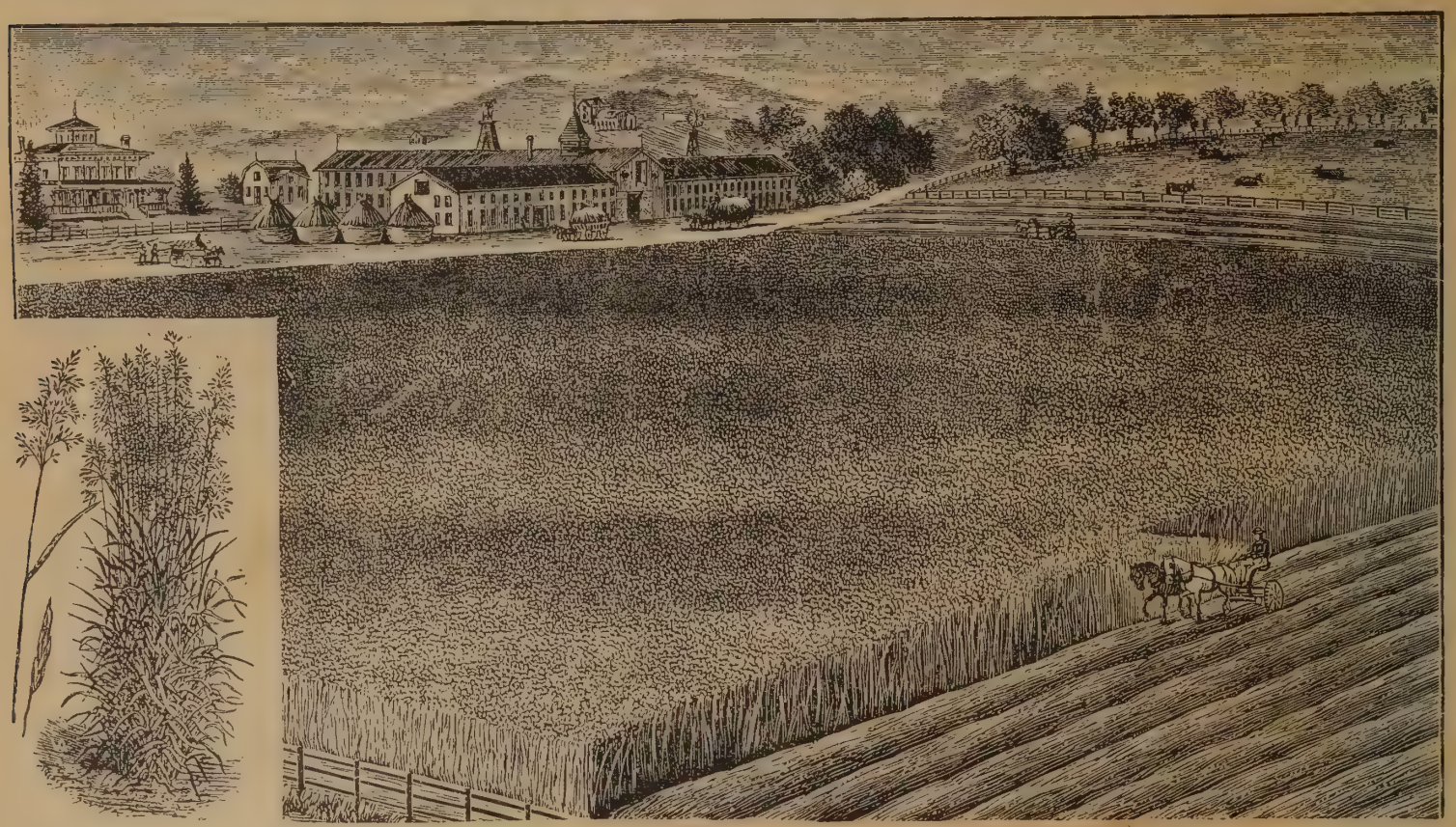
Laying Down Land to Permanent Pasture

Samples and Prices of Grass Seeds Post Free on application.

Please State Approximate Quantity Required when Writing.

Mixtures specially prepared for all kinds of soils, and estimates given, with every information to those desirous of laying down land on an extensive scale.

If farmers and others will send a description of their soil, and state their object, I will be quite willing to send them a prescription suitable for their purpose.



New Hungarian Forage Grass (for Description, see page 99.)

HINTS ON LAYING DOWN LAND TO GRASS.

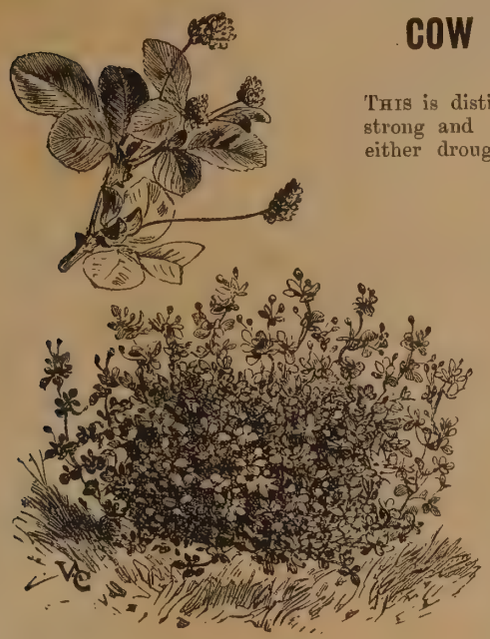
THE utility of forming Artificial Pasture for stock, though generally recognised, is not so frequently practised as might be advantageous; for, by means of it, not only double, but in some cases four times the amount of food may be obtained from an acre of land than it would produce under natural grasses. In such varieties of soil and climate as exist in this country, different modes of preparing the ground for the reception of grass seeds must be followed. In some rich soils, where the climate is moist, as in some parts of South Gippsland, good results are obtained from sowing the seeds in the ashes of the burnt scrub, at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre, without any other cultivation; but such a mode would be inefficacious in ordinary soil, which requires to be well and deeply tilled before the seed is sown. The method of sowing grass seeds with a grain crop, as practised in more temperate climates, is entirely unsuited to this country and should never be practised. Whether the land is new or old, it should be broken up by ploughing and subsoiling in the course of the previous season—then, on the approach of seed time, well worked and brought to a fine tilth with cultivator, roller, and harrow, any rubbish being gathered and burnt, and the ashes spread. The ground will then be ready to receive the seed, which should be put in as soon as the land is sufficiently moistened by the Autumn rains. Grass seeds should be lightly covered with a bush harrow, and the ground immediately rolled; but if Clover seed is added, it may be sown after the ground is harrowed, and covered by the roller. Grass should not be allowed to seed the first year, as that tends to cause the plants to die out; as soon as the flower stems appear, it should be cut with a scythe, or fed off by young cattle, but it must at no period, and especially during summer, be eaten bare. The seed should not be stinted in quantity or variety, as better crops are obtained where different sorts are grown together, and the ground well covered, which can only be attained by using a sufficiency of seed; and though that is not always done, it is decidedly uneconomical to limit the quantity. No less than 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre should be sown on ordinary soils, with Clover seeds in addition. With regard to the proportion of the different kinds to use, that depends so much on the nature of the soil and the kind of stock to be grazed, that no definite list can be given that would be suitable everywhere. The permanency of pastures depends even more upon the kind of management they receive than upon any other circumstances, for the best pastures will succumb if grazed bare in hot weather; and, therefore, the only sure policy is to use the paddocks alternately, so that each may have time to recuperate while the others are being grazed. In soils that are not very rich, it is advisable to top dress the ground with manure the following Spring after sowing. Natural pastures may be improved to a certain extent by sowing grass seeds and harrowing them in, without the soil being prepared; but the benefit to be derived is seldom commensurate with the expense incurred.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

Pure Clover Seeds.

Please state Approximate Quantity required.
No Discount allowed off Clover Seeds.

Prices for 14-lbs. to ton lots, with Samples, POST FREE on application.



TREFOIL CLOVER.

TREFOIL, OR HOP CLOVER.

(BLACK MEDICK.)

Medicago lupulina.

THIS Clover is very distinct, bearing a yellow flower, is erect and branching, and yields a large crop. It should be sown sparingly, otherwise it will smother the other Clovers. It is useful for sowing with other grasses, at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. If sown alone it may be cut for hay. This is a clover highly esteemed in England, where it is known under several different names. It grows on any soil that contains lime, and although it is an Annual, it seeds itself so freely that it may almost be classed as perennial. Stock of all kinds like it, and it should be included in mixtures for all inferior soils except such as are absolutely devoid of lime. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre. (See cut.) 6d. per lb.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL.

Lotus corniculatus.

EXCELLENT for dry and sandy soils. It is greatly liked by cattle and sheep. Very productive. Perennial. Highly recommended. 2s. per lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

A VERY valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit, and was first brought into prominence by the late Geo. Black, Esq., of Tarwin Meadows, Tarwin Lower, Gippsland, who for many years obtained the highest prices for fat cattle. Highly commended. In the husk, 1s. oz., or 10s. per lb. (Supply very limited.)

COW GRASS, OR PERENNIAL RED.

Trifolium pratense perenne.

THIS is distinct from the Common Red Clover, possessing a strong and more penetrating root, and is less affected by either drought or frost. It is of quicker growth than the other varieties, and yields an immense crop, which is highly nutritious. This should be introduced into all permanent pastures. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. (See cut.) 10d. to 1s. per lb.

NEW GIANT COW GRASS.

A NEW variety, similar to the above, but of more vigorous growth, yielding an enormous crop. Highly recommended. Price, 1s. per lb.

RED, OR BROAD CLOVER.

Trifolium pratense.

THIS variety yields an immense crop, but is only of Biennial duration. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

ALSYKE, OR HYBRID CLOVER.

Trifolium hybridum.

A PERENNIAL variety, hybrid between the Red and white, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will do well on all kinds of soil, yielding a heavy crop where no other Clover will succeed. Alsyke Clover is highly valuable for permanent pasture. 12 lbs. is required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. Very scarce, 1s. per lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER.

Melilotus leucantha.

THIS variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

PRIME LUCERNE.

Medicago sativa.

(See Forage Crops, page 95.)

WHITE CLOVER.

COW GRASS OR PERENNIAL RED CLOVER.

WHITE CLOVER.

Trifolium repens.

ITS proper place and treatment are—prominence among the grasses of a long continuance of artificial pasture, and intermixture with the seeds of those grasses at the time of their being sown. Though creeping, and of low growth, it luxuriantly intertwines with the grasses so as to form a thick and massive mat of herbage; and is at once so sweet and so very nutritive as to serve in the highest manner all the immediate purposes of pasturage. Another recommendation in its favour is that it thoroughly withstands the attacks of caterpillars. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. (See cut.) 1s. per lb.

JAPAN CLOVER.

Lespedeza striata.

THIS variety is said to succeed well in any kind of soil—rich or poor, clay or sandy, dry or wet, and is deep rooted. It is also wonderfully fattening. Very distinct. Seed very scarce indeed. 2s, 6d. per lb.

ITALIAN SCARLET CLOVER.

Trifolium incarnatum.

IT yields an abundant supply, and makes a capital hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent for an early crop. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. per lb.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

Natural Grasses.

State approximately . . quantity required when writing for Quotations.

Special Prices for ¼-cwt. or bushel lots, together with Samples, POST FREE on application.

NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Grass Seeds. ✣ 20 lbs. represents a Bushel of Grass Seed

CRESTED DOGSTAIL GRASS.

RIB GRASS.

Botanical name, *Plantago lanceolata.*

Perennial. Height, ½ ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. Its root is Perennial; its leaves are numerous, lanceolate acute, tapering towards both ends, spreading or prostrate, and of a deep green colour, and they stand upon broad, flat, ribbed footstalks, and are accompanied at their insertion with large tufts of soft, white, woolly fibres. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep, and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pasturage. Sow with other grasses, 2 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Botanical name, *Alopecurus pratensis*

Perennial. Height, 2 ft.

THIS is one of the most desirable of all grasses for perennial pasture, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on well-drained, rich, loamy, and clayey soils, and makes excellent hay. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Being somewhat coarse in habit, it is not suitable for lawns or bowling greens. It is admirably adapted for irrigation, as it grows very early pasturage, and soon revives again with water. Sow (if alone) 15 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

TALL FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca elatior.*

Perennial. Height, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

THIS is a very productive and strong growing variety, and is greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food. It is most suitable for moist and strong soils, and is considered to be one of the best grasses in cultivation. Being very tall, it is not suited for lawn purposes. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Botanical name, *Cynosurus cristatus.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A VALUABLE fine short grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weather. Stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are very fond of it, until it commences to ripen, when it becomes wiry. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, tennis-grounds, &c., and other places kept under by the scythe. It succeeds well in Gippsland, and is a capital Winter grass. From 3 to 6 lbs. per acre may be sown along with other grasses. The late Dr. Schomburg, of Adelaide, in one of his reports on his experimental grass plots during the continued drought of the eighties, states:—"The drought had no effect on Crested Dogstail *(Cynosurus cristatus)*. All stock are fond of it, and it forms a close sward." 2s. per lb.

HARD FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ ft.

A DWARF-GROWING, hardy, and robust grass. It is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of pasture grasses. It retains its verdure during continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best of pasture grasses, All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, but especially sheep, which always thrive well on the succulent herbage it produces. From the fineness of its foliage and evergreen appearance during Winter, it is eminently adapted for sowing in parks and ornamental grounds. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Bromus unioloides*

Perennial. Height, 2½ ft. to 3 ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year, providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will well repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40 to 60 lbs. to the acre. 6s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel.

VARIOUS-LEAVED FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca heterophylla.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 2½ ft.

A NATIVE of France, where it is largely grown, especially valuable for permanent pastures on account of its immense yield of herbage. Having beautiful dark green foliage, it is very suitable for parks, ornamental grounds, &c. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

YORKSHIRE FOG, OR WOOLLY SOFT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Holcus lanatus.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

ALTHOUGH it is not as valuable as many of the other grasses, nevertheless it will grow well in any description of ground, whether poor or rich, swampy or dry, producing crops under the most unfavourable circumstances. In the interior of Central Australia, where rain seldom falls, it is said to succeed admirably. On marshy lands, where scarcely any other kind of grass will grow, it should be sown. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 4d. to 6d. per lb.

COUCH OR BERMUDA GRASS.

(Doob Grass of India.)

Botanical name, *Cynodon dactylon.*

Perennial.

VALUABLE in dry situations. It is of a similar nature to the Buffalo Grass, but very much finer in appearance. It is exceedingly useful for binding railway embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks, on account of its long creeping shoots, which root at every joint. It also makes a very good lawn when kept well cut. March, April, October, and November are the best months to sow, as during the cold Winter months it is unlikely to germinate if put down. Sow 7 lbs. to the acre. 2s. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Known also as Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass, Green Grass, June Grass.

Botanical name, *Poa pratensis.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 2 ft.

IT is one of the most popular grasses for pasture purposes in America. It adapts itself to almost any variety of soil from dry to moist, and yields very productively at an early period of the season (when all other grasses are comparatively dormant) herbage of the most nutritious properties. It is quite distinct from the other Poas in the colour of the foliage and leaves. When once established it will stand the driest Summers. For lawn purposes it is exceedingly valuable, forming a thick turf of even growth. It makes excellent hay. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

WATER MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa aquatica.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

THIS variety is particularly valuable for damp meadows and flooded grounds. In such places it grows luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of herbage, and can be cut three or four times a year. Although rather coarse in growth, it is nevertheless very nutritious. Sow (if alone) 28 lbs. to the acre. 2s. 6d. per lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula var. Chewing's.*

Perennial. Height, 1 ft.

A VARIETY of Hard Fescue successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light, stony soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means does its roots spread, like many of the other varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

SHEEP'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca ovina.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

IT is supposed to have received its name from Linnaeus on account of sheep being so fond of it. Gmelin, the eminent Russian botanist, says that the Tartars generally pitched their tents during the Summer months in close proximity to it, on account of its value to their herds. A large proportion of this grass should be included in all mixtures for dry districts, especially for sheep grazing, as they greatly relish it. Excellent for its nutritive qualities. Being short and dense in growth, combined with its fine foliage, it is exceedingly valuable for grass plots, &c. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa trivialis.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A VALUABLE grass for good, deep, rich, moist loams, and stiff, heavy clays. It produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage, which is greatly relished by sheep, horses, and cattle. It should be sown in mixture with other grasses for moist and congenial soils. Being very tender and succulent, it is not adapted for severe cold situations. In appearance it is somewhat like the *P. pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 2s. per lb.

NEW HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

(See cut, page 96.)

IT originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long-continued droughts make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxurious crop, particularly on fresh sandy loam soil, and where the climate is warm. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used mown or saved for Winter use. The seed is sown in the early Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Lucerne gives in three months. 1s. 3d. per lb.

SUTTON AND SONS, Reading, say :—"It is a Perennial, and in our experiments has proved to be one of the earliest grasses to start in the Spring. It grows with remarkable rapidity, and yields an immense quantity of succulent herbage, equally suitable for soiling or for ensilage. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is richer in flesh-formers than the Italian Rye Grass."

CREEPING BENT, OR FIORIN.

Botanical name, *Agrostis alba, var. stolonifera.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

THIS grass, although not particularly nutritious for cattle, should be included in permanent pasture mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage early in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced or left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp or moist situations. Sow (if alone) 25 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium perenne.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

THIS is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses, and its merits are becoming more and more recognised every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. In selecting this seed, it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, which, although perhaps a little more expensive at the outset, will always prove the most satisfactory in the end. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. From 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.), according to quality.

I always carry large stock of prime Rye Grass, and will be happy to forward samples and prices on application.

WALLABY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Danthonia Semiannularis.*

A NATIVE grass which is well worthy of cultivation. The seed is light. 3s. 6d. per lb.

MR. F. TURNER, in his work "Australian Grasses," says :—"It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; I have seen it growing plentifully in some of the high mountain ranges where snow falls occasionally. As might be supposed it varies much in height in these different situations, but wherever grown it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and unlike most other species of this genus it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and sheep crop it so close down in the colder parts of Australia that it gets little chance to perfect any seed. However, in the warmer parts and under ordinary circumstances it produces an abundance of seed which germinates readily after showery weather in the Autumn or Spring months. I have had this grass under experimental cultivation, and the rich succulent herbage it produced was much superior to that generally seen in pastures. If cut immediately the flower stems appear it makes capital hay. I can highly recommend the 'Wallaby Grass' for systematic cultivation, either for permanent pasture or for making into hay. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant, when growing in the arid interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather."

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

TIMOTHY, OR MEADOW CATSTAIL GRASS.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa nemoralis.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

THIS grass, which is common in England in the woods and thickets, has never been used to any great extent for pasture purposes. It is a valuable variety, and is splendidly adapted for moist and shady places, and should be included in most mixtures for permanent pasture. For lawns and pleasure grounds, overshadowed by trees, it is especially valuable. It is of a much thicker growth than either *Poa pratensis* or *trivialis*, and has a rather drooping panicle, supported on a thin stalk, and the leaves are long, narrow, and soft. If sown in good ground of a rather light character it produces a considerable quantity of succulent herbage. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 2s. per lb.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name, *Anthoxanthum odoratum.*

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. The scent which it emits is not so discernible in a fresh as in a dry state. Stock relish it greatly in its young state, or when mixed with other grasses; and it is well known in England that pastures in which this grass abounds produce the finest flavoured meats. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot and Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre.

Annual Variety.—1s. per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE.

(*English Blue Grass.*)

Botanical name, *Festuca pratensis.*

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

One of the best of our natural grasses for permanent pastures, being very early, productive, and most nutritious. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, and has excellent fattening qualities. It succeeds best in moist soils, although it does well in almost any kind of land. In some parts of North America it is said to remain green under the snow throughout the Winter, and is not uncommonly called "Evergreen Grass." Commander Mayne refers to it thus in his book, *Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island:*—"Cattle and horses are very fond of F. Pratensis or Sweet Grass, and it has a wonderful effect in fattening them. I have seen horses on Vancouver's Island, where the same grass grows, which had been turned out in the Autumn, brought in in April in splendid condition, and as fresh as if they had been most carefully treated all the time." Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

RED, OR CREEPING FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca rubra.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

A VALUABLE grass of creeping habit, excellent for enduring severe droughts. Its roots penetrate so deeply into the soil that it retains its fresh green appearance when all others are burnt up. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures. When just in flower it is more nutritious than at an earlier period. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.

Botanical name, *Dactylis glomerata.*

Perennial. Height, 3 to 6 ft.

OF all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say from the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought; it does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures; it is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the Perennial varieties. I have no hesitation in recommending this as a pasture grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits. Sow on Scrub land 20 lbs. to the acre. 6d. to 8d. per lb.

☞ *I have always a large stock of prime samples on hand, and will be happy to forward samples and prices on application.*

JOHNSON GRASS.

(See Forage Crops, page 95.)

TIMOTHY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Phleum pratense.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

THIS grass thrives best on moist soils on rich wheat-bearing alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It affords twice as much nourishment when its seeds are ripe as when it is cut in flower, and it is peculiarly valuable for either permanent grass or alternate husbandry on strong, stiff, rather moist soils, in consequence of its first yielding a hay crop and still continuing nutritious. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbuous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 8d. per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Avena elatior.*

Perennial. Height, 2 to 4 ft.

A MOST valuable grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It succeeds well on sandy soils, and also withstands drought better than Rye grass. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium Italicum.*

Biennial. Height, 1½ to 2½ ft.

A VALUABLE Biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 5s. to 6s. per bushel (20 lbs).

COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

PASPALUM DILITATUM (GOLDEN CROWN GRASS.)

The Wonderful Fodder Grass PASPALUM DILITATUM

(GOLDEN CROWN GRASS).

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

THIS is perhaps one of the most valuable Grasses ever introduced, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. One grower of it in New South Wales, where it is now largely cultivated, after cutting it down, ran a fire over it, and even after that severe treatment it was not affected, and grew as vigorously as ever. It is not hard and wiry like several other grasses, but soft and succulent, and cattle will eat every part of it. It stands any amount of grazing, and the trampling of stock does not affect it. It can be sown either in the Spring (*September or October*) or in the Autumn (*March or April*), according to the district, and when once established it will withstand almost anything. The seed takes a long time to germinate if sown when the weather is cold. The best results are obtained by planting roots, which come away at once.

Price for Seed: ¼ lb., 9d; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d.; per post ¼ lb., 1s.; ½ lb., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb, 3s. 3d.

Roots: 12s. per 1,000, or 10s. per 1,000 for lots of 5,000 and upwards.

Extract from the *Richmond River Herald* (*N.S.W.*), 4th July, 1902:—"PASPALUM GRASS.—Mr. W. Seccombe, of Central Bucca, is a great champion of the Paspalum Grass. All the dairying lands on the Tweed and Richmond, a great lot on the Clarence, Orara, Bellinger, and the Macleay, Manning and Hastings, are under Paspalum Grass, and South Coast people are beginning to purchase seed and roots largely. He hoped in another few years to see all the Commonwealth's pastures under this grand grass. We find it unrivalled for butter and milk production. The hay is tip top. The best times to sow are August and September for Summer feed, and January, February, and March for Winter. It seems to flourish on any sort of soil, and will stand months more drought than other herbage. We have proved that here in this most trying of seasons."

GUINEA GRASS—(Panicum Maximum).

H. MORTON WILLIAMS, Wollongbar, New South Wales, writes:—During the past three years I have given this grass a good trial, and have come to the conclusion that a couple of acres, grown in proximity to the farm buildings, is one of the most useful crops on a farm.

It is essentially a *fodder* plant rather than a pasture grass, although I am using it in my permanent pastures *as one of the mixtures* with very good results, and it seems to stand the grazing well, and the stock keep it eaten down close with the other pasture grasses. Its rapid growth is astonishing; in four or five months it will reach a height of five feet in the flag, and the seed stems run up to seven feet. It gives a vast amount of good feed, and can be cut three or four times during a favourable season. It is also a permanent crop. My plants have now been down for three years, and the crop this year is the best I have had. *Heavy* frost will cut the foliage down, but the roots start again early in the Spring, and in favourable weather will grow *two or three inches* in a day.

Horses and cattle are fond of it, and chaffed green, with a little cracked corn mixed with it, there is no better, or easier, obtainable feed for horses. In my opinion it is far superior to a feed of dry hay, chaff, and corn.

One of its great advantages over other fodder plants is that it does not deteriorate by being left to grow on without being cut for several months. Thus it is always there when wanted, and may be cut as required. It is not even necessary to chaff it, as a bundle of it put before a horse will very soon disappear. If the other fodder plants, such as Sorghum, Maize, or the Millets, are not cut when they reach maturity they rapidly spoil, and, to say the least, it is very inconvenient to be obliged to cut a crop when not particularly wanted. This is just where Guinea Grass is so useful.

The time to sow the seed is early in Spring. Plants may be put in in September. The plants should be three feet apart, and five feet between the rows. This allows a chance of good cultivation, and it may seem astonishing, but they will very soon fill up the whole space. Some idea of the amount of fodder an acre will give may be gathered from an experiment made on the Government Farm at Wollongbar. Mr. McKeown, the manager in 1896, refers to it in the *Gazette* for August. He says:—"*A single cutting was taken twelve months after planting, the crop having been left to produce seed. This yielded at the rate of* 19 *tons* 6 *cwt. of green fodder per acre.*"

Since I commenced to grow it I have no use for my hay, as the Guinea Grass chaffed green is not only a better feed, but is chaffed much more easily, and I do not hesitate to advise every farmer to grow an acre or two of it, as I have done with such practical success.

Seed—¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. Per Post—¼ lb., 1s.; ½ lb., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb., 3s. 3d.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES

For Various Lands.

No. 1 Mixture for an acre.

For Warm Districts.

	LBS.
Cocksfoot Grass	20
Perennial Rye Grass	10
Rib Grass	2
Prairie Grass	10
White Clover	1
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
Price per acre, 21s.	44

No. 2 Mixture for an acre.

For Cool Districts.

	LBS.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Prairie Grass	5
Cocksfoot Grass	15
Alsyke Clover	1
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
White Clover	1
Price per acre, 18s. 6d.	48

No. 5 Mixture for an acre.

For forest or scrub land the following mixture is highly recommended:—

	LBS.
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Crested Dogstail Grass	2
Meadow Foxtail Grass	1
Rib Grass	1
Perennial Rye Grass	5
White Clover	2
Sheep's Parsley	½
Kentucky Blue Grass	½
Price per acre, 16s.	22

No. 3 Mixture for an acre.

For Very Warm Districts.

	LBS.
Prairie Grass	20
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Sheep's Fescue Grass	5
Perennial Rye Grass	6
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
Alsyke Clover	1
Rib Grass	2
Price per acre, 2s. 6d.	45

No. 4 Mixture for an acre.

For Damp Soils.

	LBS.
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Yorkshire Fog Grass	5
Prairie Grass	10
Perennial Rye Grass	15
Alsyke Clover	1
White Clover	1
Trefoil Clover	1
Timothy Grass	3
Price per acre, 18s. 6d.	46

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTI SEEDS.—GUMS.

Price per lb. on application. ⚜ Special quotations given for large quantities.

Any variety not mentioned in this list I will endeavour to supply at the current rate.

THE Gums of Australia are now being largely sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world, not only on account of the extreme value of their wood, and for planting in malaria-stricken districts, but for their oil-producing qualities. Eucalyptus Amygdalina is especially valuable for this purpose, as it contains, according to analysis, 3·313 per cent. of volatile oil, or 2,063 per cent. more than any other variety. As I execute orders annually for large quantities for America, Africa, and India, I am in a position to supply the principal varieties at a cheap rate. My supplies are procured from the most experienced collectors only, but do not hold myself liable in any degree should they differ from the names under which they are known in the colonies.

Postage.—1d. oz.; ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra. (For Parcels Post and Railway Rates, see page 3.)

E. Alpina (*Alpine Gum*).—Hardy evergreen tree; height, 10 to 15 feet. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Amygdalina (*Peppermint Gum*).—The timber is valuable for shingles, palings, etc. It is a greater yielder of oil than any other variety, and is of very quick growth. 1s. 6d. per oz.

—— Var. (*Messmate Gum*).—It produces first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Botryoides (*Bastard Mahogany*).— Produces excellent wood of lasting quality. A very stately tree, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 80 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Bicolor (*Bastard Box*).—The timber is of great strength and durability, and is useful for piles and railway sleepers. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Calophylla (*Red Gum of Western Australia*).—It is said to be superior to E. Marginata and E. Cornuta for rafters, spokes, and fence rails. It is light and strong, but not durable underground. The flowers are large and white; bees are very fond of them. The seeds are very large. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Citriodora (*Lemon-scented Gum*).—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 103.

E. Cornuta (*The Yale Tree of South-Western Australia*).—A large tree of rapid growth. The timber is used for shafts and frames of carts, and various other artisans' work. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Corymbosa (*Bloodwood*).—The wood is easily worked when fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. For sawing purposes it is of little use, on account of the numerous gum veins. 2s. per oz.

E. Corynocalyx (*Sugar Gum*).—A very rapid-growing and ornamental variety, with dark-green foliage. The wood, which is very durable, is used for railway sleepers, etc. Very valuable indeed as a fodder plant. (See page 95.) 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Crebra (*The Narrow-leaved Ironbark of New South Wales*).—The wood is reddish, hard, and very durable; useful for piles, fence-posts, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Diversicolor (*Karri Gum*).—Very hardy, and a comparatively quick grower, attaining a height of from 300 to 400 feet. The timber, which is of straight grain and tough, is much used for spokes, ship-building, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Ficifolia (*Crimson-flowered Gum*).—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 103.

E. Globulus (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*).—One of the most useful of all Gums, and is a very quick grower. The wood is used for a great variety of purposes. It is now being planted largely in several countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. 2s. per oz.

E. Gomphocephala (*The Tooart of South-Western Australia*).—Its timber is one of the strongest, tough and heavy and very durable; grain close and twisted. Used for ship-building and wheelwrights' work. Thrives best in limestone soil. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Goniocalyx (*The Victorian Spotted Gum*).—The wood, which is very durable, is hard and tough, and is much used by ship-builders. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Gunnii (*Cider-tree*).—A very useful timber variety; attains a great size. 2s. per oz.

E. Haemastoma (*White Gum of New South Wales and Queensland*). — This variety is said to do well on sandy soils. It attains a considerable size, and furnishes wood for fencing and for rough buildings. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Hemiphloia (*Common Box*).—The timber is pale, strong and hard. Useful for fuel, fence posts, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. Leucoxylon (*Ironbark Gum*).—Its timber is noted for its great durability, and is used for underground work, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Longifolia (*Woolly Butt*).—Grows to a great height, and stands well in any situation. There is no tree extant that produces more useful timber. 2s. per oz.

E. Macrorrhyncha (*Stringybark of Victoria*).—The bark is greatly used for roofing huts, and the timber for fence-rails, joists, and extensively for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Marginata (*Western Australian Jarrah*). —The timber, which is easily worked and of great durability, is largely used for piles, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Melliodora (*Yellow Box of Victoria and New South Wales*).—The timber is used for telegraph poles, fence posts, rails, etc. The wood, which is of a yellowish colour, is very durable and heavy. 2s. per oz.

E. Muelleriana (*Yellow Stringybark of Gippsland*).—The wood is clear in the grain, very durable, and largely used for splitting and sawing. It is said that fencing posts of this variety have lasted for upwards of 30 years. 2s. per oz.

E. Obliqua (*Stringybark*).—A quick grower, and produces the best wood for rafters, flooring-boards, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Obtusifolia (*Yellow Backbutt*).—A very quick grower, with wood like E. Obliqua, but not so hard and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. 2s. per oz.

E. Paniculata (*Red Ironbark of New South Wales*). — This variety furnishes a very durable and lasting wood, excellent for railway sleepers, buildings, and fencing. It thrives well in the coastal district of Natal. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Paucifolia (*The White, Drooping, or Swamp Gumtree of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania*).—A very hardy tree of handsome appearance; attains a considerable size. Cattle and sheep are very fond of the foliage. Its timber is used for ordinary building purposes. 2s. per oz.

E. Pilularis (*Blackbutt of South Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria*).—One of the best timber-yielding trees, and of rapid growth. The timber is much used for flooring boards, railway sleepers, and telegraph poles. 2s. per oz.

E. Piperita (*White Stringybark of Victoria and New South Wales*).—Grows to a great height; the wood is useful for many purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Polyanthemos (*Australian Beech*). — The timber is greatly used for mining purposes, and is very hard and lasting. 2s. per oz.

E. Regnans (*Mountain Ash of Victoria*) — A variety of E. Amygdalina. The wood is used for rails, shingles, staves, etc., but it is not very strong. 2s. per oz.

E. Resinifera (*Red Gum of New South Wales*).—Very durable, and fine for house work. 2s. per oz.

E. Robusta (*Swamp Mahogany*).—This gum succeeds well in low swampy ground; the wood is very durable, and is used for joists, ship-building, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. Rostrata (*Red Gum of Victoria*).—The timber is unsurpassed for its durability, and is largely used for railway sleepers, posts, ship-building, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Siderophloia (*Red Ironbark*).—The wood is very hard, light-coloured, heavy, and of great strength and durability, and is used for railway sleepers, spokes, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. Sieberiana (*Mountain Ash of Victoria*). —A very quick-growing, straight-stemmed tree. Its wood, which is of excellent quality, splits freely, and is easy to work. Useful for fencing and general building purposes. 2s. per oz.

E. Stuartiana (*Apple-scented Gum*). — A medium-sized tree, with drooping foliage. Useful for fuel and fencing posts. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Viminalis (*Manna Gum*).—The timber is light-coloured and clear, but it is not so strong as many other varieties, and is used for fence rails and ordinary building purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

Coniferous & Other Tree Seeds,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE COLLECTORS.

As usual, in disposing of this class of seeds, it is with the distinct understanding that I shall not be held responsible for any failures of crops. I take every means to insure the best quality, but many of the seeds come from distant countries, and trees sometimes fail to mature their seeds, although they may look well enough to the eye. To those unacquainted with the raising of tree seeds, I would recommend the following suggestions:—Sow in boxes or pans well drained, and place under the shelter of a fence or arbour protected from the burning sun.

	Per oz.—s.	d.
Abies canadensis (*Hemlock Spruce*)	4	0
—— **balsamea** (*Balm of Gilead Fir*)	2	6
—— **Douglasi** (*Douglas's Silver Fir*)	2	6
—— **macrocarpa** ...	4	0
—— **Menziesi** (*Menzies' Spruce*)	4	0
—— **Mertensiana** (*Californian Hemlock Spruce*	4	0
—— **Williamsoni** ...	4	0
Arbutus unedo (*The Irish Strawberry Tree*) ...	3	0
—— **Menziesi**	3	0
Callitris quadrivalvis ...	4	0
Cedrus Atlantica (*Silver Cedar*)	2	6
—— **deodara** (*Indian Cedar*)	3	6
Cedrus Lebani (*Cedar of Lebanon*) ...	2	6
Ceratonia siliqua (*Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread*)	1	0
Cryptomeria Japonica (*Japan Cedar*)	2	6
—— **Lobbi**	4	0
Cupressus funebris (*Chinese Mourning Cypress*)	2	6
—— **glauca pendula**	4	0
—— **Goveniana** (*Gowan's Cypress*) ...	3	6
—— **Lawsoniana** (*Lawson's Cypress*) ...	4	0
—— **macrocarpa** (*The Large-fruited Cypress*)	2	6
—— **tournefortia**	2	6
—— **Corneyana** (*Corney's Cypress*) ...	2	6
—— **sempervirens horizontalis** (*The Spreading Cypress*)	1	6
Cupressus torulosa (*The Twisted or Bhotan Cypress*)	2	0
—— **Uhdeana** (*Dr. Uhde's Cypress*) ...	2	6
Lagunaria Pattersoni (*Norfolk Island Cowitch Tree, or White Bark*) ...	4	0
Larix Europœa (*The Larch*)	1	0
Libocedrus decurrens (*The Incense Cedar*)	4	0
Picea amabilis (*The Lovely Silver Fir*)	4	0
—— **grandis** (*The Great Silver Fir*) ...	4	0
—— **nobilis** (*The Noble Silver Fir*) ...	5	0
—— **concolor**	4	0
Pinus Austriaca (*Black Austrian Pine*)	1	0
—— **canariensis** (*Canary Island Pine*)	2	0
Pinus contorta (*Twisted Pine*)... ...	4	0
—— **Fremontiana** (*Col. Fremont's Nut Pine*)	3	6
—— **halapensis** (*Aleppo Pine*)... ...	1	0
—— **insignis** (*The Remarkable Pine*) ...	2	6
—— **Jeffreyi** (*Jeffrey's Pine*)	2	6
—— **Lambertiana** (*Lambert's Pine*) ...	2	0
—— **Laricio** (*Corsican Pine*)	1	6
—— **monticola** (*Californian Mountain-Top Pine*)	1	6
—— **muricata** (*The Bishop's Pine*) ...	4	0
—— **picea**	1	0
—— **pinea** (*The Stone Pine*)	1	0
—— **pinaster** (*Maritima*)	1	0
—— **ponderosa** (*The Heavy Wooded Pine*)	3	0
—— **Sabiniana** (*Sabine's Pine*)... ...	2	6
—— **strobus** (*The Weymouth Pine*) ...	1	6
—— **sylvestris** (*Scotch Fir*)	1	0
—— **torreyana**	3	6
—— **tuberculata** (*The Knob-coned Pine*)	3	6
Protea mellifera (*Cape Honeysuckle*) ...	2	6
Schinus molle (*Peruvian Pepper Tree*). —Forms a beautiful shrub	1	0
Sequoia sempervirens (*Red Wood Tree*)	3	6
Spartium junceum (*Yellow Spanish Broom*)...	0	6
—— **scoparium** (*broom*)...	0	6
Thuja gigantea (*Gigantic Arbor Vitæ*)	5	0
—— **aurea** (*The Golden Arbor Vitæ*) ...	2	0
—— **orientalis** (*The American Arbor Vitæ*)	2	0
Wellingtonia Gigantea (*The Mammoth Tree of California*)	5	0

AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS.

IT being impossible to give a correct list of all the varieties that I will have in stock, I have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. When required, I can supply upwards of 50 varieties. **6d. per packet, or 5s. per dozen, except where otherwise priced**

Acacia Baileyana—A most beautiful shrub, should be in every large garden; excellent for cutting.

—— **elatior**—A splendid Acacia; a very rapid grower; fine for parks, etc.

—— **iteaphylla** (*South Australian Wattle*)—Earliest of all Acacias.

—— **Sorts**—(See Acacia Seeds.)

Actinotis leucocphalus (*The Western Australian Flannel Flower*)—Very fine.

Boronia megastigma (*Sweet-scented Boronia*)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. 6d. per packet. (See page 46.)

—— **serrata**—Rose-coloured flowers, slightly scented. 1s. per packet.

Brachychiton acerifolium (*Flame Tree*)—A very ornamental tree.

Callistemon coccineum (*Bottle-Brush*)—Flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow.

—— **rigidum** (*Bottle-Brush*)—Scarlet; very handsome shrub.

Cassia laeviegata—The showy Cassia; very ornamental.

Casuarina quadrivalvis (*She-Oak*).

—— **stricta** (*Straight Oak*).

Clianthus puniceus (*Glory Pea, N.Z.*)—A hardy shrub. (For description see page 50).

—— **Dampieri** (*Sturt's Desert Pea*)—For description, see page 50.

Cordyline Australis—Greatly used for decoration purposes.

Cordyline Nutans—Broad-leaved Cordyline; handsome pot plant.

Doryanthes Palmeri (*Queensland Spear Lily*)—Producing large spikes of red flowers; spikes often 3 feet long.

Elæocarpus cyaneus (*Victorian Olive Tree*)—Producing berries of bright blue colour.

Eriostemon nerifolium—Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.

Eucalyptus calophylla rosea—A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink. 1s.

Eucalyptus citriodora (*The Lemon-scented Gum*)—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves. 6d. per packet; 4s. per oz.

—— **ficifolia** (*Crimson-flowered Gum*)—A slow growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery. 1s. per packet.

—— **leucoxylon rosea**—This very handsome gum grows only about 10 feet, and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1s.

Ficus Australis (*Native Banyan Tree*).

—— **macrophylla** (*Moreton Bay Fig*).

Grevillea Hilli—A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers. 1s.

—— **robusta** (*Silky Oak*)—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.

Hakea eucalyptoides (*Cushion Flower*).

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS.—Continued.

Hardenbergia monophylla (*Victorian Lilac or Spurious Sarsaparilla*).
—— **monophylla alba** (*White-flowered Spurious Sarsaparilla*).
Hymenospormum flavum—Yellow; highly perfumed flowers.
Indigofera Australis (*Australian Indigo Plant*).—Flower lilac.
Kennedya nigricans (*The Black Flower.*)—A very pretty climber. 1s. per packet.
—— **rubicunda** (*Bean Climber*)—Handsome creeper.
Melaleuca hypericifolia—Very handsome shrub; flowers bright scarlet.
Pittosporum eugenoides (*N. Z. Hedge Laurel*) ... ... } See Hedge Seeds.
—— **nigrescens** ... ... } See Hedge Seeds.
—— **undulatum** (*Victorian Laurel*) } See Hedge Seeds.
Sophora tetraptera (*Chain Tree*)—Handsome foliage, producing large bunches orange pea-shaped flowers.
Stenocarpus Cunninghami—This magnificent shrub bears curious scarlet flowers like a wheel; fine foliage. 1s.
Sterculia popylneus (*Bottle Tree*)—Butt of tree shaped like a bottle.
Swainsonia (*Darling Pea*).
Tecoma Australis (*Churchill Island Jasmine or Creeper*).
Telopea speciosissima (*N.S.W. Waratah*).

HEDGE SEEDS.

Acacia Ornithophora (*Kangaroo Acacia*)—6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.
—— **armata** (*Prickly Acacia*)—6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.
African Box Thorn—The seed should be sown during the months of September, October, and November. 1s. per oz., or 10s. per lb.
Cape Broom—6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.
Furze (*Whin or Gorse*)—6d. per oz., or 2s. 6d. per lb.
Osage Orange—Previous to sowing the seed it should be soaked in water for about two or three days, and then placed in damp sand until it commences to germinate (care should be taken to prevent fermentation), when it should be sown in drills. 1s. per oz.
Pittosporum eugenoides—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.
—— **nigrescens**—1s. per oz.
—— **undulatum**—A much stronger-growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.
Ti-Tree—The well-known sea-coast hedge Excellent for seaside residences. Seed very difficult to obtain. 2s. per packet.

ACACIA SEEDS.
(Wattles.)

Acacia armata—(See Hedge Seeds.)
—— **decurrens** (*Black Wattle*)—This is the variety chiefly used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.
—— **ornithophora**—(See Hedge Seeds.)
—— **dealbata** (*Silver Wattle*)—1s. per oz.
—— **lophantha** (*Cape or Crested Wattle*)—6d. per oz.
—— **pycnantha** (*Golden Wattle*)—Used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 3s. 6d. per lb.
—— **melanoxylon** (*Blackwood or Lightwood*)—6d. per oz., or 6s. per lb.
—— **saligna** (*Weeping Acacia*)—1s. 6d. per oz.

The best time for sowing Acacia seeds is during the months of March, April, August, and September. As the seeds are hard, it is necessary that they should be soaked in boiling water, and left until the shells burst before sowing.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

The Incomparable Lawn Grass Mixture

WITH OR WITHOUT CLOVER.

The following Cricket Clubs use only the "Incomparable" Mixture:—

MELBOURNE — *PORT MELBOURNE*
EAST MELBOURNE — *WILLIAMSTOWN*
RICHMOND — *ST. KILDA*
NORTH MELBOURNE — *BRIGHTON*

And numerous others.

...Prepared Specially For...

GARDEN LAWNS, CRICKET GROUNDS, BOWLING GREENS, ETC.

First Quality—Price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; 22s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

Second Quality—Price, 1s. per lb.; 17s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

Finest Machine-dressed Rye Grass (Free from all foreign matter)—For Bowling Greens, Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc. Price, 6d. per lb.; 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.)

Buffalo Grass (Roots only)—Makes excellent Garden Lawns, and is particularly valuable for enduring drought. It will grow on any soil, running freely, and producing a good sward on pure sand. It does not seed in sufficient quantity to be of any value; cuttings of the creeping stems require to be dibbled into the soil. Price, 7s. 6d. per sack of roots; 4s. per half-sack. (Carriage charged extra.)

Couch or Doob Grass—Valuable in dry situations for Lawns, Cricket and Tennis Grounds. It is also exceedingly useful for binding railway embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks. May be sown in March, April, October, and November. 2s. per lb.
Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*)—For Lawn purposes, this is an exceedingly valuable grass; forms a thick turf of even growth. Excellent for dry districts. 1s. per lb.
Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*)—For Lawns and Pleasure Grounds, especially those overshadowed by trees, it is especially valuable. 2s. per lb.

How to Make a Lawn.

IN the formation of lawns two important things must be considered—viz., the preparing of the soil and the draining of the ground. The beauty of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface and the richness of its verdure. This latter can only be produced on well-drained soils. For most soils, drains thirty inches deep are ample, and their distance apart will need to be determined by the drawing power of the soil. Another important consideration in making a lawn is to have the soil of an even depth throughout, so that the grass may be marked by a regularity of growth. The ground should be dug or trenched (the latter if the ground be shallow) to an equal depth, then a good dressing of manure should be given and forked in, after which it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled, and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. As soils differ somewhat in texture, the mixture must be composed of grasses suitable to the soil. My Lawn Grass Mixture is composed of the best and finest grasses, and cannot fail to suit almost any kind of soil. Clovers should be excluded, for though they soon make a beautiful surface, it will not bear the same amount of use as turf formed of the harder-textured grasses, and is liable to remain longer damp after rain or dew. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently moist, carefully raked in by hand, and afterwards rolled. It should be sown thickly, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

Bird Seeds & Sundries.

Dealers should stock my Canary & Parrot Mixtures Prices on Application.

To keep your Birds healthy it is necessary to give them PURE, SWEET, CLEAN SEED.

Dealers should stock my Canary & Parrot Mixtures Prices on Application.

FINEST MIXED BIRD SEED

(Summer and Winter Mixtures).

For Canaries, Finches, &c.

In packets - 1½ lbs., 6d.
,, - 3 lbs., 1s.

In bags - 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.
,, - 14 lbs., 4s.
,, - 28 lbs., 7s.

THE "INCOMPARABLE" PARROT FOOD MIXTURE.

For Parrots, Cockatoos, Galahs, &c.

A Splendid Mixture for keeping Birds healthy and in good plumage.

In packets - 2 lbs., 6d.; 4 lbs., 1s.

SPECIAL MIXTURE, for Small birds of the Parrot tribe, 1½ lbs., 6d.

HYDE'S MOUNTAIN BREAD.—A wonderful egg food for young Canaries, and other birds. No trouble with rearing young birds if this food is used. Full directions given.
In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d. In packets, 4d.; per post, 7d.

HYDE'S ORANGE PLUME POWDER and PASTE.—A harmless colouring for giving bright plumage to young Canaries, etc. Full directions given.
In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

TASTELESS PEPPER.—For colouring young Canaries.
In packets, 6d.; per post, 7d.
Quotation per lb. on application.

SPRATT'S PATENT CANARY FOOD.—For young Canaries. This food contains all the elements of an invigorating and health-preserving diet for Canaries and most of the smaller British cage birds. An efficient substitute for egg food, being far less expensive and more easily prepared. For young Canaries it is a more natural food, being far more digestible and less heating than egg, while its actual feeding properties are greater.
In tins, 9d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

HYDE'S LUNG DROPS.—For Canaries and all birds suffering from Asthma, Colds, or Loss of Song.
In bottles, 9d.; per post, 10d.

HYDE'S POULTRY CONDIMENT.—For keeping Poultry healthy, and promoting laying.
In tins, 6d.; per post, 9d.

HYDE'S CARBONATED SHELL GRAVEL.—For all cage birds.
In bags (3½lbs.), 6d. each.
(Too heavy for post.)

CONACHER'S SHELL GRAVEL.—For all cage birds.
In bags, 3d. and 6d. each.
(Too heavy for post.)

ROUP PILLS, for Poultry.—Will promote the laying of eggs, assist the process of moulting, and prevent Roup, Pip, Gapes, and other diseases common to poultry.
In boxes, 6d.; per post, 7d.

SPRATT'S COLOUR FOOD, for Canaries.—Commence feeding on the Colour Foods when the young birds are eight weeks old, and for old birds when moulting.

Orange Plumage.—In tins, 8d.: per post, 1s. 1d.

Red Plumage.—In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

CHINA CANARY NEST EGGS, 2d. each; per post, 3d. 1s. 9d. doz.; per post, 2s.

DRINKERS, for Canaries.
Glass, 2d. each; China, 2d. each.

MAW SEED ... ... ¼ lb., 4d.; 1s. lb.
BIRD LETTUCE ... 3d. oz.; 1s. 3d. lb.
WHITE FRENCH MILLET, 4d. lb.
INGA or NIGER ... 6d. lb.
RED MILLET ... ... 4d. lb.

CANARY, RAPE, HEMP, LINSEED—Prices according to Market, in quantity.

BIRD SAND, in packets, 6d. and 1s.

CHINA BATHS, for Canaries, 4d. and 8d. each.

CHINA BATHS, for Parrots, 1s. each.

CHINA NEST PANS, for Canaries.—Far superior to wooden boxes or baskets. Can be washed and used over and over again. **1s. each.** With Leather and Swansdown Nest to fit, 1s. 4d. (Too heavy for post.)

TIN CANARY NESTS.—For Breeding Cages. **Plain, 3d. each; Wired, 4d. each.**

WIRE CAGE FRONTS.—For Breeding Cages. They are made to fit kerosene cases.
Plain, 1s. each; Wooden Framed, 1s. 3d. each.

SPRATT'S BOOK ON CANARY BREEDING.—A very useful and interesting little book. **Price. 4d.; per post, 5d.**

CANARY GLASS BATHS.
In sizes—4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

LARK FOOD.—A splendid food for Thrushes. Blackbirds, Starlings, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds.
In ¼-lb. packets. 4d.; per post, 7d.

HYDES' CANARY BREAD.—A soft food for young Canaries, and other birds.
In packets, 4d.; per post, 6d.

HYDE'S NEWEST FOOD.—For Blackbirds, Thrushes, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds.
In ¼-lb. packets, 4d.; per post, 7d.

ANT EGGS.—For Goldfinches, Gold Fish, and insectivorous birds.
In ¼-lb. packets, 1s.; per post, 1s. 3d.

HYDE'S PREPARED SHELL CONDIMENT.—For all cage birds.
In bags, 3d.; per post, 9d.

BIRD NESTS, 3d. each; per post, 4d.; or 2s. 6d. doz.; per post, 3s.

CUTTLE FISH.—6d. per ¼-lb.; per post, 9d.

Special Catalogue of Bird Foods and Sundries Post Free.

POULTRY, DOG, AND CATTLE SUNDRIES.

POULTONIC.

AN IMPROVED FOWL TONIC.

It stimulates the system and replenishes the blood. Prevents Roup and all other diseases, and should be used by all who keep Poultry if they want them healthy. Highly recommended. Per packet (with full directions for use enclosed), **1s.**; per post, **1s. 3d.** In bottles, **1s.** (too heavy for post).

THE VICTORIAN CHICKEN MEAL.

This Meal contains Eight Separate Ingredients, including the right proportion of Bone Meal, is free from Pollard, Bran, and Oatmeal, is specially prepared to prevent losses through Diarrhœa, and is cheaper and better than eggs. Chickens fed on this meal grow rapidly. Easy to use. Mix with a small quantity of warm water or milk. It must be mixed as dry as possible. In bags, **1s., 1s. 6d.** and **2s. 9d.** (too heavy for post).

MANNING'S POULTRY SPICE.

Prevents and Cures Diseases in Poultry. Improves the Birds, and Increases the Egg Supply. Recommended for Pigeons, Canaries, and Domestic Birds. Full particulars in each tin.

Price—1s., 2s. and 10s. each. The 1s. tins can be sent per post for 7d. extra; the 2s. and 10s. tins, per rail or coach—For Rates see page 3.

Mr. Jas. McFadzean, Bairnsdale, writes:—"I have been using Manning's Poultry Spice for more than a year now, and have saved many a chick's life with it."

MANNING'S INVINCIBLE HORSE & CATTLE SPICE

This Spice is remarkable for its Tonic and Feeding Properties; it acts upon the digestive organs, increases the appetite, causing food that otherwise would be wasted to be consumed. It affects the liver and kidneys as a mild stimulant, giving that desirable glossy, healthy appearance to the hair of Horses and Cattle. For Worms, Urinary Complaints, Skin Diseases, and many other Ailments it is a sure antidote; for Colic or Gripes it is also a specific. To Aged Animals it is of extraordinary use. Strongly recommended for Dogs.

Sold in bags, 2s. 6d. each. (Too heavy for post, can only be sent by rail or coach). For rates see page 3.

In each bag is placed a Measure and Directions for Use.

Bone Grit (for Fowls) and **Bone Meal** (for Chickens).—**7 lbs., 1s.; 12s. per cwt.** Carriage extra.

THORPE'S PATENT AUSTRALIAN DOG BISCUITS.

A complete Meat, Bone, Bread, and Vegetable Food. For all kinds of Dogs.

THORPE'S ARE THE ONLY DOG BISCUITS WHICH RECEIVED FIRST PRIZE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHOW, 1902.

These Biscuits, which for years have had the largest sale, challenge comparison with any Dog Biscuits or Dog Cakes on the Market. They contain all the elements of a complete and perfect food for dogs, and are moderate in price. Directions for Use.—We have reason to believe these Biscuits are best given to dogs dry (broken into smaller pieces if need be), not soaked; the dogs being compelled to gnaw them causes a copious flow of saliva, which, mixing with the food before entering the stomach, materially reduces the work of the digestive organs. This is much better than feeding them continually on soft food. When given to a dog the first time it may be necessary to moisten a bit in order to get him to take it; but once tasted there is no trouble afterwards. P.S.—One customer, writing to us, says:—"It is an excellent plan to just dip the Biscuits in water for two or three seconds before feeding, or pour over the broken biscuits a little skim milk, or a little warm water, into which you have stirred a teaspoonful of fat or dripping. But in no case soak or leave them lying about in a wet condition." **4d. per lb., or 28s. per cwt. net.**

"CHANTICLEER" CONCENTRATED CHICKEN FOOD.

This Food contains all the elements necessary for the successful rearing of Young Chickens, and for growing Poultry of every variety. It increases the weight of fowls, and induces early maturity. The food adds to the brilliance and lustre of the plumage of Poultry, and is therefore a valuable aid to those who exhibit high-class stock. Sold in tins (2½ lbs.), with proper directions for mixing the Food with meal or scraps.

Price, 1s. (too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach.) Packing, **4d. extra.** For Railway Rates see page 3.

WATER-GLASS SOLUTION.

For Preserving Eggs. Preserve your Eggs when plentiful. In bottles, **price, 1s.**; preserves 15 dozen Eggs, or a kerosene tinful. (Too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach. **Packing, 4d. extra.**) Half-gallon tins, **price, 2s.**; preserves 50 dozen Eggs. Gallon tins, **price, 3s.**; preserves 100 dozen Eggs. 5-gallon drums, **price, 12s. 6d.**; preserves 500 dozen.

"VITASALIS" COMPOUND FOR DAIRY CATTLE.

Increases the milk yield, and improves the quality of the milk. In tins, **1s.**

"VITASALIS" COMPOUND FOR HORSES.

A high-class tonic and invigorant; unequalled for conditioning horses. In tins, **1s.** and **2s. 6d.**

"VITASALIS" COMPOUND FOR POULTRY.

This preparation is specially adapted to keep Poultry in health and profit. In tins, **1s.**

Special Catalogue of Bird Foods and Sundries Post Free.

MANURES and FERTILISERS.

All Manures are sold for NET CASH only. Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne.

CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs.

Agricultural Salt—2-cwt. bags, 7s. each, net cash).

Albert's Concentrated Horticultural Manure (A.G.D.)—This is said to be one of the best manures in the world for florists and amateur gardeners who wish to grow plants and flowers for sale; also for market gardeners and orchardists. For Vegetables, 2 cwt. per acre is a good dressing; for Flower Gardens, 1 oz. per square yard, or 1 cwt. per acre; for Fruit (five to ten year old), 2 to 4 lbs. per tree is sufficient. Sprinkle on the surface as far as the roots extend, and harrow or rake it lightly in. Sow with the seed, or after active growth has commenced in the Spring. For Plants in Pots, dissolve an ounce in two gallons of water, and water the soil once a week with quick-growing plants, but only once a month with slow-growing ones, like azaleas, camellias, etc. Remember that 15 grains of this are as strong as 4 lbs. of cow manure.

Fruit of all kinds — especially strawberries, peaches, apricots, and cherries—come to maturity fully two weeks earlier after the use of this manure. Flowers and vegetables can be hastened to market by at least two weeks. In tins, 1s. and 2s. each; 28-lb. Sample Bags, 5s. 6d. each; 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

Albert's Concentrated Vineyard Manure (P.K.N.D.)—It is as valuable for peaches, apricots, nectarines, almonds, olives, plums, tomatoes, asparagus, and passion fruit as for grape vines.

Apply 2 lbs. to each tree over five years old, or 4 oz. to each vine, or 2 cwt. per acre. Spread it evenly on the surface, and harrow it in very lightly in the Spring. Do not put it on a hard-caked surface, nor dig it in deeply, as the dew and rain dissolve it and carry it down. 28-lb. Sample Bags, 5s. 6d. each; 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

Bone Dust—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 12s. 6d. (net cash).

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Horticultural Manure—Invaluable for top-dressing lawns, and all Horticultural work in general. In 1-cwt. bags, 8s. (net cash).

Flor-Vita (Life of Flowers) — A useful manure for pot plants. 1s. 6d. per jar.

Guano, Ohlendorffs' Dissolved—In 14lb. bags, 3s. each,

Nitrate of Soda—An excellent fertiliser. In 14-lb. air-tight tins, 3s. (net cash).

Standen's Manure—This valuable manure has been in use for over 50 years. For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. 1-lb. tins, 1s.; 3-lb. tins, 2s. 6d.; 7-lb. tins, 5s. 6d. (net cash).

Sulphate of Ammonia—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. In tins, 1s. each; or 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

Superphosphate of Lime—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 5s. (net cash).

INSECT and BLIGHT DESTROYERS.

"Incomparable" Slug Powder—A splendid preparation for destroying slugs, snails, etc. 1s. 6d. per tin.

Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper)—Used in the formation of various pest remedies. 6d. per lb.

Fir-tree Oil—Effectually clears all Insects and Parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines, and Plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 2s. and 3s. each.

Flour of Sulphur—For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc. 4d. per lb.; or 21s. cwt.

Gishurst Compound (Patented)—One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. 1-lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; 3-lb. boxes, 4s.; 12-lb. boxes, 14s.

Hellebore Powder (English) — Very useful for destroying Pear and Cherry Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Slugs, etc. In tins, 1s. 9d.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—IN SOLUTION—Dissolve 1 oz. in 3 gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or pump.

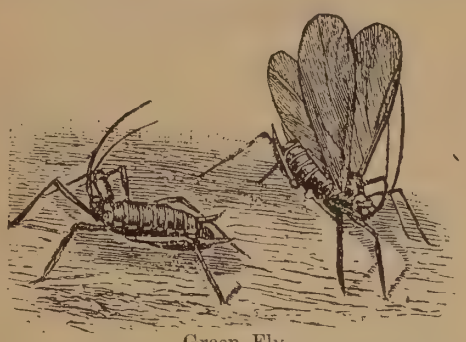
DRY APPLICATION.—It may be used alone, but it is better mixed with flour or powdered lime at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 lbs., and dusted on with bellows.

Red Spider.

Nicotine Soap — An unrivalled preparation for destroying Insect Life upon Plants without injury to the foliage. In jars, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each.

Pestide Compound—A safe and effectual remedy for Insect and Fungoid Pests. Snails and Slugs are easily destroyed and eradicated by it. Mixes with cold water, no sediment, and is easily applied. 10-oz. bottles, making from 3 to 5 gallons, 1s. each.

Tobacco — For fumigating. 1s. per lb.



Green Fly.

Nikoteen—A preparation containing about 30 per cent of nicotine. For all kinds of scale, Aphis, and Codlin Moth; it is very effectual, and is easy to use.

In Bottles—

Making from	5 to 6	gallons of Spray,	1/3 ea.
,, ,,	10 to 12	,, ,,	2/6 ,,
,, ,,	20 to 25	,, ,,	3/6 ,,

Soaperine—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Trees, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses, and Cattle. 6d. per tin.

SCALE.

Par-oidium—A most powerful Insecticide, and guaranteed to destroy Oïdium, Mildew, Vine Parasites, Chlorosis, and all Parasitical Insects on Plants, Vegetables, etc., etc. It is largely used in France by Vignerons and others, and its superiority over Sulphur and other well-known Insecticides has been acknowledged. It cures Oïdium radically, even when sulphur has failed. 3d. per lb., or 20s. per cwt.

Paris Green and London Purple—Poisonous; insoluble Powders, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. 1s. 6d. per lb.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

DRY APPLICATION.—Mix with flour at the rate of one part to 100.

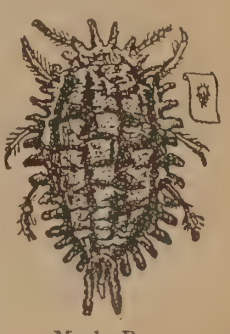
IN SOLUTION.—Mix 1 lb. in 200 to 300 gallons of water. The mixture must be kept well stirred all the time, otherwise the powder will sink to the bottom.

Paris Green Paste (Blundell's Pure)—Ready for use. 1s. 6d. per lb. bottle.

Tobacco Powder—Kills Green and Black Fly, etc., dusted or blown on the foliage while moist. In tins, 1s. 6d.

Kilemquick—This Insecticide has given the greatest satisfaction during the past three seasons, having been used extensively by a large number of Orchardists and Florists for the destruction of all Insect Pests. Invaluable for Chrysanthemums and Roses. Guaranteed to give universal satisfaction.

1-pint bots.,	to make 6 gals.,		1s.
½-gal. tins	,,	25 ,,	3s.
1-gal. ,,	,,	50 ,,	5s.



Mealy Bug.

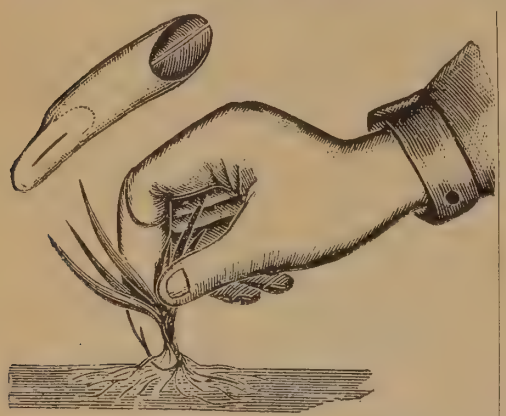
Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 110.)

Horticultural Sundries.

SAYNOR, COOKE, AND RIDAL'S PRUNING, BUDDING, AND GRAFTING KNIVES.

Postage 3d. extra on Pruning Knives.

No. 194.	No. 311.	No. 196.	No. 163.	No. 186½.	No. 188.	No. 191.	No. 191½.	No. 02.	No. 189.	No. 195.	No. 312.	No. 187BC.	No. 312½.	No. 195½.	No. 326.	No. 325.	No. 329.	No. 327.	No. 325½.	No. 204.	No. 207.



BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."

"An Invaluable Weeding Implement; once used, always used."

THIS useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the forefinger, or on two or more fingers if required; it can be worn with or without a glove. Weeding is greatly facilitated by its use, and the finger protected; it will expand and contract to suit any sized finger. Ladies who are fond of gardening should never be without them.

NOTE.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

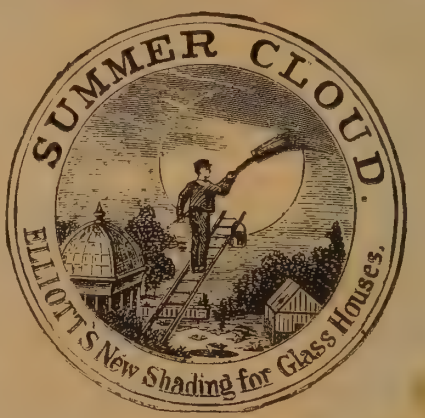
Price 6d. each; per post 7d.

PRUNING KNIVES.

	EACH.
No. 194	3s.
No. 311	3s. 6d.
No. 196	4s. 6d.
No. 163	2s. 6d.
No. 186½	3s. 6d.
No. 188	3s. 6d.
No. 191½	4s.
No. 191	3s. 6d.
No. 02	3s. 9d.
No. 189	3s. 6d.
No. 195	3s. 9d.
No. 312	3s. 6d.
No. 186	3s. 6d.
No. 312½	3s. 6d.
No. 195½	3s. 9d.
No. 187BC	3s. 6d.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES.

	POST FREE. EACH.
No. 326	3s. 6d.
No. 325	3s. 6d.
No. 329	3s. 6d.
No. 325½	4s. 6d.
No. 204	3s. 6d.
No. 207	3s. 6d.
SB	3s. 6d.
6NB	3s. 6d.
3NB	3s. 6d.



. . ELLIOTT'S . .

IMPROVED

SUMMER CLOUD SHADING.

AN excellent preparation for Shading Greenhouses, Skylights, and all Glass Surfaces. A packet contains sufficient to shade a hundred feet of Glass, well. In packets (with full directions for use), 1s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 11d.

. . LAWSON'S . .

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES

(SELF-OILING).

No. 4.—25s.

No. 1½.—15s.

THESE are most useful instruments for impelling water over plants in pots, wall trees, etc. When the object is merely to refresh the plants, the operator should stand at some distance from the plants, so that the water may spread and fall upon them like a shower; but if insecticides are to be applied, he should stand close to the plants, and drive it forth with greater force. With care these Syringes will last a life-time.

No. 1, 12s. 6d.; No. 1½, 15s.; No. 2, 17s. 6d.; No. 2½, 20s.; No. 3, 22s. 6d.; No. 4, 25s.

Colonial made Syringes 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.

Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. **(See page 110.)**

..HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES..

CHANDLER'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE COPPER LABELS.

FOR PLANTS, TREES, AND POTS. WIRED READY FOR USE.

These Labels are made of prepared copper, extremely thin and pliable.

The name or description of the Plant or Tree is written or indented on the Label very easily and legibly with a lead pencil or pointed stick, pressing rather heavily, and holding the Label on the flat surface of an ordinary pocket-book. The inscription thus made is ineffaceable and imperishable, so that after the Label has been in use for a length of time it can be thoroughly cleaned and brightened by simply putting into a hot fire.

This new and indestructible Garden Label will be found very simple and effective; in colour it is more artistic and not so glaring as the ordinary Label, and is not a too prominent object on the Plant.

A little white lead rubbed with the finger on the face of the Label after the name is written, and wiping off the same with a piece of rag, will leave a deposit of white lead in the indentions, so making the name more conspicuous.

.. No. 2 (long), **1s.** per dozen; No. 5 (round), **1s. 3d.** per dozen. Per Post—2d. per dozen extra.

NOTE.—*The other sizes previously catalogued are not made now.*

ZINC LABELS FOR TREES, PLANTS, BORDERS, &c.

For Pots, Borders, etc. ... { No. 1, **5s.** per 100. No. 3, **4s.** per 100. / No. 2, **4s.** per 100. No. 4, **4s.** per 100.

For Suspending, Nailing, etc. { No. 5, **5s.** per 100. No. 13, **3s. 6d.** per 100. / No. 6, **3s. 6d.** per 100. No. 14, **3s.** per 100. / No. 7, **3s.** per 100. No. 21, **4s.** per 100.

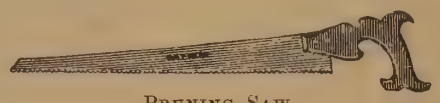
INDELIBLE INK, for writing on Zinc Labels, in Bottles, 9d. and 1s. 3d. each.

GLOVE.

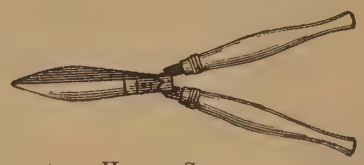
GARDEN REEL.

WATERING CAN. The "Paxton."

WATERING CAN.



PRUNING SAW.



HEDGE SHEARS.

ANY ARTICLE NOT MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WILL BE PROCURED.

Aphis Brushes, for cleaning off scale, etc., 2s. each.

Dibbles.

Edging Irons.

Flower Cement—A perfect preparation for fixing cut flowers. It dries quickly, and does not leave any stain on the flower. Used largely by florists. In bottles, 1s. each.

Forks, Digging, four and five pronged.

„ **Hand-weeding**, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

„ **Manure**, three and four prong.

Garden Chairs (Rustic), 20s. each.

„ **Tables** „ 40s. each.

„ **Lines**, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.

„ **Reels and Pins**, 2s. 6d. each.

„ **Rakes**, six to eighteen teeth.

„ „ American steel, sizes.

„ **Netting**, for protecting fruit trees from birds, etc., in various sizes.

Garden Trowels, sizes, 6d., 9d., and 1s. each.

Gishurstine—An invaluable preparation for rendering Boots, Leggings, etc., waterproof. Used largely by all the gardeners in Great Britain. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 4d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Gloves, Mens' Pruning or Harvesting, 2s. per pair.

Gloves, Men's Pruning Gauntlets, 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Gardening**, 2s. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Driving Gauntlets**, (imported), very best Nantwich, 4s. per pair; per post, 4s. 2d.

„ **Ladies' Gardening Gauntlets**, 2s. 6d. per pair; per post, 2s. 9d.

„ **Ladies' Chamois Gardening Gloves**, 1s. 6d. per pair; per post, 1s. 8d.

„ **Housemaid's (Chamois)**, 1s. per pair; per post, 1s. 1d.

☞ ***If per post, 3d. per pair extra, except where otherwise marked.***

Grafting Wax, New French Cold — Indispensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also for healing all wounds in trees, and for stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always ready for use, and is easily applied with a spatula or knife. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 3d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Hanging Wire Baskets (plain and ornamental), for ferns.

Hoes, Dutch, sizes.

„ **Swan Neck.**

„ **Turnip**, sizes.

Hyacinth Glasses, 1s. each; 8s. per dozen.

Pencil's (Wolff's Indelible), black, blue, and red, with protectors, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

Pencil's (New Economic Indelible), 6d. each.

Pencil's (Blake and Mackenzie's Indelible), 4d. each.

Raffia—This material is now very largely used by Vignerons for tying Vines, and also by Nurserymen. It is far superior to Russian matting. 1s. per lb. (Special quotation given for cwt. or ton.)

Saws, Pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inches.

Scissors, Vine, 2s. 6d.

„ **Rose Pruners**, 3s.

„ **Ladies' Flower Gatherers**; finest quality; nickel-plated, 3s. 6d.

Scythes, patent, sizes. **Scythe Sneds.**

Scythe Stones (Waterloo), 6d. each.

Shears, Hedge, 8-inch, 5s.; 10-inch, 6s; 12-inch, 9s.

„ **Grass Edging.**

Shovels. **Sieves**, all sizes.

Spades, patent, sizes.

Sulphur Bellows, Porta's latest patent, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Watering Cans, The "Paxton," 6s., 7s., and 8s. each.

THE "ADELAIDE" SPRINKLERS.

NOVEL, USEFUL, AND EFFECTIVE.

These will water any shape bed, and are set up with pipes to water circle, half-circle, and quarter-circle, and a long narrow bed. The advantage to many people, who have to do their watering in spare hours, is that you do not require to hold the hose, as you can fix the sprinkler, and move it about when required.

No. 1—To water circle only. 5s. each.

No. 2—To water circle, half-circle, qnarter-circle, and long narrow bed. 6s. 6d. each.

"Rainmaker" Sprinkler, on Tripod Stand—Highly recommended. 27s. 6d. each.

"Rainmaker" Sprinkler, on Sledge Stand—40s. each.

Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 110.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

FLOWER POTS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
3-inch... ...	9d.	8-inch ...	3s. 6d.
4 „	1s.	9 „ ...	5s. 6d.
5 „	1s. 3d.	10 „ ...	9s.
6 „	1s. 6d.	12 „	18s., or 2s. each
7 „	2s. 6d.		

FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
4-inch... ...	9d.	8-inch ...	3s. 6d.
5 „	1s.	10 „ ...	9s.
6 „	1s. 3d.	12 „ ...	12s.
7 „	1s. 6d.		

SEED PANS.

Each.		Each.		Each.
8-inch ... 6d.	10-inch ...	1s.	12-inch ...	1s. 3d.

SQUARE HARDWOOD STICKS (Colonial).

4-ft ... 1s. 3d. per doz. | 5-ft ... 2s. 6d. per doz.
6-ft. ... 3s. per doz.

COLONIAL WOODEN GARDEN LABELS.

In bundles of 100 each.

4-inch	1s.	8-inch	... 2s. 6d.
5 „	1s. 3d.	10 „	... 3s.
6 „	1s. 6d.	12 „	... 3s. 6d.
7 „	2s.		

GARDEN STICKS (Unpainted).

In bundles of 100 each.

1-ft.	1s. 3d.	2½-ft. ...	3s.
1½-ft.	2s.	3-ft.	3s. 6d.
2-ft.	2s. 6d.	3½-ft. ...	4s.

PROPAGATING GLASSES.

Each.		Each.
4-inch	10d.	9-inch ... ... 3s. 6d.
5 „	1s.	10 „ ... 4s.
6 „	1s. 3d.	11 „ ... 5s.
7 „	1s. 9d.	12 „ ... 7s. 6d.
8 „	2s. 6d.	

IMPORTED MANILLA WATERPROOF LABELS.

Used by Nurserymen for labelling Fruit Trees, Roses, etc.

	Per 1,000.
No. 3	5s. 6d.

All Potteryware and Propagating Glasses are forwarded by Carrier, Boat, or Rail, at the *Risk of the Consignee.* Cases and Packing charged extra.

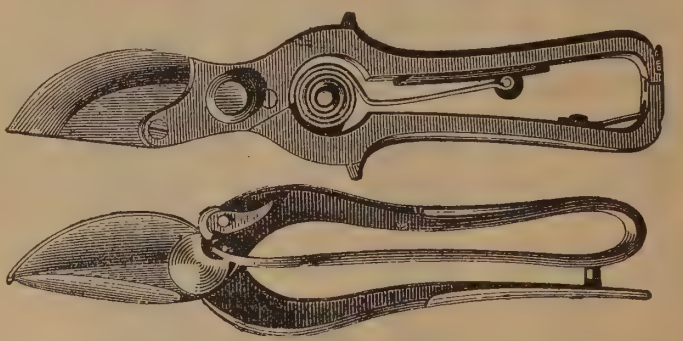
Siccateurs.

For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, &c.

I keep a very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand.

Forestier, 9s. per pair; Rieser, 10s. per pair; Seymour, Smith & Son, 3s. per pair; Michod, 8s. per pair; Mexeur & Co., 8s. 6d. per pair.

NOTE.—I can supply cheap makes from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per pair.



Genuine Turkish · · · · · · Bird Lime.

FLOWER PLANT SUPPORTS.

FOR catching Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all sorts of Birds. Thousands of these birds are caught annually with the GENUINE TURKISH BIRD LIME.

Small tins, 6d. each; by post, 8d. Large tins, 1s. each; by post, 1s. 3d.

Foster's Patent Rose Supports and Tubes

(COMPLETE).

Largely used in England at all the principal shows for exhibiting rose blooms. **12s. per dozen.**

Tebb's Universal Fumigators.

Specially recommended for producing a larger quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke than than any other Fumigator, and without the assistance of hot ash.

No. 0, 4s. 6d. each; No. 1, 5s. each; No. 2, 6s. 6d. each.

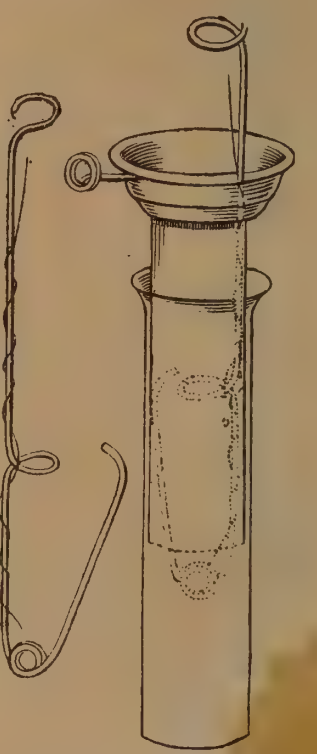
Button-hole Flower Tubes.

The Kent—gutta-percha, with new fastener ... ... 8d. each.
The Gem—tube, fastener, and mount entirely of glass ... ... 3d. „
The Rosebud—tube, fastener, and mount entirely of glass, with rubber cap 6d. „
The Victoria—Plain glass, with silver loop; best of all ... ... 3d. „

} Per Post 1d. extra.

Flower Plant Supports.

12-inch, **2s. per doz.**; 18-inch, **2s. 3d. per doz**; 24-inch, **3s. per doz.**; 36-inch, **4s. per doz.**



FOSTER'S ROSE SUPPORT AND TUBE.

MURCHISON'S SCRUB EXTERMINATOR

(Patented throughout the World).

For Killing WEEDS, SCRUB, &c.

This is the only known Specific for effectually eradicating Scrub, Ferns, Thistles, Blackberry, Sorrel, Prickly Pear, Furze, Couch Grass, Briars, Weeds, and Noxious Vegetable Growth of all kinds.

SPECIAL PAMPHLET POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR Avenues and Garden Paths the Exterminator is invaluable, no hoeing being necessary, the Exterminator being **merely sprinkled on the weeds** with an ordinary watering can, a great saving of labour thus being effected, and the smooth surface of the walks left unimpaired. Large quantities have been shipped to **India, Fiji,** and **New Zealand.** Strength for Garden Paths, **four gallons of water to the pound.** Strength for Scrub and dense growth of Weeds, **three gallons to the pound.**

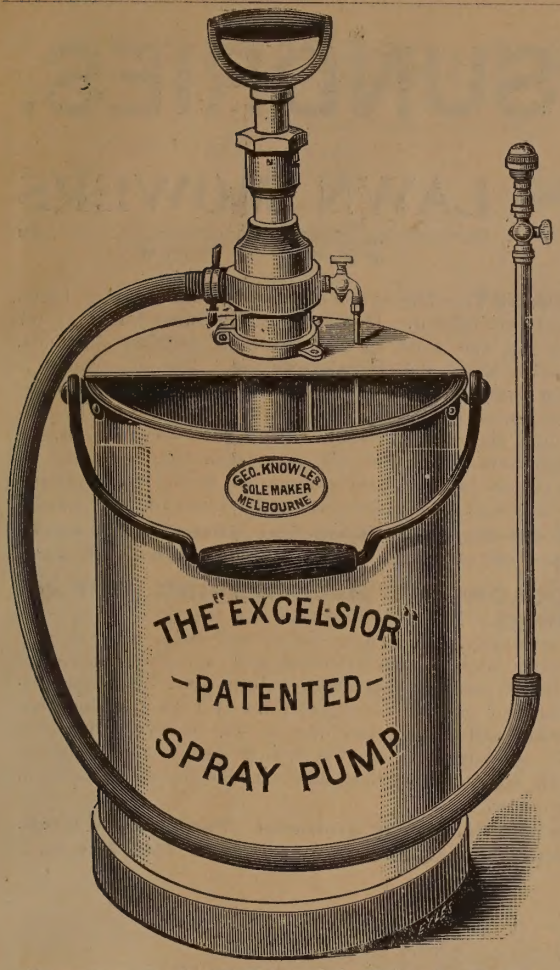
SOLD IN BOXES—10 lbs., 4s. 6d.; 20 lbs., 8s. 6d.; 50 lbs., 20s.; 100 lbs., 40s.

Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 110.)

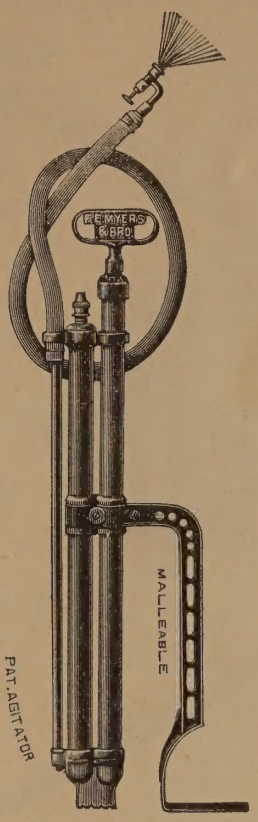
HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

Knowles' and Myers' SPRAY PUMPS,

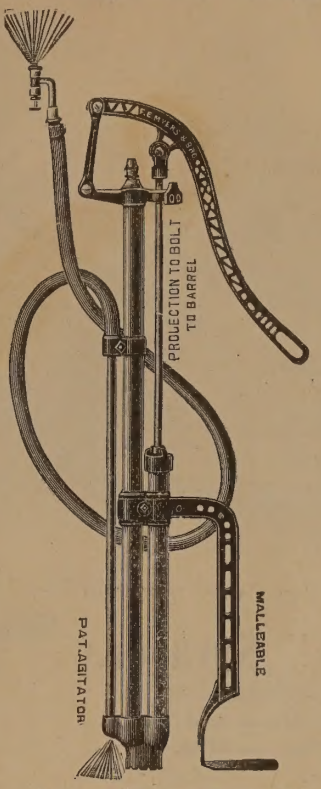
For Fruitgrowers, Horticulturists, and Florists.



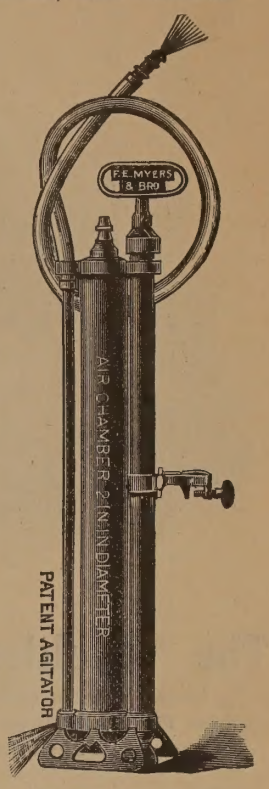
Knowles' (Patent) "Excelsior" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump.



Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump.

Myers' "Imperial Brass" Spray Pump—With patent agitator and fitted with malleable foot rest, also with "Vermorel" nozzle and return overflow cap. It is constructed entirely of brass, a material that is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used in different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines, and shrubbery. It is so arranged that the labour of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston, and nothing on the up. The effect of this operation while pumping is to hold the pump down. The foot rest steadies the pump, holding it in proper position. It is provided with a large air chamber, and has ball valves; the pressure is held uniformly in the air chamber and on the hose, so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray, and is not affected by the movement of the plunger. The operator is enabled to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle of from 50 to 100 lb., with very ordinary exertion. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows and buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. For spraying it is arranged so as to discharge a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket, to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated, a feature peculiar to this pump only, and a very necessary feature to a spray pump. (See cut.) ***Price, £1 5s.***

Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump—Fitted with lever and patent agitator, and can be used in a bucket or can be attached to the top of a barrel. It has all the advantages of the ordinary barrel pump and bucket pump combined, and has one half more air chamber than any other make of bucket pump. Is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle, and it can be operated with one-third the power required for any other old-style bucket spray pump. When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel. (See cut.) ***Price, £1 10s.***

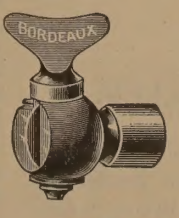
Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump—The air chamber has four times the capacity of the ordinary Bucket Spray Pump. By the use of this large air chamber the operator is enabled to charge the pump with liquid and carry it about the tree, and by simply working the plunger he is able to get a continuous spray for several minutes. The pump is built with a wide base, which enables it to stand alone, being a great convenience in using the pump. Has brass valve seats, brass cylinder and ball valves. All work is done on the down stroke of the piston. (See cut.) ***Price, £1 10s.***

Mr. ALEX. HUTT, gardener to D. Syme, Esq., Killara, writes:—"I have chosen the 'Perfect' Spray Pump, and must say that it has all the qualities that is required in a first-class Spray Pump, that is deficient in other makes. 20th Nov., 1902."

Knowles' "Villa" Spray Pump (Patented)—The "Villa" has been specially designed for fruit growers who, having only a small number of fruit trees might hesitate to incur the expense of a larger size pump. A splendid pump for use in the flower garden and conservatory. With ordinary care it will last a life time. The "Villa" is sent out complete, fitted in a strong galvanised iron pail holding four and a half gallons, with 6 feet of india-rubber hose, galvanised iron delivery pipe, stop cock, and improved spray diffuser. ***Price*** (complete), ***£2 17s. 6d.***

Knowles' "Excelsior" Spray Pump (Patented)—A splendid pump, and being constructed entirely of metal is not affected by any chemical solution. It is fitted with 6 feet of hose, 18 inch delivery pipe, stop cock, and patent "Triumph" nozzle. Highly recommended. ***Price*** (with lid), ***£4;*** with lever handle, ***£4 5s.*** If supplied with Patent Double "Triumph" Nozzle, ***7s. 6d. extra.***

Knowles' "Lotus" Spray Pump—This pump has been introduced for the special use of those who, having a garden containing only a small number of fruit trees, do not wish to go to the expense of one of the larger Pumps. The "Lotus" is a marvel of cheapness and effectiveness, and is so well made, and its construction so perfect, that a large demand for it is certain, especially from those who suffer from the ravages of the green aphis on their roses, the black aphis on their chrysanthemums, or scale on their shrubs. It is supplied with 4 feet of india-rubber hose, a 9 inch galvanised iron director and spray nozzle, and fitted into a strong galvanised iron pail containing 4 gallons. ***Price*** (Complete, as shown), ***35s.*** If supplied with 6 feet of hose and an 18 inch delivery pipe and stop-cock, ***40s.***



Bordeaux Spray Nozzle.

BORDEAUX SPRAY AND SOLID STREAM NOZZLE.

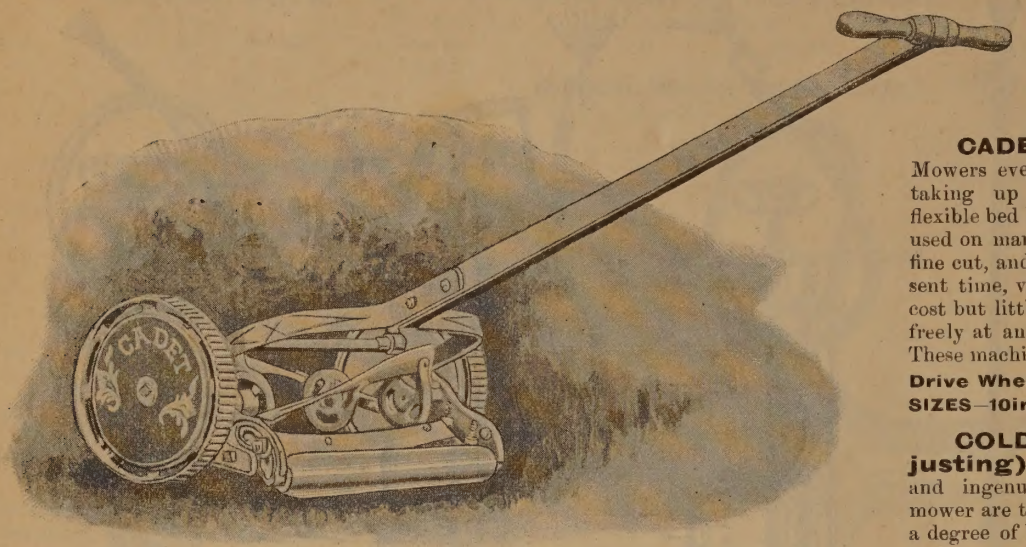
Use this Nozzle for Whitewashing.

THIS nozzle will throw a fine fan shaped spray and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock handle. It will throw a solid stream or may be shut off altogether, as desired. (See cut.) ***Price, 4s.***

Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 110.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

LAWN MOWERS



THE CADET LAWN MOWER.

CADET.—This is one of the best and cheapest Lawn Mowers ever offered. It has adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutting journals, flexible bed knife, and noiseless rollers. The adjustment is used on many makes of high-grade mowers. The gears are fine cut, and it is in every respect what is needed at the present time, viz., a mower that will do good service and at a cost but little higher than the poor trash that is put out so freely at any price and are guaranteed to be lawn mowers. These machines have given great satisfaction the past season.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three Blades each.
SIZES—10in. cut, 20/. 12in. cut, 21/6. 14in. cut, 22/6.

COLDWELL'S BALL-BEARING (Self-adjusting).—This Lawn Mower is a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity. The cups, cones, and balls used in this mower are turned down from tool steel, and are tempered to a degree of hardness that ensures durability. It is guaranteed to do a greater variety of work and do it easier than any other ball-bearing machine on the market. It has a simple self-adjusting device which keeps the bearings properly adjusted for a long time without any attention from the operator.

Drive Wheels, 10in. in diameter. Four Blades each.
SIZES—14in. cut, 52/6. 16in. cut, 55/-. 18in. cut, 60/-

The "Faultless" Sprayer.

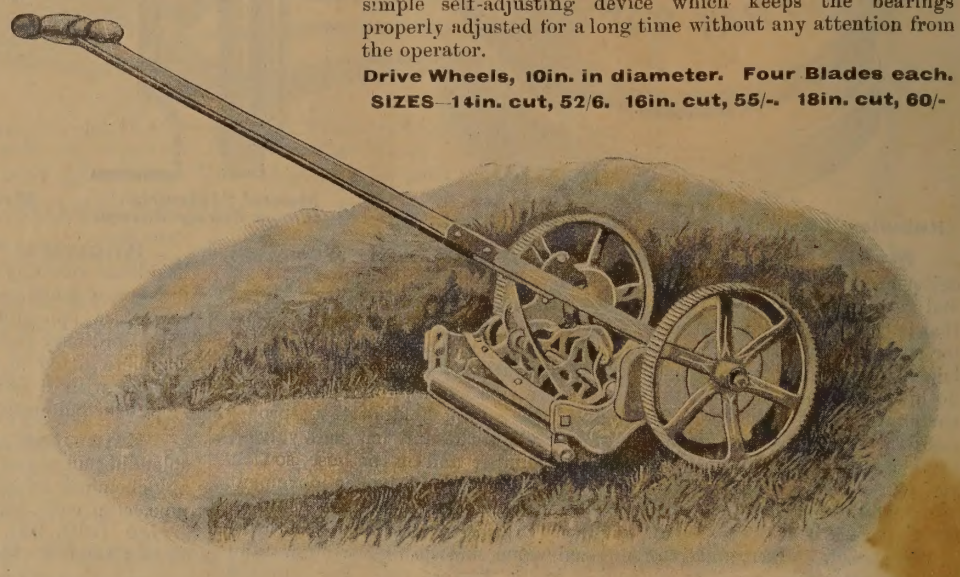
Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Made in Brass and Tin. Throws a Spray as Fine as Mist.

Kills, Drives Away, and Exterminates every living thing obnoxious to Yourself, Your Animals, or Your Crops.

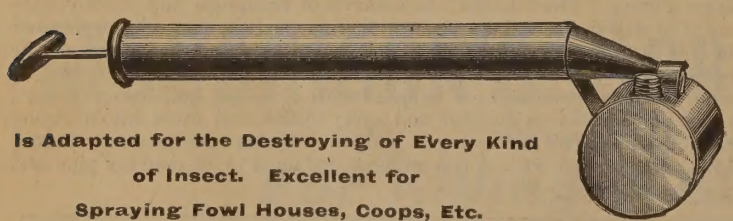
The "Faultless" Sprayer is absolutely the best-constructed sprayer of its class ever offered to the public. For strength and durability it has no equal. The tapering point to air chamber gives great force to the spray, carrying it to the greatest possible distance.

This tapering tube also allows the air chamber to be fastened to the tank in the most substantial manner. The tube of air chamber is soldered to top of reservoir, and also supported by a broad strap of metal passing over point of tube. The point of air chamber and small tube through which the liquid passes are thoroughly protected from damage in use or shipping. Piston rod is spring steel wire and cup leather plunger.

Price in Tin, 4/-.
Price in Brass, 6/6.



COLDWELL'S BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER.



Is Adapted for the Destroying of Every Kind of Insect. Excellent for Spraying Fowl Houses, Coops, Etc.

The "Wikeham" Patent Weed Eradicator

CAN BE EASILY USED BY A LADY.

The only instrument that will **effectually destroy** Dandelions, Docks, and other coarse weeds in Lawns, etc., without injury to the surrounding grass, being a new invention brought out for this purpose, consisting of a tubular staff (which may be used as a walking-stick), 36 inches long, fitted with a spike and self-acting valve. The upper part being filled with **Weed Killer,** it is so arranged that by merely stabbing the point into the plant, enough liquid is released into the tissues to destroy it.

When not in use, the point is protected by a cover, which may be screwed on or off as desired. Why spend money in useless efforts to dig up such pests as Dandelions, when it is impossible to get the whole of the root away? And it is well known that the smallest portion of such root will spring to life again with renewed vigour if left in the soil. **Price, 10/6.**

KILLET'S A1 POWDER WEED KILLER.

Readily soluble in cold water. For killing Weeds on garden paths, carriage drives, etc. Each tin contains sufficient powder to make 25 gallons. (For using with The "Wikeham" Patent Weed Eradicator.) **Price, 2/6 per tin.**

Sole Agent for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. **(See page 110.)**

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REGISTERED.

F. HAMILTON BRUNNING,
.. Seed Merchant ..
Victoria Seed Warehouse, - -
64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

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